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JEWISH



Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1919.

A BEQUEST TO THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME
Gift of Isaac Cohn

Fifty years ago Isaac Cohn emigrated from Russian Poland to the United States. Soon afterward his wife and children also came. They made their home in Chicago's ghetto. Mrs. Cohn died about twenty-five years ago. Her husband left their young children with some kindhearted people and moved to the country. He boarded with a farmer named Hintz, who lived three miles from Burlington, Wisconsin. The amount paid for room and meals and feed for Cohn's horse was twelve dollars per month. Although the sum he paid was small, he was treated like a member of the family.

He bought and sold jewelry, furniture, and calves. Being of a thrifty nature, he kept a savings account in the Burlington Bank. In recent years Miss Ida Meinhardt had charge of his bank account.

Last October Mrs. Hintz died. As a result of the necessary rearrangement of

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the household Cohn was asked to pay thirty dollars per month, especially since he was subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy and required much care. Cohn wrote to his married daughter, who lived in Columbus, Ohio, and she gladly offered him a home. On the way to Columbus he suffered an epileptic attack in the railroad station at Chicago. He was taken to the home of Rabbi Albach, who lived on the West Side. Cohn told the rabbi of his plans, and informed him that he was worth sixteen thousand dollars. Thereupon Rabbi Albach allegedly explained that Cohn, who was ninety-one years old, could also find a pleasant place to pass the remaining years of his life at the old people's home located on North Crawford Avenue, which is operated by orthodox Jews.

Cohn was convinced that this old people's home would be a good place in which to live, but he refused to surrender his entire fortune to the home as all applicants are required to do. As a compromise he offered to bequeath fifteen thousand dollars to the institution. The vice-president of the home, Attorney Lasker, was not satisfied with the offer, it is said, and Cohn then gave the home ten thousand dollars in notes which had been thoroughly examined

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Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1919.

by Miss Meinhardt. Nevertheless, a will was drawn up, and the home was made a beneficiary. One thousand dollars was bequeathed to Rabbi Albach's congregation and a like sum to a Jewish institution in Milwaukee.

However, an attorney, engaged by Cohn's relatives, has started suit in probate court to have a guardian appointed for Cohn. The case was opened yesterday in Judge Horner's court.

[Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs of this article contain irrelevant court cases.]



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1917.

NEW ACTIVITIES IN THE JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED.

The president of the Means and Ways Committee of this Jewish institution has announced that after many hours of deliberation it has been determined to present a series of lectures, musical programs and entertainment to interest the Jewish public in the work and accomplishments of this oldest Jewish institution in Chicago.

The call to the first meeting and entertainment claims that since the Federation is organized, the subscribers of the charity societies take very little interest in the combined institutions, which has resulted in so few people visiting this home for the aged, that they became almost total strangers. This is unfortunate, and the board of directors has decided to give social affairs on the next few Sundays to re-attract

Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1917.

the friends of the home; this will result in people visiting this Jewish institution more often and will inspire them to participate in the work. The first affair will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A colorful program has been arranged, and no appeals for funds or subscriptions will be made. This magnificent institution stands on the corner of Ogden and Albany avenues, and it is hoped that this first affair will be a success.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 5, 1913.

DINING ROOM DEDICATION AT THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

The official opening of the dining room took place yesterday in the Home for the Aged, which was contributed by the famous Jewish philanthropist, Samuel Phillipson. The dining room cost Mr. Phillipson about \$4,000.

The dedication was celebrated by a banquet, arranged by the directors of the institution, in honor of Mr. Phillipson and a large crowd consisting of community workers expressed their gratitude to the philanthropist through suitable speeches and a poem written to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phillipson.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1913

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

[HOME FOR THE AGED]

The annual meeting of the Home for the Aged was held yesterday, at which reports by the officers were read and twelve directors were elected for a three year term.

The meeting, which brought together the enthusiastic members of the Home, was distinguished by the devotion of everyone. An official discussion decided that the Home for the Aged should not permit any funds to be raised through a mortgage.

The Home for the Aged, with the annex and hospital which were recently built, has a deficit of \$15,000 to date. Several expressed the view that the urgent debts should be met by a mortgage of \$15,000 while the majority were of the opinion that the custom of accumulating debts for the Jewish community in Chicago should be abrogated.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 27, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Mr. Isadore Lasker, one of the directors, expressed his willingness to contribute \$500 to a fund of ten thousand dollars, which should be raised within the succeeding ninety days, in order to free the Home from debts. This matter will be taken up at the next Directors' meeting.

The meeting was called to order at 3 O'Clock by Mr. Margolis, president of the Home, who gave a brief report of last year's activities in the Home.

Mr. Siegel, financial secretary, read his report which showed how Chicago Jewry exercise all opportunities to furnish greater convenience for the aged. An annex and hospital were also built in the course of the past year.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 27, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mrs. Benjamin Davis, recording secretary, then read a masterly report treating each activity of the Home for the Aged. She commenced her report by explaining the novel turn taken by Chicago Jewry in the field of charity, through the establishment of the Orthodox Jewish Charities.

The report further relates that there were ninety-four inmates in the Home on January 1, 1912. Throughout the year seventy-nine new applications were submitted to the Home, of which thirty-nine were recommended for acceptance; ten were rejected; two were withdrawn; three are being considered, and twenty-five are being investigated. The Home admitted thirty-four aged and lost thirteen who died; six have voluntarily left the Home and one was suspended. There were 108 aged men and women in the Home by January 1, 1913, among whom a few are paralyzed, blind and feeble, who are now confined to the hospital where medical treatment is rendered them.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 27, 1913. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The report points out that despite an increase in the number of inmates and an increase in expenses, due to the annex and hospital, the contributions from members have decreased. The annex cost \$27,010.85; the wealth of the Home amounts to more than \$157,000, on which there remains a debt of \$13,000. The total amount of membership dues last year was \$10,278.50; - this year only \$9,574.70. The Women's Auxiliary contributed \$5,400 - \$1,200 less than last year.

The following directors were elected for three years:

Harris Cohen, Isadore Lasker, H. Kramer, Able Burnstein, B. J. Schiff, B. Margolis, M. Tauer, A. S. Rave, B. Baumgarden, Isadore Siegel, Israel Cowen, and A. Levinson.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, November 18, 1912.

NDI (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THOUSANDS OF JEWS PARTICIPATED IN DEDICATION OF MARKS NATHAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The dedication of the Marks Nathan Orphan Asylum began officially at 2 P. M., yesterday. The chairman of the Floor Committee ordered the doors closed due to lack of space, while hundreds remained standing outside.

At 3 o'clock Nicolas J. Pritzker, chairman of the Dedication Committee, opened the meeting, and introduced Rabbi Pinchas Saul Katkoff who invoked a prayer in Hebrew. Jacob Levi, president of the Home, then read a message to the Chicago Jewish public.

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Daily Jewish Courier, November 18, 1912. WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

Rabbi Saul Silber of the Ohavah Sholom Congregation, delivered the keynote speech in Yiddish and Dr. Tobias Schoenfarber spoke in English.

H. M. Barnett was urged to make an appeal for the Home, and J. Deneals was the first to purchase a room for \$325.00; Rabbi Schoenfarber bought another room for \$125.00; Mr. Jacobs bought the third room for \$120.00.

Mr. Barnett distinguished himself as a good auctioneer. He sold the key to the Home to H. R. Tish. A grand sum of \$13,000.00 was donated.

The great crowd was then entertained by Cantor Alexandrovitz and a delicious dinner was served.

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Daily Jewish Courier, September 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

EDITORIAL.

THE DEDICATION OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED ANNEX.

The dedication of the Annex of the Home for the Aged is certainly a Jewish celebration in which every Chicago Jew should participate (September 29 & 30, 1912). As we understand it, the committee, who has charge of the affair, sent invitations to all Jews whose addresses were available, but in a city like Chicago, with such a large Jewish population it is impossible to reach every Jew. This, however, should not prevent anyone from attending the celebration.

The Home for the Aged is not only the first, but the sole, witness of Chicago's Jewish accomplishment. A view on the work of the Aged Home shows what the Russian Jew in Chicago has accomplished.

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Daily Jewish Courier, September 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Aged Home is a real Jewish charity home where every inmate is considered a privileged character.

The basis of the Home for the Aged is not to seek honor for officers and directors, but to pay a social debt to the fathers of society whom time has made old, weak, and inactive.

It is the duty of every Jew to visit the Home for the Aged today and tomorrow. It will be fulfilling the commandment, "Respect thy father and Mother."

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 42, Wk. of Nov. 18, 1911. p.494.

The cornerstone of the new annex to the Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged was laid last Sunday. Among the donations received were \$12,500 by Julius Rosenwald, \$10,000 by Abram Slimmer, and \$3,000 by Samuel Phillipson.

The Home now shelters ninety-five inmates. The annex will contain twenty additional rooms and two hospital wards.

Courier November 13, 1911

Over Thirty-three thousand dollars for the "Beth Moshaw Zkanim (Old People's Home)

The above is the largest sum that the Orthodox Jews of Chicago ever raised in one single day for the Jewish home for the Aged. The donations were raised for the purpose of building the annex to the home, and it will be built with no debts outstanding. The Jews on the West side are very happy about this charitable undertaking. The number of donors is rather small but the donations are large.

The Donations are as follows:

Julius Rosenwald	\$12,500.00
Abraham Sliner	\$10,000.00
B. Baumgarten	\$1,500.00
B. J. Schief	\$ 1,000.00
I. Bizark	\$ 750.00
Anonymous donations through	
Dr. Ginsberg	\$ 600.00
Mrs. E. Komie	\$ 500.00

- In memory of Chas. Kozminsky by
Isidor Lasky \$500.00
N. Davis 500.00
A. Margolis 500.00
Chas. Schafner 250.00
Sam Davis 100.00
Isidor Lasky 100.00
J. Weisberg 100.00
J. Blonder 100.00
Judge Hugo Pam 50.00
M. Kruger 50.00
Small Donations 152.00
Donations from cornerstone \$770.00
The sale of each brick total 113.00

TOTAL \$33,135.00

The celebration of the laying the cornerstone was held in the synagogue of the Home for the Aged Jews. Over 300 persons attended the meeting and celebration. This group of Jews represented Chicago Jewry. The president introduced Mr. B. Baumgarten who is head of the building committee. In his address, Mr. Baumgarten expressed his happiness over the fact that the annex will be built with-

out any, mortgages or outstanding debts. Mr. A. S. Roe, the chairman of the cornerstone committee, was the next speaker. He introduced Rabbi H. M. Fisher who opened the ceremony with a prayer.

Mr. Israel Koven and Rabbi Yoodelson were the next speakers. They were followed by the auctioneer Mr. Wintervitz.

Mr. Wintervitz displayed his abilities to get the cash from the Jewish public for this great and holy occasion. Dr. Stolz and Judge Hugo Pam, and Rabbi Saul Silber of "Ohave Sholom Synagogue also spoke. Mr. Wintervitz wound up, auctioning off the cornerstone for the sum of \$1,500.00 to Mrs. B. Baumgarten and sold the cornerstone bricks for \$113.00. Immediately after the ceremony the Ladies Auxiliary of the Home for the Jewish Aged invited the public to a light lunch, and shortly thereafter, Mrs. Baumgarten showed the guests the metal box, with the different signatures of the donors and the enclosed records of the home, and several daily English & Jewish newspapers. The box was sealed under the cornerstone of the new annex. This concluded the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the annex to the Jewish Home for the Aged.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 10, 1911.

Samuel Phillipson donates \$3,000.00 to Jewish Home for the Aged.

Chicago's West Side merchant prince and philanthropist donates \$3,000 to build a new dining room to the Jewish Home for the Aged. Preparations are being made for the laying of the corner-stone to the new annex to this Home for Aged, next Sunday afternoon.

The Hon. Samuel Phillipson of the well known firm, Samuel Phillipson and Co., corner, 12th St. and Johnson, made known at a directors meeting of the Home, that he would donate a sum large enough to build a new dining room, to add to the comfort of the old people in the Home. It is, as a result of the superintendent Dr. Switon's ideas to secure donations, that the Home was able to build this annex. He appealed to Mr. Phillipson for help and Mr. Phillipson promptly responded with \$3,000 for the cause.

Mr. A. Margolis, the president of the Home for the Aged, will open the ceremony

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, Nov. 10, 1911.

of laying the corner stone. The other speakers on this occasion are as follows: B. Baumgarden, chairman of the committee; A. S. Roe, chairman, of the cornerstone committee; Rabbi Fisher of "Ahvas Achim," Yudelsohn, Stoltz, and Israel Koven.

The ex-congressman and well known auctioneer, S. Winternitz, will auction off the bricks which go into the corner stone. The privilege of having their names inscribed in a "Magilla" (scroll) which will be placed in a stone box, will be given to any one donating \$500.00 or more. All who donate \$25.00 or more will have their names written in "Sefer Hachaim" (Book of Life). All who donate less than \$25.00 will have their names written on the records of the Building Committee.

The Corner-stone Committee consists of the following well known gentlemen: A. S. Roe, Chairman, H. A. Lipoky, Sec'y., and Directors Blonder, Epstein, Davis, Wiesberg, Lonsky, Frank and Schieff.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 23, 1911.

Annex to Home for the Aged started.

In the presence of a large enthusiastic crowd yesterday afternoon, the ground-breaking exercises for the annex to the home for the aged, on Albany and Ogden Ave. took place.

Rabbi Sol Silver, Mr. Israel Cowen, Mrs. Benjamin Davis, and Mr. A. Margolis, president of the home, spoke during the ceremonies. The ground was broken by Mr. Margolis with a shovel that was beautifully decorated with the national colors. This honor was extended to him by the board of directors for his untiring activities, on behalf of the aged.

It was interesting to observe how quietly this ceremony was carried out, and how intently the public listened to the words assuring everyone of the valuable services the home will render to the aged. As it was stated yesterday, everything will be in readiness for the laying of the cornerstone in about two weeks.

Daily Jewish Courier, October 23, 1911

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COURIER - October 17, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Starting the digging of the foundation for an Annex to the Jewish home for the aged.

Next Sunday ground will be broken for the foundation for an annex to the Jewish home for the aged at Albany & Ogden Avenues. An excellent program is promised to the Jewish of Chicago.

THE JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED IS GIVING UP THE IDEA
OF BENEFIT BALLS.

The meeting yesterday at the Jewish Home for the Aged was a big success.

Mr. Margolis, President of the Home, made known to the public that hereafter, there will be no more annual benefit balls. It seemed that this new plan was very satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Margolis appealed to the members and the public at large to be more liberal with their donations and that each member should raise the amount of their dues in order to meet the deficit which the former balls made up.

Mrs. Benjamin Davis read a few letters from several very prominent Jewish leaders who have approved the new plan of eliminating the annual benefit balls for the Home. Mr. Siegel, the Secretary and Mr. Baumgarten, the treasurer made a report in regard to the growth of the institution.

In conclusion, Rabbis Epstein and Budzinsky, with their able addresses, warmed the hearts of those who assembled at the meeting.

Jewish Courier, 10/18/09.

Many in the audience have immediately responded by raising the amount of their dues and pledged to do all in their power to assist in getting new members for this cause.

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Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1907.

CHICAGO JEWISH INSTITUTIONS -- THE JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED

A Jewish Courier's reporter made a round of visits to the various important Jewish institutions in Chicago for the purpose of reporting on their activities and progress. We begin with the Jewish Home for the Aged, who are, we feel, entitled to be first because of their age.

A finer and more important institution than the Jewish Home for the Aged is hard to find in Chicago.

The Home is located on the corner of Albany and Ogden Avenue, opposite Douglas Park. There is not a more beautiful spot anywhere else in the city. Summer and winter the air is always fresh, clean and healthful. The neighborhood is clear of factories and business places of any kind. The building, from a distance, looks like a rich beautiful colonial style home in a beautiful country setting. This home was founded in May, 1903, and since its inception has developed into one of the finest Jewish institutions on the American continent.

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Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1907.

The First Donation

The institution was founded with donations from private individuals and from the membership of the home, but the actual establishment of this worthy institution is credited to one man only, who was not a resident of Chicago and who donated twenty thousand dollars to build the home for homeless aged Jews. The name of the donor is Abraham Slimer, who lives in Waverly, Indiana. He is considered one of the most liberal Jewish philanthropists of our time, for he has donated much money to Jewish institutions in all parts of the United States. Mr. Slimer is deeply interested in the Jewish Home for the Aged, and were it not for his liberality, it is very likely that this home would not have been built at all. This kind gentleman came into the office of the old home which was of course a very small building at the time, to look around, investigate its activities, etc. He at first did not care to give his name, but after a thorough investigation he revealed his identity and stated that the home was being conducted very systematically to his way of thinking, and informed the superintendent of the home of his twenty thousand dollars donation to build a Jewish Home for the Aged. The

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Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1907.

reporter of the Jewish Courier happened to visit the home on a Friday afternoon and he found the inmates making preparations for the holy Sabbath. The Home is conducted according to the old orthodox Jewish traditions. First of all every room in the Home is thoroughly cleaned and floors scrubbed. The inmates do their own baking of the Sabbath bread, over which a prayer is offered by every male inmate who receives two such loaves of this holy bread.

Each person is furnished with clean laundry every Friday. This home for the aged has 67 inmates, of whom 33 are women. Fourteen married couples also live there very happily in private rooms. All the rooms are well lighted, clean, warm, and dry, as in all up-to-date hotels. The building has all of the most modern improvements, steam heat, baths, a pharmacy. Every inmate must have a hot or cold bath daily, and that is why they all look so clean. There are extra nurses employed to care for the old inmates. Twelve physicians have volunteered to be in attendance one month in each year. Whenever an inmate feels a little indisposed, all he has to do is press an electric button and a house nurse will appear immediately and

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Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1907.

APA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

and look after his comfort or provide medical attention if needed. Most of the inmates of the home are well, cheerful and happy. Their faces show the satisfaction of their lot, which is the result of their being taken care of in their old age by such a capable institution.

Among the old inmates you will find a few of them who are highly educated and cultured, geniuses in the line of knowledge. Some of them sit all day studying the holy Torah, and others who are not so educated occupy their time in reading King David's Psalms and Yiddish newspapers and magazines. No medicine is allowed in the home. Intoxicating liquor is forbidden except for sacramental purposes or by permission of the house physician or the superintendent of the home. The inmates are forbidden to visit saloons where hard liquor is being sold or places where gambling of any kind is going on. They are permitted to receive their relatives and friends in the social room of the home on certain days of the week.

The inmates are not allowed to leave the home without a permit from the superintendent and even with the permission the time allowed is only from

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Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon and must give the name and place of their intended visit. No inmate is allowed to mix in the affairs of the institution in regard to its management, etc.

All rules and regulations laid down to the inmates must be obeyed to the letter. For the first offense the inmate is usually reprimanded and is told that such offense must not be repeated, for if such violations happen again he or she is subject to a dismissal from the Home.

Eligibility for Admission to the Home.

All old Jewish persons are not accepted by the Home for the Aged. Only those who have long been residents of Chicago and who have no relatives to care for them are eligible for admission. Men under 65 years of age and women under 60 are not accepted. Every application is thoroughly investigated and each applicant must take a solemn oath to abide by all laws, rules and

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NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1907.

regulations of the Home for the Aged. Applicants must answer all questions correctly; any misrepresentation in the application will lose the applicant his right of entry to the Home. All moneys belonging to the applicant, as well as benefit derived from societies, lodges, life insurance, etc., must be transferred to the Home before entry. Although every applicant must part with all his possessions, the Home could not exist even one month with all the old people's money, pensions, etc., for the main income of the Jewish Home for the Aged is derived from dues collected from members, private donations, or proceeds of bazaars and balls. On the 29th of this month the annual ball of the Home will take place. All Chicago Jews are expected to be present at this important affair, for this is one project from which we get quite a sum of money for the benefit of the Home.

Religion and Happiness

The pious orthodox old Jews could not be happy in any institution without Kosher dietary laws and a synagogue in which they can say their prayers to

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Courier, Dec. 10, 1907.

their God, study the Talmud, etc. That is why the management of the Jewish Home for the Aged has provided all these pleasant surroundings for the old folks, and for this the management deserve great credit and many thanks from the orthodox Jews of Chicago.

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Courier, January 14, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Election of Directors in the Jewish Home for the Aged.

Our grand Chicago Jewish orthodox Home for the Aged elected its directors yesterday afternoon. A number of prominent Chicago Jews who have repeatedly done all the good work for the Home assembled and selected such men as are energetic and active enough to assure great success for the welfare of this Home for Jewish Aged.

Mr. Margolis, chairman, opened the meeting with a short address and introduced Mrs. Benjamin Davis, recording secretary, who made her report, in which she related the necessary and important work the administration had done for the Home. She also thanked the different English and Jewish newspapers of Chicago for their cooperation in helping the directors make this Home bloom and give promise of surpassing all other Jewish institutions in Chicago.

Courier, January 14, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The report was replete with much common sense, which was to be expected from this intelligent lady.

Also of great importance was the report of Mr. Isidor Siegel, for last year, regarding which, a reporter for the Jewish Courier made the statement sometime ago, that Mr. Isidor Siegel had performed the finest piece of work for the Home, that they had ever seen one person do for any institution. These two reports met with tremendous applause.

Mr. Baumgarden's report came next. Superintendent Feirlight then said that the directors can and should be proud of their good work in supervising this Home for the Jewish Aged of Chicago.

The reports of Mrs. Stone, chairman of the House Committee, and of Mr. Harris Cohen, chairman of the Building Committee, were accepted with great satisfaction.

Courier, January 14, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Israel Cohen spoke next, and in a masterly address thanked the public and officers of the Jewish Home for the Aged, for cooperating in the good work. By so doing we have succeeded in creating a name of honor for the Chicago Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged. In the name of the directors of the institution, he also thanked Mr. Isidor Lasky, former secretary, for his hard work while he was active secretary, and with great pleasure, presented him with a silver loving cup.

Mr. Margolis spoke then and appealed to the Jewish people of Chicago to help support the institution, for it is in fact, a great and worthy cause. In summing up all reports it was shown that the Home had taken in donations to the amount of \$16,793.24, last year, and paid \$14,602.05. Cash on hand \$92,562.99. The indebtedness of the Home at present is between six and seven thousand dollars. The following directors were elected: A. Margolis, M. Toer, Herman Mies, and B. L. Schlessinger, for the North and North West sections.

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Courier, January 14, 1907.

NYA (ILL) PROL 30275

B. J. Schiff, Harris Cohen, D. B. Sacks, Isidor Siegel, A. Bernstein and August Turner, for the West Side section. Israel Cohen, B. Baumgarden, A. S. Davis, Mrs. J. Stone and L. Rosenzweig, for the South Side section.

The newly elected directors were accepted with tremendous applause.

Courier, April 20, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Quarterly Meeting at Jewish Old Peoples Home.

The fourth meeting of this year at the Old Peoples Home will take place this coming Sunday. The officers, committees, and auxiliaries will give their quarterly reports. The Home will then be open to visitors.

The meeting will start promptly at 2:30 P. M. Everybody is invited to attend.

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JEWISH

Chicago American, Dec. 31, 1905, 7:5.

6000 DANCERS RAISE \$20,000 FOR CHARITY AT THE B. M. Z. BALL

JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED IS BENEFITED

Six thousand persons danced away the fast flying hours last night - danced far into the morning at the annual B. M. Z. Charity Ball in the Auditorium - until, when the last strain of music had died away and the last couple had waltzed over the waxen floor, more than \$20,000 had piled up at the box office for the benefit of the Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged.

Nearly all the socially inclined Jewish people of Chicago were present. Before the ball was closed, A. Margolis, president of the B. M. Z. declared the experiment was so great a success that the charity ball would be made an annual institution. All minor affairs in the way of entertainments for the benefit of the home will be discontinued for the future.

The big Auditorium hall itself bore little addition in the way of ornament save its own customary decorations. The leaders of the ball committees decided it would be far better to pile up the funds for the benefit of the home than to make extra ex-

Chicago American, Dec. 31, 1905, 7:5.

penditures. Despite this fact the ballroom was very attractive.

Flower Girls Sell Wares

The band was at the middle of the east wall. A mammoth flower booth, decorated with roses, chrysanthemums, carnations and greenery formed the chief ornament. The booth was in Charge of Mrs. Abe Cohen, who sent a number of flower girls through the dancing throngs to vend boutonnieres and bouquets for charity. Among the flower girls were: Miss Hattie Stern, Miss Ray Jackson, Miss Anne Davis and Miss Annie Lebensohn.

Bernard Baumgarten, chairman of the ball committee, and Mrs. Baumgarten led the grand march. Mr. and Mrs. Margolis assisted them in directing the intricacies of the figures.

A buffet luncheon was served throughout the ball and appropriate souvenirs and favors were distributed among the guests. Eight thousand tickets were sold to the ball at \$2 each. In addition there were a number of patrons who paid large bonuses for tickets. The highest priced ticket was purchased by Marshall Field at \$100. A number of others were sold for approximating sums.

Record-Herald, Dec. 31, 1905, 4:5.

BALL HELP TO CHARITY; JEWS RESPOND TO CALL

Orthodox Jews of Chicago united in the greatest social event in six years in Jewish circles by the charity ball held for the benefit of the Orthodox home for the aged at the Coliseum, last evening. More than 4,000 persons were in the big hall when the grand march started at 11 P. M. and \$5,000 was cleared to assist the annual expenses of the institution. Not since the great ball of the "United Hebrew Charities" has such a largely attended function taken place in Jewish society.

Given Each Year

An entertainment for the benefit of the "Beth Mosher Zkeinam Orthodox Home" for the aged is given annually. The yearly expenses of the institution amount to \$15,000, and its regular income from membership dues is not more than \$10,000. In order to provide for the deficit and establish a sinking fund the committee, each year, appeals to the Jews of the city to support some social undertaking.

A bazaar, which continued for ten days and netted the institution more than \$21,000, was held in the Coliseum last year. A dance, which was held at the Auditorium and

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Dec. 31, 1905, 4:5.

was one of the social events of the season, provided for the home in 1903.

This year when the project of the ball was first mentioned the promise was made, that should it prove a success it would hereafter be the annual means of assisting the home.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 20, 1902. pp.89-90.

The dedication ceremonies of the Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged will be held on Sunday, October 19, 1902, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The building is a handsome fire-proof structure costing \$75,000. It is located at Ogden and Albany avenues, opposite Douglas Park. Its full capacity will be 100 inmates.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 22, 1900. p.458.

The bazaar for the benefit of the Orthodox Home for Aged Jews (Beth Moshav Z'Kenim) will open tonight at the Medinah Temple, Jackson Blvd. and Fifth Ave.

A daily paper, the "Bazaar Bell" will be a feature. It will be edited in English and Hebrew by Mrs. Benj. Davis and Mr. Zolotkoff.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 25, 1900. p.14.

Kosher Home for Aged Jews.

The Board of Directors of the Beth Moshav Z'kenim (West Side Home for Aged Jews) have decided to hold a bazaar during Chanukah week, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a suitable building. A small balance of \$1,600 remains to be paid on the ground, which is opposite ~~the~~ Douglas Park.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1900. WPA (ILL) PRO1.30275

A NEW JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED.

p. 5 - The orthodox Jews met at the South Side Turner Hall yesterday, in order to complete plans for the erection of a new Jewish Home for the Aged. The home will be known as the "Kosher Home For The Aged." The execution of the plan is in the hands of the Beth Moschai Zikeinin order. The building lot which has already been purchased is located at the corner of Ogden and Albany Avenue. Ways and means of how to procure the necessary funds, for the projected home, were discussed at that meeting.

Mr. A. L. Stone was elected chairman and Mrs. Benjamin Davis functioned as secretary. The South Side branch of this order, has about 100 members. The entire membership of the order of Beth Moschai Zinkeinin is 5,000.

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Neitung, Oct. 1, 1900.

THE JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED



The laying of the foundation stone for the Jewish Home for the Aged at the corner of Albany and Ogden Avenues, took place yesterday before a large audience. About 10,000 persons had to be contented with standing room only, for every seat in the large tent, put up for this occasion, was occupied long before the scheduled ceremonies had begun. A parade of more than 200 carriages, five tally-hos, four omnibuses and many automobiles participated.

Rabbi A. S. Broude delivered a prayer of his own composition. Mr. D. Shapiro, master of ceremonies, gave a short address of welcome. He was followed by

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1900.



Mr. Israel Cowen, director of the Jewish Home for the Aged on Drexel Boulevard, and also represented Mayor Harrison. He said: "To see this large gathering is a pleasant surprise to me. It is a proof that the Jewish population of Chicago has become aware of the necessity of a home for the elderly and ailing Jews. But the work has only begun, the problems which you face are many. Nevertheless, judging by the inspiration of this great audience, the realization of your ambition is assured already....A mass choir of about 500 children participated in the musical program....before the conclusion of the ceremonies \$820 was raised toward the construction of the home.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 2, 1899. p.454.

/HOME FOR THE AGED

The newly-organized society on the West Side, for the purpose of conducting a home for aged Jews, has purchased the old Aldine Hotel, on Bishop Court, for \$25,000, and expect to have it ready for occupancy by May.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 21, 1898. p.227.

The annual report of the Chicago Home for Aged Jews is as follows: "During the fiscal year we received as donations the sum of \$27,781.20. \$12,300 has been added to the Endowment Fund which is now \$73,500. The expenditures of the fiscal year amounted to \$14,912.64."

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 14, 1898. pp.343-344.

[HOME FOR THE AGED]

The 8th annual meeting of the Home for Aged Jews was held last Sunday. The following information was contained in the report of the board of directors, as presented by the secretary, Rabbi Joseph Stolz.

Since last May, seven applicants were admitted. The total number of inmates is now 64. The report of the financial secretary showed the income from membership dues as \$7,000 and from interest, \$4,300. There was a deficit of \$995. \$2,500 had been added to the Endowment Fund, which now amounts to \$77,600.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 15, 1897. p.212.

[HOME FOR THE AGED]

The sixth annual meeting of the Home for Aged Jews was held on Sunday afternoon, May 9, at the Home. The report of the board of directors showed that the institution contained 54 inmates. As the capacity of the Home is 60 inmates, the report advised the building of an annex, for which \$10,000 must be raised. For the first time there was a deficiency in current expenses.

The Occident, May 17, 1895.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, MAY 12, 1895.

To the Honorable President, and Board of Directors of the Home For Aged Jews:

At our last annual report, the number of inmates to the home was twenty two. From twenty eight applications received during the past year, twenty three were admitted, one of which was reconsidered and five were rejected. Of the twenty two who entered, seventeen were admitted free, one paid \$150 above admission fee, two, part thereof, one stipulated the sum of \$500 to be paid after death, and one pays \$30 quarterly in lieu of admission fee.

Of the total number of forty four inmates at the home the past year, we deplore the death of three. One inmate left the home of his own accord and two were dismissed for cause, so there are at present thirty nine inmates domiciled at the home, seventeen male, and twenty two female, their ages ranging as follows: Between fifty and seventy, sixteen; seventy and eighty, seventeen; eighty and ninety, five; over ninety, one.

The Occident, May 12, 1895.

Religious services, entirely in keeping with the views of our orthodox inmates, have been held regularly in the chapel ably conducted by one of our inmates.

The Occident, May 17, 1895.

REPORT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

To the members and board of directors of the Home For Aged Jews, report of receipts and expenditures from May 14, 1894 to May 1, 1895:

May 1894 balance	\$3,343.71.
Receipts as per itemized statements	\$19,246.68.
Investments repaid	<u>3,200.00.</u>
	\$25,790.40.
 Expense account	 \$10,081.24.
Investments	12,463.61.
Balance	<u>3,245.55.</u>
	\$25,790.40.

MPA (11) PRO 20075

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 6, 1893.

[DEDICATE HOME FOR AGED JEWS]

Last Sunday afternoon the Home for Aged Jews on Drexel Ave. and 62 nd st., was publicly dedicated. The grounds upon which the Home stands cost \$35,000, the cost of the main building and the annex is \$70,000. It contains 45 rooms with the larger ones arranged for two inmates.

Mr. Morris, the president, read an address in which he gave the history of the Home. Dr. A.J. Messing spoke of the origin of the movement to establish a Home for Aged Jews in Chicago. The speaker stated that the first steps were taken by ten Jewish ladies, the remaining members of the Ladies Social Society which he had organized about 15 years ago. These ten ladies met one day at the house of Mrs. A. Perlinsky with the intention of disbanding the Society. When the question was raised as to what should be done with the few hundred dollars in their treasury, one lady moved that this money should be devoted to the establishment of a Home for Aged Jews. The motion was carried and "The Altenheim Society was established. The Society increased in member-

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 6, 1893.

ship and funds, and these ladies gave material aid to the new institution dedicated Sunday. Other addresses were delivered by Dr. Moses, Dr. Stolz, Rev. A. Nordan, and Dr. Hirsch.

The officers are Morris Rosenbaum, president, E. Frankenthal, vice-president, B. Lowenthal, treasurer, H.E. Greenebaum, secretary, Mrs. I.L. Bernheimer, financial secretary and Mrs. B.L. David, superintendent.

The Occident, May 5, 1893.

DEDICATION (APRIL 30, 1893)

SUNDAY LAST WITNESSED THE OPENING OF THE HOME FOR AGED JEWS,

62ND STREET AND DREXEL AVENUE.

It is needless to say that this structure is constructed in the most modern style and containing all modern accommodations. The apartments are 11x14, and are very neatly and comfortably furnished. The bedsteads are of enameled metal with brass mounting. Each bedroom has two methods of heating. It has a radiator with heat direct from the boiler-room, and has also a hot air system easily operated by the occupant.

The doors all have lights and outside them, are located the electric lights that make the corridors bright. In order to run no risk of asphyxiation by gas that illuminant is not used in any of the rooms. A single electric light in the center of the ceiling takes its place. The system of ventilation is so perfect that the air in the entire building can be completely changed every twenty minutes.

The Occident, May 5, 1893.

The system permits of hot air being introduced in cold weather and cold air in summer. Even the servants' rooms in the basement are models of their kind. All have thorough hot and cold air ventilation, electric lights, bath and wash room finished in marble. The kitchen is located in the basement, and is a spacious apartment, fitted up with every modern improvement.

In the annex basement are the boiler room, laundry and pantries. Overhead are the sick wards for men and women with dispensaries conveniently located.

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IV

JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

SOLEMN DEDICATION OF THE HOME FOR AGED JEWS

The moral development of a people manifests itself in its care for the aged who, after a long and hard struggle, have become weak and need support.

A people that reverently takes care of its aged, that cherishes and protects them, does more to bring to a realization the ideal of genuine humanitarianism than do all its treasures of knowledge and industry.

These were the sentiments expressed by Mr. M. Rosenbaum, the first and present president of the Home for the Aged Jews, in his first annual report. These were the sentiments that served as the original stimulus for this grand undertaking, which now stands before us, completed, and in all its splendor.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

The first contribution for the erection of the Home for Aged Jews came from Abram Slimmer. On April 6, 1891, the men who signed the first bonds elected the first Board of Directors. They then proceeded with the incorporation and the drafting of statutes and by-laws which were later accepted at a meeting on May 4, 1891, in the hall of the Standard Club.

The directors then purchased a suitable piece of property at 62nd Street and Drexel Boulevard....including the cost of examination of title, etc., the total cost was \$35,988.58. Every cent of it, as well as the cost of erecting the building, was paid long ago.

The building committee then engaged an architect, Mr. S. B. Eisendrath. In the early part of May 1892, the first shovel of dirt was removed to make way for the foundation; and today exactly one year later, the building stands completed.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

For several hours, the assembled people, among whom were members of the best Jewish families, went through the building, expressing admiration. At 3 o'clock, the visitors assembled on the third floor, and soon the hall was filled to the last seat.

The speakers for the occasion were seated on the platform. After entertainment by a well-trained, talented quartet from the Sinai Temple congregation, Bernhard Cahn gave a brief address; and then turned over the keys of the building to the president, M. Rosenbaum, and thus to the Society of the Home for Aged Jews as well.

President Rosenbaum accepted the keys and replied as follows: "Members of the Home for Aged Jews, ladies and gentlemen: The Board of Directors greets you

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

and welcomes you with gladness and gratitude. We are deeply grateful to all who have contributed to this great cause. This home has been erected for those whose spring and summer of life are behind them, and whose winter shall be made warm and bright by love, tender care, and protection. As we dedicate this beautiful home, a review of its history is proper and fitting."

The speaker then gave a brief sketch of the history of the home. A large stone tablet in the main hall on the first floor bears the following inscription in golden letters; "Abraham Slimmer, Founder of This Home." In his review, the speaker pointed out that the institution was founded for aged Jews only, and to confirm his statement he read two letters from the benefactor, Mr. Slimmer. "According to these writings," the president continued, "Mr. Slimmer donated the sum of \$50,000 with the stipulation that a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

like amount be contributed by the citizens of Chicago, and further that the Home for Aged Jews shall ever remain an independent institution and never become consolidated with another one.

"We accepted these conditions and went ahead with courage and determination. It was not difficult to collect the required sum, inasmuch as Mrs. E. Frank alone pledged \$10,000 and others as much as \$5000.

Seldom have the efforts for founding a charitable institution resulted in so rapid a success. Many such institutions are encumbered with debts at the time of their dedication, but this one is free of debt at its completion. Only the united efforts of all could accomplish this."

(Translator's note: More speeches, names, committee members, etc., follow).



The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Mar. 11, 1893.

The charges for admission to the Home for Aged Jews are as follows:

60 --65	years of age--	\$300
65 --70	" " " --	250
70 --75	" " " --	200
Over 75	" " " --	150

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 14, 1892.

[ANNUAL MEETING]

The first annual meeting of the members of the Home for Aged Jews was held last Sunday afternoon in the vestry rooms of the K. A. M. Temple. The attendance was large. Mr. Morris Rosenbaum presided and Mr. Harry Hart officiated as Secretary.

The donations are as follows: A. Slimmer, \$50,000, donations of others, \$66,365, total \$111,365. Of this amount \$75,327.50 has been paid. Dues to the amount of \$3,925 have also been paid, making a grand total of \$79,252.50. The Home has 115 patrons paying \$25 yearly and 318 members paying \$10.

Mr. B. Lowenthal, as chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds reported that a purchase has been made of the premises on the northwest corner of Drexel Ave. and Sixty-second street, having a frontage of 347 feet on Drexel Ave. and 207 feet on Sixty-second street. The total cost of the grounds was \$39,988.58. The total cost of the building is esti-

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 14, 1892.

mated at \$60,000. Ground was broken last week, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1893. The dimensions of the main building are 155 by 42 feet. Three stories, attic and basement will furnish ample accommodation for at least fifty inmates and the required help.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 30, 1892.

Ground will be broken for the new Home for Aged Jews, on Monday. The structure will cost \$60,000.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 12, 1891.

The Directors of the Home for Aged Jews have purchased ground for the contemplated buildings, at Drexel Ave. and 62nd St. The price paid is about \$36,000.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 29, 1891, p.253.

[ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS SOCIETIES]

The annual meeting of the Israelitische Altenheim Society last Tuesday afternoon was largely attended, over 200 members being present. Dr.Hirsch delivered an interesting address. The raffle of a cage of birds netted over \$200, which will be given to the Home for Aged Jews.

The Young Ladies' Benevolent Society gave an agreeable entertainment, which included instrumental and vocal music and recitations, at Chickering Hall, Saturday night. The proceeds - over \$250 - will be used in aiding needy families. The society gives numerous social affairs through out the year, the proceeds of which are always devoted to charity.

Many tickets are being sold for the Standard vs. Lakeside baseball game, in aid of the Training School.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Hillel Lodge, I. O. B. B., was befittingly

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 29, 1891, p.253.

celebrated, on the 14th inst. There was a large attendance of members present to listen to the speakers of the evening. Dr. Felsenthal delivered the main address.

The "Sons of Zion" is the name of a new youth's organization, as a branch of the Choveve Zion. It has 78 members and meets every Sunday, at 147 W. 12th St. The Society will give a ball soon, the proceeds to be devoted to the poor Jews in Palestine.

The arrangements for the inauguration of the Anshai Moariv Temple are about to be completed. The ceremonies will take place on Thursday afternoon, June 11th, at 3 o'clock. The ministers and directors of all the Congregations in the city have been invited to attend, there will be a number of addresses and some fine music by the choir. The program in full will be announced in due time.

The Chicago Tribune, May 27, 1891, p. 3.

FOR A HOME FOR AGED JEWS

The regular quarterly meeting of the Israelitische Altenheim Society was held yesterday afternoon at the West Chicago club-house. This society was formed about a year ago for the purpose of assisting in building a home for aged Jews. From different sources \$114,000 has been raised, and as soon as the site can be secured the erection of the building will begin.

An address was made by Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Mr. A. Hess and Miss Sophia Levy gave vocal solos. Mr. Maurice Rosenfeld gave a piano solo. A case of stuffed birds was raffled and the proceeds, \$200, given to the home.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 22, 1891, P.233.

[SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR HOME FOR AGED]

At the last meeting of the Directors of the Home for Aged Jews, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and memberships. This committee finds it impossible to call in person on every one from whom a subscription might be procured, or who might be desirous of becoming a contributing member. To all such, and especially to the charitably-disposed outside of the city, an urgent plea is issued that their contributions be sent to the chairman of the committee, Mr. A. Kuh, of Kuh, Nathan and Fischer, corner of Jackson and Franklin Streets. Much money is still needed to place the institution on a firm financial basis.

Among the late donations are \$3,000 from the Israelitische Altenheim Society, \$1,000 from Mr. Leopold Bloom, and \$200 from Mr. I. Frankel, of Oskaloosa, Ia.

The Occident, May 22, 1891.

A TRULY BENEVOLENT ACT.

THE HOME FOR AGED JEWS.

The magnificent donation of Mr. Abraham Slimmer of Iowa, of \$50,000 through Rosenbaum Brothers of this city, for erecting and maintaining a home for aged Jewish people in this city, as we are pleased to announce, elicited the philanthropic Chicagoans to enter with zeal and devotion to aid in the grand philanthropic project of Mr. Slimmer. Steps were taken to incorporate this institution; constitution and by-laws were adopted, and an election of permanent officers resulted as follows:- Mr. M. Rosenbaum, president; Mr. E. Frankenthal, vice-president; Mr. Harry Hart, secretary; Mr. B. Lowenthal, treasurer. Directors:- Mrs. M. A. Meyer, Mrs. Charles H. Schwab, Mrs. H. Klapfer, Mrs. Dora Frank, Mrs. Louis Newberger, Mrs. B. J. David, Mrs. Emma Stern, Mrs. Max Hart, Mrs. Julia Bernheimer, Morris Rosenbaum, Abraham Slimmer, Nelson Morris, H. A. Kohn, H. L. Frank, B. Kuppenheimer, J. Rosenbaum, Simon Mandel, B. Lowenthal, B. Cahn, Harry Hart, Moses Born, H. E. Greenbaum, A. Kuh, E. Frankenthal, D. A. Kohn.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20075

The Occident, May 22, 1891.

The question of taking action on the admission of the Israelitische Altenheim Association as a component part of the society, was discussed, and it was decided that the Board under the by-laws, had no power to take any further action than to accept the contribution of the association on the same basis that subscriptions would be received from individuals. Since the above was in type, we learn that the President, Mrs. L. Newberger, of this society who had appointed a committee of three, to wit:- Mesdams Hannah Simon, Augusta Levy and Dora Hefter, had secured \$3,000 subscriptions, and that here after, the Israelitische Altenheim would be merged into the "Home" and that from now on, they would do all in their power to promote this Jewish Old People's Home.

The Reform Advocate, May 15, 1891, p. 215.

/ANNOUNCE COMMITTEE FOR HOME/

The Directors of the Home for Aged Jews met last Monday night. The chairman, Mr. M. Rosenbaum, announced the following Standing Committees: Executive: Henry L. Frank, Chairman; B. Chan, E. Frankenthal, B. Lowenthal, B. Kuppenheimer, Mrs. C. H. Schwab, Mrs. Kolpfer. Finance: Nelson Morris, Chairman; D. A. Kohn, Simon Mandel, A. Kuh, H. E. Greenebaum. Building: H. A. Kohn, Chairman; H. L. Frank, E. Frankenthal, A. Slimmer, Joseph Rosenbaum. Subscriptions: A. Kuh, Chairman, D. A. Kohn, B. Cahn, M. Born, Simon Mandel, H. E. Greenbaum, Mrs. C. H. Schwab, Mrs. M. A. Meyer, Mrs. Henry Klopfer, Mrs. Aaron Stern, Mrs. J. K. Frank, Mrs. Max Hart. The Chairman of the Committee is empowered to appoint additional directors to assist him. The bond of the treasurer was fixed at \$50,000, and that of the financial secretary at \$10,000.

The question of taking action on the admission of the Israelitische Altenheim Association, as a component part of the society, was discussed, and it was de-

The Reform Advocate, May 15, 1891, p. 215.

[ANNOUNCE COMMITTEES FOR HOME]

cided that the Board, under the by-laws, had no power to take further action than to accept the contributions of the Association on the same basis of subscriptions received from individuals.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 8, 1891, p. 200

[SUBSCRIBERS MEET]

The special meeting of subscribers to the fund for the Home was held last Monday night at the Standard Club, and was well attended. The drafted by-laws, as already adopted by the Directors, were presented and, with a few minor changes, adopted.

Among the more important features of these by-laws are the following:

The name is "Home for Aged Jews, of Chicago."

The membership is divided into three classes: Life members, patrons and members. The payment of \$500 entitles one to a life membership; patrons pay \$25 annually, and members \$10 annually. The payment of dues will commence with January, 1892.

The management and administration of affairs will be vested in a Board of Directors composed of sixteen gentlemen and nine ladies, who will have full charge and control of all business.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 8, 1891, p. 200

The Directors will elect from among their own number the regular officers of the organization.

An Executive Committee will have general supervision of the Home, make the rules and regulations, and have power to accept or reject all applicants for admission. A Visiting Committee of ladies will make it a duty to inspect the Home each week.

The articles bearing on applications are as follows:

Applications for admission to the "Home" must be in writing, according to the form adopted by the board of directors, giving the birth-place and age of the applicant, stating whether male or female, single or married, widower or widow. Endorsements by at least two reputable persons, certifying to the correctness of the statements of the applicant, and to the latter's good moral character, must accompany the application. The applicant must not be less than sixty years of age, and must have resided in the city of Chicago for a period of three consecutive years immediately prior to making application, and must not be afflicted with a chronic or contagious disease. The

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 8, 1891, p. 200

application shall thereupon, be referred to the Executive Committee, or, in extraordinary cases, to a special committee to be appointed by the President, and all applications, except in extraordinary cases, shall be acted upon at the expiration of one month from the receipt of such applications, and the committee acting thereon shall report in writing at the next following meeting of the Board of Directors. Such a report shall show a full investigation of the merits of the applicant with the committee's reasons for the admission or rejection of the applicant. Before admission to the "Home" every applicant must be examined by one of its physicians. Such physicians shall report upon the physical condition of the applicant, and the report shall be considered by the committee acting upon the application.

The charges for the admission of each applicant shall be as follows:

For those of the age of 60 to 65 years, \$300.00.

For those of the age of 65 to 70 years, \$250.00.

For those of the age of 70 to 75 years, \$200.00;

For those above the age of 75 years, \$150.00.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of May 8, 1891, p.200

It shall be in the discretion of the Board of Directors in extraordinary cases, to admit applicants to the "Home" free of charge.

The Directors will meet on Monday night, when the standing committee will also be appointed to solicit subscriptions and procure members.

The following contributions have been received: B. Wolff, \$500; M. Einstein, \$100; A. Louis, \$100; Henry G. Foreman, \$100; Morgenthau, Bauland & Co., \$200.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 24, 1891, Page 163---164.

[HOME HAS PERMANENT ORGANIZATION]

The Board of Directors of the Home met last Monday night and effected a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President, Morris Rosenbaum; Vice-President, E. Frankenthal; Recording Secretary, Harry Hart; Treasurer, B. Lowenthal. A Financial Secretary will be elected later.

A charter has been granted to the organization, under the name of "The Home for Aged Jews," the incorporators being M. Rosenbaum, Nelson Morris, and Levy. A special committee is now engaged in drafting a constitution and by-laws, which will be submitted to a general meeting, as soon as completed. Contributions are still being sent in, although no organized effort is being made to collect them.

The Reform Advocate, Wk of Feb. 20, 1891.

A LIST OF SOCIAL NEWS.

A gift of \$50,000 was donated to this city for the erection of a home for the Aged and Infirm Israelites. The open hearted doner is Mr. A Slimmer of Vaerly, Iowa. The check was placed in the hands of Messrs. Rosenbaum Bros. with the condition that an equal amount be raised in Chicago.

A number of our leading citizens immediately interested themselves in the matter and in a short time \$30,000 was raised. It is expected that the balance of the sum will be raised within the next two weeks.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1891, p. 3.

TO CARE FOR AGED HEBREWS

The Israelitisch Altenheim Society is the name of a new organization, the purpose of which is to raise money for the erection of a home for aged and indigent Hebrews. The society was formed one year ago, and as a result of the work done, there is now in the hands of the Treasurer over \$3,000 to be used for the purpose stated as soon as the remainder of the amount needed is secured. The membership is now more than four hundred.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a reception and entertainment was given for members of the society at Weber's, on Washington Street. The President, Mrs. L. Newberger, explained the objects and aims in view. She was followed by Rabbi Stolz, who spoke of the great good to be derived from a successful consummation of the plans, and referred to the fact that of all the large cities of the country, Chicago was the only one where there was not an institution of this character.

The following program was rendered: "Call Me Thine Own," soprano solo, by Mrs. B. J. Cohn; "The Jealous Wife," recitation, by Miss Hanna Felsenthal; piano solo, by Miss Bertie Meyers; mandolin solo, by Mr. Fred J. Meyers.

MPA 411 1 PPO 30975

**11. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

**6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers**

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

THE NEEDS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

The Jewish People's Institute at 3500 Douglas Boulevard is recognized as the Community Center of the vast Jewish community on the West Side. Its services are manifold. During the depression its activities have of necessity increased tremendously, whilst its income has been seriously cut.

So it was as a matter of absolute necessity that the directors of the Institute, at a meeting held in the first part of August, approved plans for a membership drive with the intention of enrolling as contributing members many of the Chicago Jewish community not now members of the Institute.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

According to the analysis of the Institute's financial status made by Maxwell Abbell, the Institute's auditor, in 1929 the gross budget of the institution was approximately \$206,000. By 1932 the expenditures had been reduced to \$139,000, and during the current year will amount to less than \$100,000. This drastic reduction in expenditures has been made possible to a slight extent by the drop in commodity prices but largely through the reduction in staff and to salary cuts. The reductions have placed a tremendous burden on the staff because no essential activity was curtailed and a larger number of individuals were rendered service than in previous years when the staff was larger.

Yet even these reductions in expenditures could not keep pace with the drop in income.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

The income of the Institute can be divided into three main classifications: (1) Internal income, i. e., fees from those who use the various facilities and pay for the services; (2) income from investments of endowment funds, and (3) income from generous individuals in the community who are desirous of seeing the activities sponsored by the Institute carried on for the benefit of those who are not in a position to pay anything or only a portion of the full cost.

The total revenue of the Institute has dropped from \$210,000 in 1929 to \$194,500 in 1930, \$142,800 in 1931, \$123,000 in 1932, and at the present rate will amount to between \$85,000 and \$90,000 for 1933. This year's income will be only about 40 per cent of what it was in 1929, yet the Institute is the same building which is being used today by many more thousands of men, women and children who take part in the numerous activities going on at all times.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

In spite of the ravages of unemployment so terrible in the Lawndale District and so hard upon those of the working class, the income from those using the Institute had held up relatively well and even slightly better than the other two classifications, decreasing from \$119,000 in 1929 to \$180,000 in 1930, \$53,800 in 1931, \$57,600 in 1932 and an estimated \$47,000 in 1933. Income from investments has practically disappeared. It amounted to close to \$8,000 in 1929 and for 1933 will probably not be over \$500.

Nothing at all can be done pending an improvement in conditions with respect to income from investments and very little regarding internal revenue until more of those who attend the Institute secure positions or are paid salaries or wages which will permit them more than just a bare subsistence. There is only one source of income to which

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

the Institute can look for help in this critical situation, from those persons in the community to whom the message of the Institute's work and value has not yet been brought and whose support is now so vitally needed.

In 1929 membership and other contributions amounted to over \$81,000; at the present rate it will be less than \$30,000 for 1933, a little over one-third.

While other philanthropic institutions in this city and other community centers elsewhere have suffered a loss of membership contributions, in very few instances has this loss been so severe on a percentage basis.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

The Institute closed the year 1930 with a deficit of over \$6,000, in 1931 with a deficit of over \$17,800, and in 1932 with a \$16,000 loss. There were no reserve funds to draw from and there was only one way that the doors of the Institute could be kept open - by borrowing from the banks. The Institute has borrowed \$40,000 to date and from present appearance there will be a huge deficit this year. Not only have the banks refused to lend more, but they are insisting on the gradual repayment of previous loans.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

In an appeal to the workers for the Institute drive, President Joseph Michaels said:

"I wish to advise you that the officers and directors who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining the work of the Jewish People's Institute are confronted with a very serious problem - one which they feel is likewise the responsibility of the entire community.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

"Do you know that the Jewish People's Institute is officially the only organization of its kind, which is maintained by the people of Chicago, and which has for its purpose the comprehensive development of the cultural, educational and recreational adjustment of thousands of our people? They cannot get such advantages without the help of this organization, and without which help life would be a serious problem, indeed, for them.

"Do you know that owing to the vast unemployment of the last few years, many of our young people have a great deal more unoccupied time, which unoccupied time it has been the purpose of the Institute to advantageously engage?

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

"Do you know that the same lack of employment and the depression generally, while throwing on the Institute a far larger burden than heretofore, has materially decreased its income? Not only have many of our subscribers felt compelled to withdraw their support, but that part of our income which we receive from those who use the facilities of the Institute has of necessity decreased considerably. Because of these conditions the Institute has a large bank indebtedness which can no longer remain unpaid.

"It is inconceivable that the Jews of Chicago would permit the doors of this institution to close for lack of support. Never in the history of our people were institutions such as ours so badly needed as at the present time. It is the one organization that cannot make an account of physical ailment or physical starvation, but does make its appeal to avoid spiritual starvation and consequent discouragement and loss of spirit.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

"The purpose of our Institute is to give an opportunity to thousands of people to lead more dignified lives and to avoid themselves of the great opportunities that American citizenship offers them. It is here in congenial surroundings that they learn that it is not incompattible with their Jewish training to become better American citizens. Not only to the thousands of young and old who enter the doors of the Institute does this organization bring its benefit, but they in turn carry it into thousands of other homes.

"While it is for the sake of dignity of those living in the section that we ask a contribution for the recipients of the benefits of the Institute, I cannot escape the thought that there must be always in their minds the satisfaction of knowing that there is a group of high type cultured people who give of their substance and time to aid in this work.

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Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 8, 1933.

"Ours is an American institution, patronized and supported by the Jewish people. All are welcome to enter its doors, who enter with proper reverence for its exalted purpose.

"Won't you help us and urge others to do likewise?"

NPA (LL) 100-3075

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 23. Wk. of August 12, 1932, p. 1.

The dedication of two new buildings at Camp Wooster, maintained by the Young Men's Jewish Charities for underprivileged boys, will take place next Sunday. The camp is located on Lake Wooster, near Round Lake, Illinois.

One of the new buildings is the William D. Stein Hospital, the gift of Mrs. William D. Stein and Philip Stein. It is a six-room structure with an emergency operating room, laboratory, and bedrooms. Two doctors are assigned to the hospital during the summer camp period.

The second building to be opened is the Nature Cabin, an anonymous gift. This building is made of rough hewn logs and is furnished with rustic tables and chairs made by the boys in the camp wood shop. It is devoted to exhibitions of nature studies.

The camp accommodates 225 boys at a time. Because of the demand for accommodations, this year, 1,250 boys will be given vacations instead of the usual 1,000 taken care of in past years.

The Reform Advocate, August 8, 1931.

Editorial.

By the time this editorial reaches our readers, they will be able to say that in a few days over a month, in five weeks, the Jewish community will begin its work for the new season. The community at large, of course, waits for the coming of the new year to recognize that the season of work is on. And from then on they will be prepared to know that there will be programs and demands and campaigns for all kinds of purposes, educational, cultural, and social. But the few who have matters in charge and who are thinking about the work, know that they must plan carefully and deliberately this year and they cannot wait as long as the rest of the community to plan for the new season. These few cannot know better than the majority that values have been deflated, that fortunes have been wrecked, that the well-to-do of a little while ago have learned a new language. Everyone knows that. But the few appreciate the fact that institutions that the community has built up, must be maintained, not merely for the sake of the pride of the institutions, but also for the safety of the people themselves.

Mankind pampers its weaknesses in days of prosperity, but it must draw on the source of strength in days of adversity. The stabilizing effects of those

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institutions of learning and of religion, that have been taken for granted when everything was going well, must be definitely recognized in the days when the world is awry; perhaps we have been counting as real some details that were but trimming and were not at the heart of life at all. In days of the depression mankind must take stock of the realities and the institutions that have the concern for these realities become absolutely essential for the safety of organized society.

That does not mean that organizations have not their own realities to face. They have. In better days men and women were lavish in the support of many institutions and they did not always stop to think whether amalgamation of institutions might not be a desirable thing. There are many corners, and people readily agreed that every little corner could, for itself, boast of a group of people interested in the welfare of that corner. And in the ultimate, many institutions grew up to do worthy and worthwhile work. All the years have left this year a legacy of institutional life and cost. A year such as the Jewish community is facing, and the larger community as well, will make it necessary for all the institutions to work together, to plan together, perhaps, in the problem of raising money. The very fact that they will have to plan all of this together will give the community a chance to set a new value on

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the work that the individual institutions are doing.

In the past, all that was necessary was for any institution to set its own quota, as it fancied, and then go out to the community and get it. Today, if all the communal organizations are to plan together, it will be necessary to set quotas and limits, not as the institution individually set them, but as altogether, after very careful deliberation, determine. It may be that certain causes that have been maintained for very emotional reasons will have to accept a smaller quota, and certain others will be made surer of their income. There will be certain needs that will be immediate and those institutions serving these causes will be considered first.

The attention to the work of the year will not mean only that the organizations will have to conduct their campaigns together, and have their quotas of the receipts set on a valuation of the work set by the community at large, but also that some corners of the work will be done more cheaply and more effectively if a number of organizations will merge. It may cut the pride of those who organized and so far have conducted, but the time may have come when that pride must be swallowed and the two or three institutions working in the field may have to amalgamate.

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For example: For many years the Jewish community has been thinking of the religious life of the students in universities. Under the term of religions, we of course, include the social and the cultural. In the past it was impossible for the Jewish students to have place and organizations in which they might have something of the group life and activity. In one direction that need led off into the formation of the Jewish Greek Letter Society, for which, at their best, there was room in the campus and at their worst there was no room anywhere. The difficulty with the Jewish Greek letter fraternities - and the problem extends to the non-Jewish Greek letter fraternities - is that there is really nothing like a constant fraternity as the name indicates. From year to year the body in the fraternity changes and it is not possible to give any fraternity a rating except for that year. At any rate the Greek letter fraternities began not as Greek letter fraternities. They began as centers of Jewish social clanishness. At least that is the history of the Z. B. T. Soon we had Jewish students' leagues. Soon the Jewish Chautauqua Society began to think of the ways in which the students might be helpful to the intellectually growing Jewish life in America and of what responsibility the older Jewish community had to the young students.

Soon too, the Menorah came with a very elaborate program, and the Menorah Inter-Collegiate Society has always been capable of drawing up very capable programs

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and organizational schematics on paper, with officials of high titles. Not so long ago we saw a highly detailed plan of the work of the Menorah organization, with its holding a superholding organization, that reminded us of the holding companies in the business world. Then came the Hillel Foundation of the B'nai B'rith, and the Hillel Foundation was a godsend to the B'nai B'rith; nice crutches in days of limping. The days of the fraternities are numbered. Evenings have many better possibilities than even lodge meetings, in these days. So that we have in the field in the work of the student life in the universities a number of organizations. All of them ask for support. The Hillel maintains the directors in a number of universities. The Menorah has about come down to the occasional publishing of the Menorah Magazine. It has branches in a few of the universities, but our estimate is that these branches have gotten along with very little help from the central office of the Menorah in New York. We think that the time has come when the various organizations will either ask for money from the Jewish community together, and apportion the money according to the worth set to the work, or that the organizations will merge and do their work together, with less expensive title, and with more satisfaction. And, really while we are at this we should not forget that the union of American Hebrew congregations - The United Synagogue, The National Federation of Sisterhoods and the Women's Branch of the United Synagogue are

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also doing student welfare work. Some one of the organizations should take up all the rest, or some distinctive Jewish student welfare organization should be formed to take in all the activities.

The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

In the next lecture at the Jewish People's Institute, Dr. A. Levinson, eminent Chicago pediatrician, will discuss in his next lecture on Monday evening, April 6, "Children of Various American Groups."

He will consider the Negro child as influenced by racial and economic factors, the children of immigrant parents, a study of their special status, dietary habits, national customs, and adaption to American life.

Mr. J. Hugo Feldman, instructor at Crane Junior College, will speak on Saturday evening, April 4, on "Rabelais - Jester at the Court of Heaven." This talk was scheduled originally for Wednesday, but because of the holiday, is being given on Saturday evening.

The next speaker at the Five O'clock Jewish Forum at the Jewish People's Institute will be Dr. A. B. Yudelsohn, eminent physician of the city. His topic will be "Romance in the Nervous System." While the speaker will present the scientific aspects of his subject, he will also illuminate thoughts entertained and held on this subject by the ancient Jews as expressed in the Talmud and

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

in other studies made by our people. Dr. Yudelsohn is a man of very solid attainment and we urge the public, which is cordially invited, to come as early as possible to be assured of admission.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

A VISIT AT THE JEWISH SHELTER HOME ON A FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Jewish Shelter Home is at 1214 S. Turner Avenue. The dining room comprising almost an entire floor, with many windows, is kept immaculately clean and well ventilated.

It is like a parlor in one's own home, always ready to welcome company. Long tables extending from one end of the room to the other, and covered with snow white crisp linen and shining brass candlesticks decorate the centers of the tables, with the blue and red flames of the candles adding cheerfulness and giving a homelike atmosphere.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

There is a reverent air, as if every object in the room were singing praises to the Sabbath Bride. One feels here the spirit of a loving mother who has worked hard, all day long scrubbing, cleaning, cooking, baking, and preparing everything for her beloved family and for guests who will soon come with her husband from the synagogue to enjoy the Sabbath Feast.

The doors open and multitudes of guests arrive. They are of all ages, old people with blurred eyes and yellow wrinkled faces; middle-aged men, husky but with worried faces and sad eyes; youths with rosy cheeks and bright sparkling eyes. Here is a melting pot of human color and thought, including orthodox Jews with silver white beards, and side locks, still adhering to the old European customs.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

One by one they take their seats. The more pious Jews sit at the head of the table and chant the old familiar tune "Peace Unto Thee," with which all the good angels and kind human sentiments are invited into the Jewish home to protect the peaceful Sabbath and to guard - God forbid - against calamities.

An elderly Jew with a long snow white beard, and dressed in a satin robe, recites the blessings on a beaker of red sparkling wine, and the company joins in the answer, "Amen!"

After the blessings the feast begins. Huge portions of Gefilte Fish are dished out in the kitchen by an elderly woman with a kind and motherly face, and elderly and middle aged men assist her in the serving.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

The guests enjoy the fish tremendously. Their faces become brighter after they have eaten the first course. They start to converse among themselves. A young man in a work shirt tells his neighbor that he just came from Philadelphia to look for work, having heard that conditions were much better here than there. Having been in Chicago for three weeks he has already spent the little money he had and, he said, if it were not for the Shelter Home he would starve.

Another man relates his troubles. He has been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. Even in the days of plenty, he was unable to make a living for himself and his family. Everything went topsy turvy with him. He believes in luck but he never had any. Now his wife is very ill and the doctor has said she may not last very long. He has ordered her to go to the hospital, but she refuses on account of their two children.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

He comes here to get a meal for himself and sometimes for his family. There are also a few Gentile guests who enjoy especially the Gefilte Fish. They are much pleased with Jewish hospitality.

One middle aged Gentile with a suntanned face and blue eyes tells his story. He came here from Texas where he was a cow boy. His employers liked him very much but when they sold their ranch, the new boss fired him and hired younger help. He has wandered about the streets of Chicago looking for work, but in vain. A mere coincidence brought him here tonight. This is the first time in his life that he has eaten a Jewish meal on a Jewish holiday.

The administration of the Shelter Home and Mr. Riss, the president, adhere to the old Talmudic saying, "We should feed the poor Jews together with the poor Gentiles, regardless of nationality and creed, to establish friendship and peace."

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

Near the Gentile sits a Jew, dressed in a soiled, shabby and discolored satin robe, who wears side locks and a Van Dyke beard and on his head is a black velvet derby, wrinkled and soiled.

This Jew came, a short time ago, from Poland. He is the author of a Rabbinical dissertation dealing with various laws of the Talmud.

He came to Chicago to sell his work but no one will buy it. The only place where he is treated with respect is at the Shelter Home.

Between the courses, songs are chanted by the more religious Jews. They tell charming tales of Sabbath rest, of a home of plenty, of fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers, of happiness and hope.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

An elderly Jew with a thin flute-like voice comes every Saturday to entertain the guests. He is a social worker living in the neighborhood. He and another Jew are the choir leaders here.

When the singing is in full swing, golden brown chicken soup with noodles is served, followed by huge portions of roast beef and luscious carrots cooked in sugar and fat (called zimes) and then comes dessert.

The Gentile guests are thrilled and astonished that people should sing as they eat. They perhaps think that Jews are a funny people. After the first shift finishes, the tables are cleared and the second shift is served. About 75 guests are fed on Friday night and Saturday dinner, and on holidays and week-days a much higher number.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

The second floor is the dormitory. This room is remarkably clean. The sheets and pillow cases are sparkling white. The dormitory accommodates about 40 people and very often in an emergency, beds are prepared on the floor. There is also a dormitory for women. Since the free kitchen on Roosevelt Road closed the number of poor has increased considerably, and the administration of the Shelter Home is confronted with hard problems.

The income of this institution formerly came from donations and dues given principally by the working class and small merchants. But since the economic crisis the former supporters are able to contribute hardly anything.

The number of guests has increased but not the income. The expenses have tripled. The sincere and devoted workers of the home are worried about the present situation and are asking the old poet's question: "From where will come my aid?"

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1931.

Early in the evening, many of the guests go down to the basement which serves as a library. The basement is well ventilated and nicely furnished. The more fortunate ones, those who remain for the night, sit there and read. The others go out in the darkness of the night and look for a place to sleep.

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The Reform Advocate, August 2, 1930.

JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Beginning with the Fall session the Institute will conduct a pre-kindergarten school where children of the ages of two and a half to five may attend from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., with the day interrupted for a light luncheon followed by an afternoon nap. This project will answer the needs of children of pre-kindergarten age affording them the opportunity for free play in a group under the sympathetic guidance of trained nursery teachers.

It is hoped that the community will take advantage of the new project and register their children as soon as possible.

The Jewish People's Institute is located at 3500 Douglas Blvd.

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, 1929Observer

My Work as Counsellor at Camp Chi

"This paper, the purpose of which is to inform, cannot help but be one of personal reaction also, for the essence or topic of the paper is camp and everything that goes with it; Nature, in the outdoors and in human beings, young and imbued with the will to live. As a counsellor at Camp Chi, the character of my work has been, though of a varied nature or because of its varied nature, very interesting to me and very informational. As to my main specific and individual activities, they included, beading, story hour and assemblies.

"Beading is the teaching of pattern weaving by means of the Apache beadwork loom, and various colored beads which allow for originality of color and pattern design. I took charge of the beading work at camp for four weeks and during that time had two separate groups to instruct and guide. The first consisted of about thirty-six girls who came with no knowledge of how to bead. But they were eager and willing, and at the end of the two weeks at least 75 per cent of them had two bands to show for the effort they had exerted. In the second group several had had experience with the beadwork, and as a consequence

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, 1929Observer

the work progressed rapidly. The results of these two weeks were indeed encouraging and satisfactory. Many original, vividly--colored beaded bands which had taken much work and detailed effort were finished for exhibition.

"Story Hour. The term story hour is hardly expressive or explanatory of what actually took place during the time devoted to the said period. Story hour should be called Jewish story hour, since it was really the study of Jewish life. It was in no way limited to Jewish history. The young and intelligent girls who entered and remained in the class for the two week period, were so imbued with the desire to know that one could not side-step the varied vital questions about Jewish people and their contacts which arose in these live questioning groups. The work we covered during these class periods may be classified into several groups falling under the following heads: Informational and Recreational. In line with the informational was the study of Jewish history from such books as Manual for Teaching Biblical History, by Eugene Kohen; A Book of Jewish Thoughts, selected and arranged by Dr. J. H. Hertz; by--Paths in Hebraic Bookland, by Israel Abrahams, and A Thousand Years of Jewish History,

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, 1929Observer

by Maurice H. Kane. Current events concerning Palestine and the new Jewish movements were also studied through personal knowledge and helped along by means of the Palestine Geographer, several numbers of the Jewish Youth, The Young Judean, and other Current Magazines. With regard to the recreational aspects of the study hour, it remains to be said that this side became necessary when some stimuli were needed to encourage and lead the group. This usually took form in games centered about Biblical characters or places and, at times, songs.

"Linked closely to the story hour, or, to be very accurate, the immediate growth of the story hour, were the Saturday morning assemblies which fell to my lot to prepare and take charge of during my six weeks' stay at camp. The Saturday assemblies at Chi are really the most Jewish element in the routine of the camp, both in that which is presented and the thought behind it. The various plays, tableaux, poems or songs which form the service were prepared by the girls in the Story Hour Classes. Some of the playlets which we presented are Marches in the Sun, The Burden of His Race, and Near

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, 1929Observer

Sinai. Several poems by Jannie Sampter and Israel Zangwill were read. Besides the above mentioned specific contributions from the story hour, the assemblies consisted of the singing in chorus of En Kelohenu, Odon, Olam, and Hatikovah.

"The duties which were at times partly mine and which helped to fill in my time at camp were located in such varied fields as post offices, boat patrols, relieving, for example, in raffia wearing, and so on. My duties as office clerk were just what the term implies--taking charge of selling of stamps and stationery to the campers. Boat patrolling, since it was divided among all the counsellors, was my particular duty only twice a week. It meant patrolling on the lake when the campers were in the water. As to O.D., one can hardly itemize the details with which it is connected. It just consists in being officer of the day for the camp, in ringing the bells for set-ups, meals, sports, classes, and, finally, bedtime.

"Another of the duties of the counsellor at camps is the taking charge

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, 1929Observer

of stunt night, which is usually the singing of several songs and the giving of stunts by a few cabins. The stunts are prepared by the cabins, with perhaps a suggestion from one of the counsellors. Occasionally the counsellors would also present a stunt--a take-off from some opera, or perhaps an operetta, or the like.

"All in all, as a general summary of my work as counsellor at Camp Chi, I may frankly say that the six weeks I spent here were six weeks of receiving instructive and constructive training as well as that of giving instruction. Working in a highly organized and carefully detailed system in which work and fun each had its share. I obtained the discipline and feeling of interdependence which is so difficult to obtain otherwise. The spirit of the girls at Camp Chi their willingness to co-operate and work, their feeling of oneness and responsibility for everyone else at camp, and the leadership of the Director, has been marvelous inspiration and I am sure that in at least some ways I will be the better for it."

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

Coming in contact with a great many of the club workers, both locally and nationally, we are confronted with the same statement that the Jewish children make the best club material. I think to a considerable extent this is true though not entirely true. I believe any group of children properly guided and properly supervised, if intelligently supervised, make good club material. However, as far as the Jewish children are concerned, we are told that they seem naturally and inevitably to recognize the need of an association and that this sense of orderliness and respect for authority which has been the age old trait of the Jewish character, results in the formation of clubs with good objectives. We have been grappling with this problem for all of these years and while we can point with a great deal of pride possibly to the fact that a great many clubs have been functioning, some of them for years, and even in the instance of clubs that have been disbanded, a good many of the membership in these clubs have been influenced along positive constructive lines, we are still of the belief that not even the surface has been scratched nor have the possibilities been touched. With this fact in mind it is our sincerest hope that in this Lawndale District section, with its enormous population, more definite work along these lines will be accomplished.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

We are indeed interested in all of the by-products of camping. If, in camps conducted by Jewish agencies such as ours, we can also feel that the summer camps have Jewish assets, it makes the work even more significant. Tens of thousands of Jewish boys and girls left the cities and towns during the hot summer months last year for various camps. The movement has grown so tremendously among Jewish institutions that there is now hardly any such institutions that are operating in fairly large communities where there is not included in the general program an outdoor camping program.

Jewish educators are beginning to realize great possibilities that camp life holds for the directing Jewish interests for the children and deepening them. Many camps include in their program an intensive Jewish atmosphere and are providing not only Kosher food, but also special services on the Sabbath, classes for Jewish subjects, and entertainments of a Jewish nature. The opportunities for positive instruction are rather limited

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

since the main objective is to offer physical comfort and sport life that will tend to make children stronger, sturdier, and more fit for the work they are expected to perform during the Winter months. If, however, the positive Jewish tone is given to the activities and the leaders are actuated by the Jewish ideals and are inspired with the Jewish consciousness, much can be done in an indirect way toward creating a Jewish atmosphere in a camp and toward inspiring the children with a love and a devotion to the Jewish values and hopes. Because the children are constantly under the supervision of their counsellors, the opportunities for implanting in them high ideals of character, of Jewishness are even more plentiful than they are in the home, and more fruitful positive results because of the expert guidance of those who are in most cases not only especially trained for the work, but have a keen interest in its value. It is encouraging to see that some national bodies that are interested in education are realizing the important work that may be accomplished

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

in the camps and are devoting themselves to assisting camp directors in working out programs of work that should result in introducing a stronger Jewish spirit. The camp presents a wonderful opportunity in American Jewish life which must not be neglected. The influence exerted on the minds of young people in such camps often lasts for life, and it is hoped that this may become, in the course of time, an added source of strength and vitality for Jewish development in this country.

In our own instance, we have cooperated with the Bureau of Jewish Education, and for a number of Summers have had in charge of our specifically Jewish activities, a counsellor who makes up a part of the staff of the Bureau of Jewish Education.

The following are a few of the figures in connection with Camp Chi: 383 girls under sixteen years of age for a period of two weeks each. There was one girl under sixteen who was there for the whole summer, and two

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

under sixteen who were there one month each. There were 182 over sixteen of whom 107 were regulars and stayed for two weeks, and seventy-five who were there as extras, remaining a shorter period, or a total of 568 for the summer. In addition to this number, there were six girls' places that were taken by girls who stayed extra time, and four girls who were at camp prior to camp opening. There were in all five groups. The fifth group consisted mostly of High School girls who attended Summer school and it was amazing to observe how splendidly they responded to the camp routine. These girls found the two weeks at camp a real Godsend because of the fact that they were not only busy with their school work during the entire year, but included Summer work at school as well. The physical condition at camp, in spite of the lack of rain, was in every way splendid. The cabins and the washrooms were at all times immaculate. The girls prided themselves on the making of their beds.

The following additions to the camp equipment were made: New tables in the dining room, making it cheerful and colorful, a new cabin for week-end

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1929.

girls, and a library and nature study hall, which was made possible through a gift of sisters of Simon W. and S. J. T. Straus in honor of their sixtieth and fiftieth birthday anniversaries respectively. The week-end cabin was made possible by gift from Mrs. Walter I. Schiff, Mrs. Arthur J. Baldauf and Mrs. Ernest Greenbaum.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute, Observer, 1928.

JEWISH EDUCATION.

The objectives in the program of Jewish work to be carried on by the Institute are, first to create a healthy and dignified Jewish atmosphere, an atmosphere that will not fail to impress all who enter the Institute. This point has been fully developed in the forepart of the report. Secondly, to imbue the youth that come within our contact with a consciousness and interest in things Jewish, to help the young people to grow up as active and responsible members of the Jewish community. Third, to strengthen the minds of those who are already Jewish conscious, and to direct them into constructive activity. Fourth, to take the lead in fostering, through cooperation with similar institutions, an active interest in Jewish culture, on the part of the Jewish community.

As a further means of developing a Jewish atmosphere, in a physical way, it is our plan to decorate the walls with pictures of Jewish great men, and art work by Jewish artists. It may be possible, through our Jewish Art-Craft

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1928.

Department, to display, in connection with the various Jewish holidays, Jewish customs, made of life and values, in a manner which will not fail to impress itself on the minds of all those who come in contact with it.

In order to give you an idea how best this can be accomplished, let us discuss the several holidays, for example, Passover: Beginning with the eve of Passover, and throughout the entire week it is our plan to arrange an impressive holiday exhibit, consisting of an attractive arrangement of the Seder on a miniature scale. This will include all of the traditional Jewish table decorations. There might also be a tableau of the ancient Hebrews throughout Palestine to the Temple Jerusalem. A tableau like that must be made very elaborate. Such a display may take the Art-Craft Department many months to prepare, but the results will be fully worth while.

On Lag B'Omer, a tableau depicting a merry scene of youngsters in a green field, equipped with bows and arrows, and other tableaux may be arranged,

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1928.

based on legendary material relating to the semi-holiday, and the story of Rabbi Akibas' life and tragic death.

On Shevuoth, the story of the Burning Bush can be portrayed vividly by means of painting on glass, picturing the Burning Bush, lit up from behind by electric lights, so arranged that the thorn bush on glass may seem to be constantly burning. Moses can be shown standing by the bush, lost in reverence and worship of the unusual phenomenon. The lobby to be decorated throughout with green branches, leaves and garlands of flowers.

On Rosh Hoshonah, the New Year, the display will take the form of a pageant of Jewish history, beginning with Abraham, and ending with modern Jewish life in Palestine or America. This display would of course require careful planning, as well as a great output of energy and time.

Succoth can be graphically pictured in tableaux of Jewish encampments as related in the Bible. This would take the form of a model camp, on the

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1928.

order that the average Boy Scout is expected to construct; however much more elaborately and artistically finished.

A harvest scene, in tableau arrangement, may be another way of illustrating the significance of this holiday. The display for Chanukah might consist of tableaux, depicting scenes of Jewish martyrs, who gave up their lives for the Jewish people before and during the Maccabbean Revolt, or a tableau relating the story of Hannah and her seven sons.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) REC 3075

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 27, 1927, Vol. 74, p.83.

On August 29, the spacious new building of the J. P. I. at Douglas Blvd. and St. Louis Ave., will be opened to the public.

The J. P. I. is said to be as beautifully built and completely equipped as any community center in the country. It contains a playhouse with the latest devices and a seating capacity of over 700. It has also numerous class rooms, several science laboratories and a reference library containing 13,000 volumes of Judaica.

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of Oct. 1, 1926, Vol. 8, p.4.

UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE. Editorial.

The workers in the United Jewish Campaign will hold a national conference in Chicago on October 9 and 10. Delegates and local officers of practically every Jewish community in this country and Canada, which has established a fund-raising organization, have signified their intention to attend. The gathering is expected to constitute a representation of every field of Jewish philanthropy and social endeavor on the American continent.

Interest in the conference in the past week was heightened by the arrival in New York of Dr. Bernhard Kahn, European director of the Joint Distribution Committee, and Dr. Joseph A. Rosen, who is in charge of the agricultural reconstruction work in Russia. The major feature of the conference will be the addresses of these outstanding personalities in the great overseas relief enterprise, who have come from abroad solely to present to the conference their reports on the progress and present status of the work in Europe.

The conference will be watched with a great deal of interest because it is hoped that much of the friction that has arisen through misunderstanding between the J. D. C. and the Zionist will be ironed out, and a working agreement reached.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, September 6, 1927.

THE NEW MILLION DOLLAR HOME.
THE JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
by
Spivak.

Among the many institutions that have shifted to the Lawndale District in the past few years, is now added the magnificent edifice of the Jewish People's Institute, (former Hebrew Institute), at Douglas Boulevard and St. Louis Avenue, which was recently opened to the public and which cost one million dollars.....

Before delving into any description of the various divisions in the new building of the Jewish People's Institute, it is worthy to pause, somewhat, and describe the conditions that have recently changed and, also the new type of Jew that has developed and who requires new methods in the so-called social work.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, September 6, 1927.

At the time, twenty years ago, when the Hebrew Institute commenced its activities, the majority of Jews in Chicago were immigrants, who were not accustomed to the economic and social conditions of the country. They were like plants that were weeded out of one place and not transplanted in another place. And just as weeded-out plants begin to wither if they are not immediately replanted in suitable soil, so would many immigrants have remained deficient economically, socially, and culturally if they had not been adjusted to the new conditions. However, the majority of Jewish immigrants were promptly replanted and their roots were absorbed in the new American soil. At that time, the social workers and the so-called "Americanizers" helped the immigrants to a certain degree. But not all of them (social workers) have applied the best and most favorable methods.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, September 6, 1927.

In addition to this, the question of "we" and "they" prevailed at that time. "We," the Eastern European immigrant Jews, who entered America with disturbed souls and "they", the calm, patient, wealthy Jews of Western Europe. "We" were the Jews that have a "monopoly" on the Jewish traditions and on mores, "they," the German Jews, were only related to their Jewish brothers by throwing sops to them.

But after the war the question of the Jewish "tribes" was solved automatically. A great number of Eastern Jews became wealthy and well Americanized so that the partition between the two so-called Jewish "tribes" began to fall and they assimilated through "intermarriages" the equal cultural and social conditions.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

The Jewish Daily Forward, September 6, 1927.

Regarding the service and management of the Jewish People's Institute, it must be said that, even at that time when the partition between the "German" and "Russian" Jews was strong, it applied, through its able superintendent, Mr. Seman, such methods as lent dignity to the Institution, and it was recognized as a cultural and social center. Many young Jewish doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, electrical technicians, and architects, should be thankful to the Jewish People's Institute for their elementary education. Many cultural and charity institutions were revived there. It was and will remain the center or the clearing house of most of the Chicago Jewish activities.

The following activities and incidents are concentrated in the present Jewish People's Institute:

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JEWISH

NPA FILE PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, September 6, 1927.

Department of English; foreign languages; physical culture; historical and sociology studies; high school; elementary evening school; commercial school; extension courses in cooperation with the Chicago University; Jewish education; a library, possessing all books on Jewish problems and Jewish culture; a museum of Jewish antiques; Jewish music; Jewish dramatic art in English; Jewish dramatic art under the direction of the Jewish Literary and Dramatic Society; music; dancing classes; clubs and social activities; camps; summer work and play grounds; scholarships for higher education; women's auxiliary; women's clubs; domestic science; department of civics; and department of citizenship.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, September 6, 1927.

These enumerated activities are conducted in various class rooms, gymnasium theater, studios and roof garden which are distinguished by bearing the names of our great thinkers and leaders, who elaborated and deepened Jewish ideology.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, June 15, 1926.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE LAWDALE DISTRICT BRANCH.

At noon, June 10, 1926, the Corner Stone of the Lawndale District Branch of the Institute was formally laid in the presence of a group of friends of the Institute and a goodly number of the local community. The exercises consisted of a prayer by Rabbi Saul Silter, and two short and very fitting addresses by Mr. James Davis, Chairman of the Building Committee, and Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, the president of the Institution.

Those officiating at the ceremony at the time when Mr. Loeb applied the first trowel of Mortar were:- Messrs. James Davis, Julius Rosenwald, Samuel Philipson, Charles Shaffner, Theodore Regensteiner, and Philip L. Seman.

These exercises indicated the fact that the building from now on will make normal progress, and that we may look forward to the dedication of the building and its final completion on or about May 1, 1927, if no unforeseen difficulties present themselves.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, May 11, 1926.Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the
Year ended December 31, 1925.

Cash in banks and on hand Jan. 1, 1925		\$3,620.53
Receipts:		
Social and Educational Department Fees and other		
Service Department Revenue		64,418.37
Payments received on Subscriptions		65,558.00
Donations:		
Women's Auxiliary	\$7,650.00	
Women's Club	500.00	
Commonwealth Edison Company	149.27	
Players' Club	<u>1,103.86</u>	8,410.13
Interest on Bank Balances		8,410.13
Interest on Investments, etc. credited to		
Scholarship Fund		184.31
Contributions to Funds		2,444.23
United Drive Fund		27,489.62

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, May 11, 1926.

WIA (LL) REC. 30275

Hulda B. Rothschild Fund	\$1,155.00
New Building Fund	1,000.00
Girls' Camp Improvement Fund	11,084.02
Children's Entertainment Fund	18.50
Special Fund for Children's Activities	632.00
Bella Hirschhorn Scholarship Fund	808.26
Ida B. Heller Camp Chi Scholarship Fund	2,000.00
Max Adler Special Scholarship Fund	5,000.00
F. W. and Madlon Strauss	421.50
Anna Hoffman	61.00
A. Kleinert	300.00
Sundry Income	62.85
Total	<u>\$191,047.79</u>
Less Decrease in Deferred credit to Income, etc. at December 31, 1925 over January 1, 1925.	<u>601.35</u>
	<u>\$190,446.48</u>
Total net Receipts	<u><u>\$194,067.01</u></u>

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, May 11, 1926.

Disbursements:

Social, Educational and Service Department Expenses	\$75,397.78
Maintenance Expenses	30,419.92
Administrative Expenses	33,667.80
Additional Investment in Securities	10,939.80
Purchase of Equipment, Architects Fees, etc.	39,125.04
Expenditures charged to Scholarship Fund	4,829.95
Appraisal Fees in connection with Condemnation proceedings	<u>516.52</u>
Total	\$194,893.81
Less- Increase in Liabilities on December 31, 1925 over January 1, 1925, etc.	<u>4,404.43</u>
	\$190,489.38
Cash in Banks and on hand, December 31, 1925	<u>3,577.63</u>
Total (as above)	<u><u>\$194,067.01</u></u>

We have audited the books and accounts of the Jewish People's Institute for the year ended December 31, 1925, and found them to be correct. We

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, May 11, 1926.

hereby certify that the appended statement, in our opinion, correctly reflects the cash receipts and disbursements of the Institute for that period.

THE GUARANTY AUDIT COMPANY

by L. Wagner, C. P. A.

March 31, 1926.

The general director presented a synopsis of his annual report. The complete report was ordered printed in the proceedings. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Julius Stone

Secretary.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 71; Week of April 17, 1926.....Pages 327-328

Work has started on a \$900,000.00 Jewish Peoples Institute at St. Louis Avenue and Douglas Boulevard. It will be one of the most complete structures of its kind in the country. The architects are Eugene H. Klaber and Ernest A. Greensfeld, Jr.

According to James Davis, chairman of the building committee, the institute will be open about April 1, 1927. Jacob M. Loeb is president.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, April 12, 1926.

On Monday morning, April 12, ground was broken on the northwest corner of Douglas boulevard and St. Louis avenue, for the new building of the Jewish Peoples Institute. From that moment on, work went ahead at full speed. The spot was surrounded almost all day by a crowd of onlookers, who seemed eager enough to stand and watch the whole building put up.

The cost of the building is estimated at \$900,000. It will contain - gymnasium, theater, roof garden, club rooms, school rooms, common rooms, billiard rooms, and every sort of equipment necessary to the perfect community center. The building will be complete within one year.

The Forward, November 20, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Workmen's Circle of Chicago, bought a piece of land for a summer home for children of its members. The colony consists of forty acres. This will be one of the finest children colonies in the country.

There is no doubt in any one's mind that we needed a colony that size. Every summer we had considerable trouble to find a suitable place for the children to spend their vacation. They were always among strange people and they could not feel as carefree as children should feel under the free sky in the summer months.

Now the Workmen's Circle has arranged a colony where the children will feel as they do in their own home.

Tuesday night at the meeting of the City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle, a report was submitted by a special committee that this colony which had been planned on for a long time has been purchased. The forty acres of land is in South Haven on the shore of Lake Michigan. Twenty acres of this land were set aside for a children's colony.

The Forward, November 20, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On this land is a large house and two smaller houses, having twenty eight rooms in all, with all conveniences and equipment for a summer home for children.

The other twenty acres, will be divided into lots and sold to members only, for building summer homes. The delegates of the central committee concluded that this was the best buy ever made for a summer home for the children and members of the Workmen's Circle, and the report was approved. It was then determined that the deal be closed, the contract signed, and the sale of lots begin.

The members will have to hurry to buy these lots because the number is limited.

The Sentinel, Wk. of July 4, 1924, Vols. 55-56, p.14.

The drive for the \$500,000 fund for Sholom Frankenstein Memorial Center, to be erected on the North Side, has been progressing rapidly.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee on June 24, \$205,000 was subscribed by fifty-seven members of the Working Committee.

Since the announcement of the project, words of praise have come from many of Chicago's leading Jewish citizens. The need of a community center with complete recreational facilities to meet the demands of the rising generation of Chicago's North Side has long been recognized.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Feb. 13, 1924.

WORK OF HAIAS AMONG JEWISH IMMIGRANTS

At an annual meeting of the Chicago branch of Haias (shelter for Jews) held a few days ago, Mr. John L. Bernstein, president of the society, explained the excellent work this great institution does for immigrants and their relatives. He showed through statistics the great work done by the main body of the society throughout the country, saying that last year, three million dollars was sent to Europe through the Haias, thus saving the American Jews \$600,000, which would have been the cost had this amount been sent through any other source.

In his annual report, Mr. Kopeland, president of the Chicago branch, gave a general survey of the work of the local organizations for the last year, which was one of the most successful in the history of the organization.



Jewish Forward, Feb. 13, 1924.

Over sixteen thousand cases were treated with utmost care and attention. Hundreds of immigrants were met at the depots, and told how to continue their travels; over six thousand affidavits were filled and sent from Ellis Island to Europe; and hundreds were assisted in filling out citizen papers. About fourteen thousand were given food and shelter in the Halias, and over \$159,000 was sent to relatives of thousands of immigrants in Europe.

Gifts were presented to the president and his wife; also to Morris Tower, chairman of the house committee, as tokens of appreciation for their good work in the Chicago branch.

About seventy-five guests were present at this annual meeting and banquet, where arrangements to form a women's auxiliary were completed.

Jewish Forward, Feb. 13, 1924.

Mr. Z. Natanberg was toastmaster, and Mr. E. Blander handed out the presentations with very effective speeches.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Feb. 3, 1924

ANNUAL MEETING OF HIAS

The directors of the Chicago branch of Hias will hold a meeting this afternoon at the headquarters of the branch on Morgan Street. Mr. John Bernstein, of New York, national president of the organization, will be the main speaker. Mr. Adolph Krause, president of the Bnai Brith, is also scheduled to talk.

The meeting will be important for the reason that the organization will submit a report of the work it has done during the year in behalf of immigrants coming to Chicago. The most important feature of the meeting is the presence of the president of this great institution, now when there is so much work to do not only to help the immigrant that is depending on us for shelter and food, but also see that the gates of America remain open for those who are forced to flee from their

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JEWISH

CONFIDENTIAL

Jewish Forward, Feb. 3, 1924

homeland as a result of persecutions or economic conditions.

All Jews, regardless of beliefs, should be interested in the work of Hias, which is an impartial Jewish organization worthy of their cooperation.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

AN INN FOR YOUNG JEWISH ARTISTS AND FOR THE RADICAL YOUTH
OF CHICAGO

A Jewish inn was recently opened at 1431 Sawyer Avenue. The inn is the center of the young Chicago poets from the Young Chicago group, from the artists' group, and from the group of young radical Jews.

The inn is also a sort of community center. Mr. ~~Rashkes~~, the leader of the Idneskom in Russia, gave a report there last Saturday night on his trip to Soviet Russia. The first semiannual conference of the Workers Culture Society will take place at the inn, this Sunday, January 13.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 10, 1924.

/THE CULTURE CENTER/

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Many curious things happen in this world. In Chicago there existed for a number of years a Jewish Culture League, which was neither Jewish, nor cultural, nor a league; it was an organization run by our pseudosocialists. The Jewish Culture League existed quietly for a number of years, until recently it breathed its last. On the grave of the Culture League, there has arisen a new organization, a chatter house, which has become the cultural fortress of our pseudosocialists. However, our pseudosocialists have had bad luck with their new organization because idle chatter is not culture. Our pseudosocialists culture enthusiasts have decided that they need a few billiard tables to entice the people to visit their Culture Center. The Culture Center has thus become an ordinary poolroom. Our pseudosocialists hope to convert the youth to culture via the pool tables, and yet people say that there are not enough fakers in this world.

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Sept. 28, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Central Committee Determines to Build a Labor Lyceum on the Northwest Side.

A short time ago, the Central Committee accepted a recommendation of the Labor Lyceum Committee to send out a referendum to all the branches that each member shall be taxed \$2.00 to build a labor lyceum on the Northwest Side. This referendum is now in the branches. To interest the members and show them the necessity for this tax, the Central Committee sent to the branches the following letter: "The City Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle, on the recommendation of the Labor Lyceum Committee has determined to send out a referendum for a \$2.00 tax, which may be paid in one lump sum, or within a year, at fifty cents each quarter. This money shall be for a labor lyceum on the Northwest Side.

"Many members remember that when we bought the W.C. (Workmen's Circle) Lyceum there was a \$5.00 tax on every member. The Northwest Side Branch paid that tax with the condition that in the near future we would have a building on the Northwest Side. The City Central Committee made that promise, and the Northwest Side Branches had faith in these promises, and gave their money and made it possible to buy the Douglas Park Auditorium.

"Now we must start doing something to make our promise good to the Northwest Side Branches. If not for them we would not have been able to buy the

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JEWISH

Forward, Sept. 28, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Douglas Park Auditorium. The Northwest Branches are our largest branches, and almost a half of our members live in that district.

"It is the duty of all members of the Workmen's Circle to help build a labor lyceum on the Northwest Side, just as the Northwest-siders helped us on the West Side.

"For this purpose we have laid aside a sum of \$5,000, and with the \$200. tax the sum will reach about \$20,000. With that amount we can start building or buying a labor lyceum on the Northwest Side. The City Central Committee accepted this \$2.00 tax, and they appeal to every member to do likewise, and by so doing we will in the near future celebrate the opening of the second labor-lyceum in Chicago.

With friendly regards,
Labor Lyceum Committee,
M.Bloomenthal, Sec'y."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1923.

ON THE PUBLIC ROSTROM

Under the capable direction of superintendent Philip Seman, the Jewish people's Institute (formerly Hebrew Institute) undertook and also carries out a brilliant task for the physical and spiritual development of our working girls and for the youth at school during the summer vacation.

The Jewish People's Institute has its own summer resort, known under the name of Camp Chi. This summer resort is for working girls. The Jewish People's Institute has also rented two other resorts: one in Wooster, Illinois for school boys, and the other in Wauconda, Illinois for school girls. Eight hundred Jewish children will spend their vacations there, each two weeks. They will be transported there in three groups.

Camp Chi is located in Loon Lake, Illinois, seventy-five miles from Chicago. The ground on which the camp is situated was purchased from the Consumers Company, and is directly facing Loon Lake. The camp consists of sixteen

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1923.

permanent cabins or camp cottages sixteen feet square, and six cottages for meetings, nine feet square. There is also a theater saloon, a social hall, washrooms and a large kitchen with the most modern improvements. All the cottages and halls are completely screened. The cabins are provided with strong, thick linen shades in the inside and with wooden covers on the outside, so that, when the weather is bad, it rains hard, or strong winds blow, the shades are lowered and the campers are well protected.

The camp's lighting facilities are electrified throughout: from the entrance to the camp, leading from the main road, to the specially built pier on the lake.

They have good drinking water; a machine pumps 250 gallons of water per hour. The well is two hundred feet deep, and pipes distribute the water to all locations. All the fixtures were installed in the most modern way.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1923.

Every method of sanitation was carefully taken into consideration.

The Jewish People's Institute has owned this summer resort for the last several years, and all the girls who were there during the summer, relate nothing but of pleasures, pleasures that cost the sum of seventeen dollars for a two-week period for working girls over sixteen years of age; for those under sixteen years of age, the cost is eleven to twelve dollars for a two-week period. Many working girls go there for week ends which cost \$6.75. Transportation is furnished, good food is provided and many pleasures are afforded.

The Wooster summer resort was rented from the Young Men's Jewish Charities, and that of the Wauconda, from the Council of Jewish Women. The cost to youngsters is three and half dollars for a two-week period. There are stone and brick buildings in the camp.

WPA (M) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1923.

This is not a charity matter, you merely pay the cost price. The girls in Loon Lake feel as safe as they would be in their own homes. The same applies to the school children at the other two summer resorts. They enjoy the fresh air, attend lectures, are taught dramatics, listen to essays, bathe in the lake, sing, dance, play ball, make various exercises, hike and are fed wholesome food from a strict kosher kitchen. They retire at ten o'clock in the evening, and at seven in the morning they are on the outside. A Jewish spirit reigns in all the three places on Friday, especially in Camp Chi where the Friday eve begins with the candle blessing at Mother Seman's. [Translator's note, "Mother seman" referred to here is the wife of Dr. Seman.]

To all this something else must be added, which the Jewish People's Institute has installed:

For those children unable to leave the city, a summer play school was set up

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 22, 1923.

at the institute on Taylor Street. There, the children are instructed in painting, gardening, gymnastics and swimming; they are also taken each week on trips to the parks. All this is furnished by the Institute for the small sum of six dollars for the entire summer, and Superintendent Seman placed this under the supervision of Mr. Edward Cohn and Mr. Emil Gollubier.

Mr. Seman and his wife, with a staff of attendants see to it, that a pleasant vacation in the summer resorts is had by all, and deserve recognition for their important work.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1923.

TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL

The dedication services of the new community center, which took place on April 20, were beautiful and impressive. The following rabbis participated: Joseph Stolz, Julian Gusfield, Tobias Schanfarber, Samuel S. Cohen, Samuel Schwartz, Felex A. Levy, and S. Felix Mendelsohn. Brief addresses were delivered by William Levine, Albert Falzer, and Theodore W. David.

About three hundred guests participated in the dedication banquet given Sunday evening, April 22. The speakers of the evening were Rabbi Abram Hirschberg of Temple Sholom and Dr. Jacob H. Kaplan of Cincinnati. A large number of donations for the building fund were announced at the banquet.

Services will henceforth be held every Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the Community Center, Bernard and Ainslie Streets. Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn preaches at every service.

WPA ALL-PROJ 30271

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation, Annual Meeting, April 22, 1923.

Report of Executive Director (Samuel D. Schwartz) of Sinai Social Center.

That our Monday Evening Lecture Course with a regular membership this season of 1,721 members and a weekly attendance that taxed the capacity of our Temple, has been a success financially to the extent of almost \$5,000.00 profit, you all know.....We have had, as you know, speakers of all shades of opinion, radicals like Scott Nearing and Margaret Sanger, and conservatives whose message aided in an understanding of present day thought. Organizations in a number of other cities have sought our aid in the promotion of similar lecture enterprises in their respective communities.

Our Sunday Evening Concerts, given under the conductorship of Mr. Dunham by thirty artists of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra were not a success

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Annual Meeting, April 22, 1923.

financially, but were the source of unmeasured happiness to many.....
The children of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, the disabled veterans from the United States Government Hospital, and the blind, were also among those who came week after week to listen to the wonderful music rendered.

The many study groups - classes in the study of psychology, psycho-analysis, English, the history of civilization, the development of modern culture, the course in great contemporary writers, were well attended. Our children's work was carried on successfully. The Children's Department of Expression and Dramatic Art....our classes in dancing, of which there are sixteen, our piano and violin work, all met with a very hearty response. The Opera Club, our Center Orchestra....brought pleasure and recreation to those who participated.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Annual Meeting, April 22, 1923.

We have maintained a dramatic department, whose work has been of an unique character....

The Athletic Department, the largest of all of our activities, with a membership of approximately 2,000....our swimmers have held the Amateur Athletic Federation championship for eleven years.

About twenty per cent of our membership is non-Jewish. The Jewish Educational Center, an orthodox organization, has maintained a daily Hebrew school of about 200 children in our building. The Zionists have held meetings in our rooms and programs in this Auditorium.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 18, 1923.

JEWISH PEOPLES INSTITUTE

(In English)

The Civic and Citizenship Departments of the Institute, under the supervision of competent attorneys, announces that ex-service men will be accommodated without any charge any evening of this week in filling our applications for the bonus.

Two notaries are always on hand to certify to any document without charge.

A sufficient supply of applications is always on hand to serve as many as may call.

The service of filling out first or second papers and general information as to citizenship is continued as usual.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 18, 1923.

Dressmaking And Sewing

A new class in dressmaking and sewing is being organized now, which will meet every Monday evening at the Institute. [Editor's note: This article is in English originally. It has not been edited in the usual manner.]

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 31271

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1923.

CAMP WOOSTER.

Camp Wooster financed and conducted by the Young Men's Jewish Charities, after a number of years of camp experience on rented property, has this year established a permanent camp, fully and adequately equipped with mess-hall, kitchen, plumbing and other camp necessities. It is considered one of the finest camps of its kind in the State.

Although the camp, because of its additional equipment was in a position to take care of a great many more boys than they were able to in previous years, nevertheless, many boys were disappointed because of lack of room. This same fact holds true in connection with Camp Wauconda and Camp Chi.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, 1923.

Endowment Funds consisting of:

F. W. Madlon Strauss Fund

Anna B. Hoffman Fund

Sigmund Haseline Fund

Isaac Ottenheimer Legacy

Albert Stein Fund

Theodore Weil Legacy

Aaron A. Alper Fund

General Fund Bank Balance, comprising actual cash \$30,026.24

Available - - - - -	9,282.21
	<hr/>
	\$39,308.45

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1922.

ABOUT THE HEBREW INSTITUTE
AND ITS CHANGE OF NAME

by
J. Loebner

Last Sunday evening, at the banquet given in honor of Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, president of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, it was formally announced that the institution's name had been changed to the Jewish People's Institute. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and Julius Rosenwald spoke in favor of the change. The latter at that time gave one hundred thousand dollars toward the one million dollar building fund of the Institute and its branches, which it plans to organize in various parts of the city. None of the directors of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, who were present at the banquet, spoke against this plan. Even Mr. N. D. Kaplan, who always stood adamant against any change of name, remained silent this time, and, therefore, one can say with certainty that the new name has been adopted.

The Chicago Jewish People's Institute means just as much as the Chicago Hebrew

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1922.

Institute meant. The chief and only difference in the two names is that the word Hebrew is missing. The word Hebrew is no longer favored by the German Jews or the native born American Jews. There was a time when they insisted upon the term Hebrew rather than Jewish. They flooded the editorial offices of the English newspapers with requests that the newspapers, in their columns, should call them Hebrews, instead of Jews. The anti-Semitic gentiles, who always try to make fun of the Jews, began to picture the Hebrew as a man who always wears a derby over his ears, which, when knocked down, falls way down over his face, making him a comic, mirth-provoking sight. The German-or American-born Jew began to be ashamed of the word Hebrew and sought refuge in the word Jew.

It is a matter of utter indifference to our brothers in Eastern Europe whether they are called Hebrews or Jews. They know that they are persecuted, hated, made fun of, not because they are known by either of these two names, but because they are Jews. When Mr. Kaplan and others opposed the change in the name of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, it was only because the Jewish public in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 14, 1922.

this and other cities were accustomed to that name, and because the name had become a symbol for them.

But what is a name? Nothing. The main thing is--what is done under the name. There is no doubt that a great deal will be done under the new name of the Institute. Mr. Philip Seman, the capable superintendent of the Institute, characterized the work in the following brief and expressive words: "to form social centers where children and adults shall be able to spend their free time in the gymnasium, classes in English, orchestras, entertainments, and many other forms of recreation".

This is not enough, gentlemen of the Institute. As Dr. Hirsch says: "The Institute will become a Jewish center only when it embraces Jewish culture and the Jewish religion". This is worth fighting for and Mr. Kaplan can start to organize his forces for that purpose.

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JEWISH

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DATE 11-11-01 BY 30215

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 13, 1922. Vol. 63, p.367.

A campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for recreational, educational and social activities was launched by the Chicago Hebrew Institute at a banquet in the Standard Club.

There are 100,000 Jews in the Lawndale District, and 75,000 Jews on the Northwest Side with no social or educational activities of a practical character, today.

A survey will be made to determine the needs in the communities, and branches will be established in the thickly populated districts of the city.

Julius Rosenwald subscribed \$100,000 to the fund. Nearly 800 persons gathered for the banquet, and it was voted to change the name of the Chicago Hebrew Institute to the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED
AT A BANQUET FOR MR. JACOB LOEB: ROSENWALD
GIVES ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Over three hundred of the most prominent Jewish men and women of Chicago attended a banquet given in honor of Mr. Jacob Loeb, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of his presidency of the Hebrew Institute. The banquet was given at the Standard Club last night.

Over two hundred thousand dollars was raised on this occasion for the building fund of the institution on Taylor Street, which will soon have a branch in the Lawndale district. One hundred thousand dollars was given by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who was toastmaster of the banquet. Another hundred thousand dollars was presented by General Abel Davis to Mr. Loeb for the building fund in the name of some of Mr. Loeb's friends. The women's auxiliary, through Mrs. J. B. Lassers, gave five thousand dollars. No appeals were made.

The speakers of the evening were: Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, David Brown of Detroit,

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1922.

and Dr. Stephen Wise of New York. They all spoke of Mr. Loeb's significance as a Jew and as an American, and expressed sincere hopes that the million dollars needed for the building fund of the institution, would be raised in honor of Mr. Loeb. Dr. Wise and Dr. Hirsch pointed out that the Institute should stand for Judaism, otherwise it would not be what it was supposed to be. "Judaism and Americanism," they said, "go hand in hand." Those present enthusiastically applauded the speakers.

The contributions were announced and then Mrs. Julius Stone, secretary of the Institute, presented Mr. Loeb with a beautiful album.

The guest of honor replied with an appropriate speech, assuring the audience that he would continue, in the future, to fulfill his duty to the Institute. A thunder of applause broke out. The beautiful banquet, which had been so carefully arranged by Mrs. Julius Stone, with the assistance of Mr. Philip Seman, came to an end.

MPA (11/1/77)

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 7, 1922.

IN HONOR OF JACOB M. LOEB
by
J. Loebner

A banquet will be given this evening at six o'clock at the Covenant Club in honor of Mr. Jacob Loeb. His friends and all those who are prominent in the field of Jewish charity and civic work in Chicago will attend. Rabbis Emil G. Hirsch and Stephen Wise will speak. Julius Rosenwald will be master of ceremonies. A crowd of several hundred men and women is expected.

This evening's banquet in honor of Mr. Loeb is in recognition [of his work] as president of the Hebrew Institute, but all those who will attend, will honor Mr. Loeb not only as the head of the institution on Taylor Street, but also as the man who brought honor to the Jews while he was president of the Chicago Board of Education. They will honor him as an honest and punctual businessman, and as a prominent and successful leader of charity campaigns, for which he has the blessings not only of the Chicago poor, but also of the poor people across the seas.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 7, 1922.

Mr. Loeb is setting a fine example to many, many Jews of his class, thanks to his good citizenship and his Jewish activities. Many of them have come closer to us, thanks to his influence, and have given larger sums to charity than they would have previously given. Mr. Loeb is not only an example to the local Jews of his class, but also to the Jews of his class in other cities of America. It is true that the chairman of the last relief drive was Mr. Brown, who worked very hard and sacrificed a great deal for his work, but the credit for raising the major part of the seventeen million dollars goes to Mr. Loeb.

We do not have many Jews like Mr. Loeb among the so-called German Jews or American Jews in Chicago or anywhere in the United States. Mr. Loeb fully deserves all the honors that will be paid to him this evening. We unite with all his close friends and all those who admire and appreciate Mr. Loeb's position in the community and his untiring work for the public good, in wishing him, Mrs. Loeb, and their children, health, happiness, and a long life.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1922.

"JEWISH" OR "HEBREW":
CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION
POSTPONED
by
J. Leibner

Our article last Sunday about the proposed change in the name of the institution on Taylor Street from Hebrew Institute to Jewish Institute had the desired effect, at least for the present. A committee, which had been formed to consider the question, had been instructed to settle the question to the satisfaction of a majority of the directors who favored a change. This committee, having read the article in the Courier, decided to postpone the consideration of the question until the next annual meeting.

We repeat our assertion that after so many years of activity under the name of Hebrew Institute, it would be ridiculous to change the name. It is to be hoped that none of the directors will make a fool of himself by bringing up this question again for discussion.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1922.

"Hebrew" or "Jewish"--its all the same. It expresses the same thing, unless they (the directors) want to discontinue some of the activities there and substitute other activities instead. However, we do not see what activities they can discontinue. Under the direction of Mr. Philip Seman, a capable and energetic superintendent, they have classes there in English, painting, manual training, dramatics, typewriting, sewing, cooking, and so on. All of these classes are well conducted and they satisfy a great need of the West Side. What is lacking at the Institute is an active Hebrew school, some sort of a religious center. If this were established, then the name of Hebrew Institute would really be appropriate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1922.

THEY WANT TO CHANGE THE NAME
OF THE INSTITUTE ON TAYLOR STREET

"Chicago Hebrew Institute"--those three words, which indicate the title of the institution on Taylor and Lytle Streets, are now being considered by the directors. A motion has been made to change the name: instead of Chicago Hebrew Institute, the institution would be called Chicago Jewish Institute, or Jewish Peoples Institute. The opposition is to the word Hebrew, of which term our so-called German Jews are ashamed because anti-Semiticly inclined Gentiles make fun of the word Hebrew. These German Jews [no more] represent the Americanized, civilized Jew that the Jew who wears a stiff derby pulled over his ears which, when knocked down, covers his face and makes him look silly, represents the Jew.

There was a time when our so-called German Jews were **ashamed** of the word Jew.

WPA (ILL) 11-10-22

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1922.

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They thought that Hebrew was a better, a more refined expression. They belived that the word Hebrew put the Jew in a more favorable light. They fought the name Jew and sought to influence the press to call them Hebrews, not Jews. When the institute on Taylor Street was organized, they fought the West Side Jews in order to have the institution called the Hebrew Institute and not the Jewish Institute.

Times change, however. The so-called German Jews began, just like the Russian, Rumanian, Hungarian, and Galician Jews before them, to feel the hostility of the non-Jews and as they came closer, their adherence to our ranks became stronger and stronger, until they became Jews like ourselves. They are interested in all Jewish activities and many of them have become good Zionists. All this was caused by the contempt of the Gentiles on the one hand, and the efforts of the Reform rabbis on the other. Orthodox Jews may have their own opinion about the Reform rabbis. They may not agree with them. They may dislike

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1922.

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the shortening of the Prayer Book, the playing of the organ in the temple, and the singing of a choir of Gentile girls. The Orthodox Jews may stay away from the temple but there is one thing they will have to admit--had it not been for the efforts of the Reform rabbis, the Jewish ranks would have been greatly diminished.

The Reform rabbis have kept a great many within the fold of the Jewish people. They are a great comfort to us. Their great charities benefit our poor and needy. Together with them, we can put up a front which the Gentiles respect, at least officially.

Now, as well as before, we, the Jews of Eastern Europe, believe that no matter what we may be called--we are Jews. It makes no difference to us by what name the institution on Taylor Street is called. But to change the name of the institution, after so many years of activity under the name of Hebrew

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1922.

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Institute, is both unjust and foolish. The name Hebrew Institute is dear to the hearts of thousands of Jews in this city who have benefited by it and who have helped it to become important.

The word "Jew" is no more in fashion than the word "Hebrew" is out of fashion. Changing the word Hebrew for the word Jewish will give an opportunity to the anti-Semites and cynics to make various sarcastic or malicious remarks. Even Jewish cynics will not keep quiet. They believe that the Institute is not doing the work which we think it is doing, and that the word Jewish will not convince anyone that it is different from what it actually is.

"The name 'Hebrew Institute' has become a symbol not only to the Chicago Jews but to the Jews of other cities, who have always taken note of all the activities that have been going on under the roof of that institution during all

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1922.

these years." This is the opinion of Nathan D. Kaplan, former president of the institution and one of its founders and supporters.

Mr. Kaplan's opinion on this matter is correct, and it is to be expected that he will resolutely defend his point of view when this question is taken up by the directorate.

If a majority of the directors decide to substitute the word Jewish for Hebrew on the facade of the building, we, too, would suggest a minor change: "Hebrew-ize" the inside of the institution. If the inside of the institution is Hebrewized, then the Jews will forgive the changing of the name, although, it would be a crime to change the name, regardless.

Hebrew Institute was a name that was good enough for sixteen years. May the institute continue to keep that name.

WPA (ILL) 1801.302/5

Forward. April 22, 1921.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Takes Over the Jewish Educational Alliance

The Jewish Educational Alliance, a sort of Center for the orthodox Jews of the Northwest Side, has ceased to exist as an independent institution. The alliance was taken over by the Hebrew Institute, which will have a branch there. The Alliance existed over 12 years, with very poor success. The Northwest Side Jews did not support the Alliance. The Hebrew Institute, on the contrary, is kept up by Chicago's wealthiest Jews, who will cover the yearly deficits.

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JEWISH

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 6, 1921.

The Amalgamated will build in Chicago, a Million Dollar Workers Temple.

The Chicago home locals will have their own home at the corner of Ashland Blvd. and Adams St. The biggest and most beautiful workers temple will soon be built by the Chicago locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

This was made known at the last meeting of the Joint Board, by Comrade Sam Levin. In his report he stated that the contract for the lots has been signed, and plans are started for the biggest temple that workers have ever built.

The temple will be built so as to give the General Board and the locals all the comforts and facilities for union undertakings. There will be a hall which will hold 8,000 people. All the various activities, social, cultural, and physical, and everything that helps develop the body and spirit, will be transacted in that temple.

Forward, March 6, 1921.

The members have already donated \$215,000 to the building fund, of which, \$80,000 were paid for the lots, and as soon as we agree to start building, we will work out plans, as to how the money necessary for the building shall be raised. The lots are 125 ft. front on Ashland Blvd. and 200 ft. on Adams St. Five occupied buildings are now on Ashland Ave., and a large court-building on Adams St., and these will naturally be sold when the place will be needed.

The news that the Amalgamated plans to build the temple, has brought joy and happiness at all the locals when this report was submitted. The temple will be a source of pride for the entire labor movement.

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JEWISH

Forward, February 22, 1921

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute

An Unusual Concert

Sonia Stranden, in a rich program of selected Russian folk songs.

Minnie Stranden will sing in Yiddish also: "Eli, Eli, a Child

Without a Home".

Sunday, February 27
Chicago Hebrew Institute
1258 West Taylor Street

(Adv.)

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 2, 1921.

Artist's Recital Series.

The second concert of the Artist's Recital Series will be held in the gymnasium. The following will participate: Charles Edward Clark, baritone, Rachel Steinman Clark, violinist, and Mrs. E. Wohl, violinist.

Forward, December 31, 1920.

Joint meeting of party members resolve to create \$2,000 for the Socialist Institute of the N. W. Side.

At a meeting last night, the members of the Jewish Socialist branches seriously considered the problem, which remains to be solved concerning the N. W. Side Socialist Institute.

Arrangements were made to carry through a campaign for \$2,000.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward. December 13, 1920.

The grand opening of the Socialist Institute, of the North-West Side, met with great success.

The enthusiasm of the attendance for the new home of the Socialists on the North-West Side is incapable of description. Not only enthusiasm was manifested, but also large sums of money were raised.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 23, 1920, Vol. 60, p.397.

The corner-stone of the B'nai Abraham Zion Temple and Community House was laid on November 14. This congregation will have one of the largest pipe organs in Chicago. The main auditorium will have a capacity of 1,600 and the Community House 900.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 1, 1920.

Today the Workmens Circle became the owners of the Douglas Park Auditorium.

Last Saturday at 6 in the evening, the deal was closed. It took four hours to prepare and sign the legal documents that were turned over to the Labor Lyceum Committee of the Workmens Circle.

At the negotiations the following were present: The previous owner of the Douglas Park Auditorium, Mr. J. M. Hoyt; Mr. Endzeng of the Central Bond and Mortgage Co., 208 S. La Salle St.; L. Garry, lawyer who represented the seller; Abraham Lidski, lawyer, member of branch 32, who helped put the deal through; Jessie Marks, a lawyer representing the Workmens Circle, member of branch 277, and financial secretary of the City Central Committee of the Workmens Circle. The Building Committee of the Labor Lyceum were also present.

The dream of possessing a home of their own, a cultural social center, is now a reality. The Douglas Park Auditorium will soon develop into a worker

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) P301.30276

Forward, June 1, 1920.

temple where the whole labor movement will find a home for the economical, political, social, cooperative and cultural activities of Jewish workers of Chicago.

Starting with one small branch of a few members, the Workmens Circle has grown to an organization of 6,000 branches which are united in one powerful workers organization, with a chain of rings over the land who can put together the largest, most successful, Jewish cooperative enterprise in the world. The Workmens Circle of America has 80,000 members with a treasury of \$1,300,000.00. The Workmens Circle is also an organic member of the great growing Socialist movement and helps the Socialist Party, morally and financially. The Workmens Circle helps build the cooperative movement of the workers. The Workmens Circle also helped in the relief work for the war sufferers.

For information regarding the Workmens Circle, call any of the 53 branches, or the Foward, and ask for the Secretary of the District, Organization Committee.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

ON THE COMMUNITY STAGE

by

J. Leibner

The building at 3322 Douglas Boulevard which, for several years, was a disgrace to the great Jewish West Side because of the incessant card playing there, is now being transformed into a cultural center. Credit is due to our national socialist elements for undertaking this task. They purchased the building, and last night celebrated the formal opening of the center.

We include the Poale Zion group and Chicago members of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance in the national socialist group. They do not number a thousand, yet we must say to their credit that they do a great deal to spread our national ideals among Jewish workers who have been taught to break away from everything pertaining to the Jews as a race.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

If, at one time, we quarreled with the Poale Zion, it was because some of their leaders had proved to be unreliable. They printed and uttered statements harmful to the Jews of America and Poland. We have always maintained a great respect for **the great** Poale Zion masses and have derived strength from their earnestness, and their pursuit of an ideal which is not wholly impossible.

Chicago's Poale Zion members, with but few exceptions, are part of the above-mentioned group. They represent a great creative force in the national Poale Zion party. They have transformed **the above-mentioned** building into a most welcome center. We shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, to strengthen the people's confidence in them and their undertaking.

We object to only one point in their statement of purpose; "the national socialist institute will be a public cultural and political center for



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

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the Jewish workers of Chicago and especially for our friends." What do they mean by the word "political"? What politics do they have to advocate? What candidates will they support in a campaign? What in the world do they need politics for?

Awaiting their answer, we heartily congratulate them on the institution which we hope will not only fulfill the needs of the people so far as Jewish interests are concerned, but will also take into consideration the fact that besides being Jews we are American citizens--and let them stop dabbling in foreign affairs and policies.



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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

THE JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

On Chicago's West Side and in other parts of the city where Jews live, this rule prevails: "Keep the youngsters occupied", but prominent Northwest Side Jews have apparently not yet heard of this slogan. Their Jewish Educational Alliance is not an institution of which they can be proud.

There are several thousand Jewish children on the Northwest Side who have nothing to occupy their time after they return from school or business. They actually have no Jewish Center because the Educational Alliance is not an institution, but is simply a structure with four bare walls. Bare walls, of course, hold little attraction for the Jewish children of the neighborhood. In its present condition, what is there that one can do at this institution? Can the children listen to recitations, read, write, or prepare their studies? In its present sadly neglected state, the Alliance can offer nothing of either a social or intellectual nature to the Jewish children of the neighborhood. The building

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

which houses the Alliance is not modern, nor does it possess the equipment which would offer the Jewish youth a chance to develop their bodies and souls. Jewish youth, living in the vicinity of the Educational Alliance, actually have no Center. Lacking it, they grow up without knowledge of the Torah and without respect [for Judaism]. Thus the young people spend their free time at nickel shows, go from there to pool rooms and cheap cabarets. The results of such education can easily be foreseen.

The responsibility for part of the general as well as Jewish education of the youth of the Northwest Side rests upon the prominent men of the neighborhood, whose duty it is to establish a Center for the neighborhood youth.

A Center would provide opportunities for the development of their bodies and souls, and would thus keep them on the straight and narrow path.

Up to the present time, the community leaders have neglected their duty to the Jewish youth of the neighborhood, and have, therefore, sinned greatly against the community.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

Jews of the Northwest Side cannot demand that people in other parts of the city should do their work for them because they are, thank goodness, prosperous and well able to support an institution such as the Educational Alliance. This institution is not, and should not be limited to any special class, but should serve all classes of the Jewish community. The prominent men who should support the Alliance will, by so doing, serve their own children.

I believe that an institution such as the Educational Alliance is not a luxury, but is rather, an absolute necessity. Through the Educational Alliance, if it has the proper foundation, we can rear a generation of healthy individuals, healthy Jews. It is not enough to send your children to Talmud Torahs. When the child reaches the age of fifteen, a place must be found where he can spend his time in a Jewish atmosphere, and where he can continue his general as well as Jewish education. Since there is no Center, no up-to-date Educational Alliance, the Jewish youth of the neighborhood is driven to cheap movies, cheap cabarets, and pool rooms which have a demoralizing effect upon young minds. These very dubious places would have fewer customers, and the number of idle youth on the Northwest Side would be considerably less if you, the prominent

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JEWISH
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Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

householders of the Northwest Side, would do your duty to the Jewish youth of the neighborhood.

If you continue to neglect your youth, and do not provide a Center such as a Jewish Educational Alliance for them, to help them build their bodies and souls, then you will see, in the very near future, a generation of which you cannot be proud.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars is needed in order to reorganize the Educational Alliance on a modern basis, to attract the youth, and to offer it everything it needs. Let the total sum required, remain a secret between us; if you want to, you can secure this sum without any trouble. You know that we don't have to make collections for you; if God has been good to you, why shouldn't you want to help your children?

We urge you, therefore, to roll up your sleeves, put your hands deep into your pockets and give to the men and women who approach you regarding the Jewish

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 23, 1919.

Educational Alliance. If you are a gentleman, you will certainly do so,
and hundreds of Jewish children will thank you.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 5, 1919.

Lawndale Civic Center.

If you wish to discover the social standard of any particular nationality, investigate the National Institutions to which the people have given birth. If you are interested in the development of the people of the Lawndale district, investigate its institutions, which so well display the spiritual tendencies of the Jewish population living in the Douglas Park district. What type of institution does one find in the neighborhood around which the Jewish people group themselves? There are synagogues which act as a focus for the Jewish orthodox; there are semi-reform temples where the young folks of the wealthier class are to be found; there are card clubs, which are the first concern of the idlers, who play cards at night and conduct capitalistic politics during the day. The necessity for a new institution around which people of intelligence could focus was observed several years ago by several young men and women.

Thus was created the Lawndale Civic Center, a purely cultural and social institu-

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Forward, May 5, 1919.

tion which does not bear the stamp of philanthropy, but is a real center, maintained by the dues paid by the membership of the L. C. C. Its ability to unite the various elements of Jewry for the center's support, is the best proof of its social necessity.

The L. C. C. is highly esteemed as an institution for cultural and social progress. Throughout the city the L. C. C. is famous for its accomplishments. The rich, erudite, and instructive lectures are given weekly by competent personalities, under the direction of the center. The steady attendants wait impatiently for the Wednesday lectures.

The classes in Jewish literature are led by K. Urman. The classes in English literature are led by W. S. Richardson. Jewish history is taught by the capable Prof. of History, Wolach. The L. C. C. is a credit to the Lawndale district.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 5, 1919.

The L. C. C. has had a large financial growth in the past four years. This has enabled them to move into the beautiful building of the Lawndale Club.

The L. C. C. has proven so successful in its cultural activity that those who formerly whiled away their time with card playing are now studying History and Philosophy.

Under the direction of the L. C. C. the Jewish masses will have a more pleasant place in which to spend their time. In addition to the above mentioned activities, the L. C. C. is conducting classes in French and Modern Drama and a Current Event class is being held every Friday evening, in which a general discussion of the political occurrences of the day is held. These discussions enrich the minds of the visitors.

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) PROJ. 20275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1918-January 1919.

Boys Camp

We have as yet not been able to look after the camping facilities for boys under our own direction entirely, and we have therefore co-operated with the Young Men's Jewish Charities to the extent that we have registered all of the boys that were accommodated at their camp, arranged for their medical examination and had them assembled at the Institute prior to their leaving for camp.

The camp this year, was known as Camp Harring, and it accommodated 533 boys distributed through five periods beginning with June 28, and the last group leaving August 24.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1918-January 1919.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Resources as May 1, 1920	\$ 1,308.60
Income from May 1, 1920 to April 30, 1921:	
Dues and Donations	60,958.20
Woman's Auxiliary	4,000.00
Strauss Fund	550.47
Internal Revenue	44,640.26
Anna Hoffman Fund	19.47
Scholarship Fund	689.30
Renodrome Fund	47.60
New Building Fund	25.00
Educational Fund	1,200.00
Reserve Fund	30,000.00
Miscellaneous	547.12.
Northwest Branch	445.30
Total	<u>\$143,122.72</u>

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1918-January 1919.

DISBURSEMENT

Investment	\$ 500.00		
Property Account	6,850.18		
Maintenance	26,084.99		
Administration	26,400.27		
Educational Expense	51,985.07		
Special Investment	30,000.00		
Reserve Fund	965.00	\$142,785.51	
Northwest Branch			
Maintenance	374.72		
Administration	195.63		
Educational	236.39	806.74	
Total		\$143,592.25	
Less Accounts Payable		2,527.01	141,065.24

WRH 611.2 P201 30725

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December 1918-January 1919.

General Fund	\$ 995.32
Reserve Fund	1,243.72
Strauss Fund	131.32
Hoffman Fund	202.75
Kinodrome Fund	463.49
Gymnasium Fund	221.75
Campaign Fund	107.73
Total	<u>\$3,366.08</u>

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

WHAT'S NEW IN TOWN?

Chicago Hebrew Institute

The Chicago Hebrew Institute announces to its great public, the West Side Jews, that the Infant Welfare Station will be opened this coming Monday, June 24, at 11 A. M. The station will be open daily, and will be under the supervision of a competent nurse, who has had considerable experience in this field. Children from the neighborhood, under six years of age, will be weighed and measured, and those who need medical care will be properly treated. A large number of pamphlets dealing with the care of babies, will be distributed to the mothers.

Registrations are now being taken of those who want to go to Camp Covenant. The camp is at Crystal Lake, Illinois, and is under the supervision of the B'Nai Brith. The recreational program offers the following: rowboating, fishing, swimming, military training, baseball, basketball, and many other attractions. Kosher meals will be served. For more details apply

JEWISH



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

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II D 4 at the office of the Hebrew Institute.

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III C The Institute's citizenship bureau will continue its activity

III E during the summer. All those seeking information about their

IV first or second papers may obtain it at the bureau every day
from seven to nine o'clock in the evening (except Friday), and
Sunday from two to four in the afternoon.

The kindergarten class is an important activity of the Institute's summer schedule. Children between the ages of two and seven attend this class every Sunday morning from eleven o'clock until noon.

The annual performance of the Athens Dramatic Club will be given this Sunday evening in the assembly hall. Two one-act plays will be given, and dancing will follow the program.

In the afternoon of the same Sunday, the Young Judea organization will



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

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II D 4 celebrate its "Members Day". The members will present a program
III A for children, consisting of historical sketches, music, and
III C other forms of amusement. Admission only by invitation.

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Dedication of the Kindergarten

All the necessary preparations for the opening of the Jewish kindergarten and the Jewish Day Nursery on the Northwest Side have been completed. And this Sunday, June 23, at 2 P. M., the dedication of this very important Jewish institution in Chicago--of particular importance to the Northwest Side--will be celebrated with great pomp and ceremony. To the B'Noth Zion Mizrochi Daughters of Zion belongs the credit for the tireless effort that was finally crowned with success.

The celebration will begin at exactly two o'clock at the Sabin School. The program will begin with a prayer by Rabbi Rosenbloom, followed by the Marks Nathan Home band, which will play the "Star-Spangled Banner"; then



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

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the president will deliver an address explaining why such an institution is necessary, and describing the existing evils which caused a great many women to become interested in the work of creating a day nursery and a kindergarten. The speech will be followed by "Hatikvah" ["The Hope"--Jewish National Anthem], played by the band. Other speakers will be: Rabbi Saul Silber, Dr. Albert B. Yudelson, Dr. Israel Elfenbein, Judge Hugo Pam, Judge Harry M. Fisher, Attorney Louis Rieger, and others.

After the speeches the march will begin from the Sabin School to the kindergarten. The line of march will be as follows: on Hirsch Street to Irving Avenue, to Potomac Avenue, to Leavitt Street, to Evergreen Avenue, to Robey Street, and on Robey Street to the institution at 1441 Wicker Park Avenue. There the appropriate ceremonies will be held. In addition to the beautiful, typically Jewish program that has been prepared, arrangements have also been made to serve refreshments.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

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The general public is invited to participate in this Simchah
Shell Mitzvah [festivity in honor of the consummation of a
sacred duty/.

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The officers and the most active workers of this institution
are: Mrs. T. Rieger, president, Mrs. Reisberg, vice-president,
Mrs. L. Finder, financial secretary, Mrs. L. House, recording secretary,
and Mrs. S. Siegel, Mrs. Shapiro, and Mrs. Eisenberg, in other important
offices.

.....

In the "Hebraist Camp"

At the general meeting of the Hebrew Histadruth (labor organization), a
committee of ten members was elected. The committee is to conduct the
organizational work in Chicago. This committee of ten will officially
contact the following Hebrew organizations: Shocharai Sphath Eber,
Agudath Hamorim [Teacher's Union], B'Nai Israel Mizrachi, Yelidai Eretz



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JEWISH



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

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Israel [Natives of Palestine], Ben Yehudah, Ezra, Hatchiyah, Louis D. Brandeis, Poale Zion, and others. The committee is to inform these organizations of the aims and purposes of the Histadruth Ha-Ivrita, and the need of organizing now and of immediately swinging into intensive work. It will be required of the above-mentioned organizations that each shall elect two representatives to the Histadruth, thus helping the general work [of the movement].

It was also decided that the next general meeting shall be held at the headquarters of the Shocharai Sphath Eber, 810 South Ashland Boulevard, Wednesday evening, July 4.

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The second graduation of the Knesseth Israel Hebrew School was held Sunday evening, June 16, at the Anshe Knesseth Israel Congregation. A very fine program was given and the children were congratulated. Rabbi B. A. Daskal,

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JEWISH



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

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of Gary, Indiana, gave an impassioned speech in both Yiddish

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and English, and inspired everyone. Miss Anna Goldberg,

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principal of the school, was presented with a beautiful silver

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loving cup for her sincere and conscientious educational work.

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The following were also honored : Mrs. H. I. Davis of the Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. B. A. Daskal (their former teacher, Miss Tillie Levin), Miss Odell Rabinow, for the pleasing music which she played, and Miss Fannie Turnensky, for her devotion to the school.

The following fifteen girls received diplomas, and each also received a gift of a Bible. [The names follow.]

.....

Deep gratitude was expressed to Mr. J. Brenner for his active aid to the school. Gratitude was also expressed to Mr. S. Salk, president of the congregation; to Mr. Cohen, Mr. Erenberg, and all officers and active

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JEWISH



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1918.

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members, for the interest that they have taken in the Hebrew school.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, September 23, 1917.

IMPORTANCE OF MODERN INSTITUTIONS LIKE THE NEW JEWISH PEOPLE'S
INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

By Rabbi Marcus, Congregation Anshe Lido - Pinsk.

Reflective Jews of late are becoming more worried about the fading vigor of Judaism among the youth in America. Throughout the ages we have maintained our ideals and traditions at the cost of many and terrible sacrifices. In the past we have never felt the lack of courageous workers and fighters in the cause of Judaism, but now the heritage of all these ages of strife and struggle is in danger of being left without appreciative inheritors.

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JEWISH

NY (ALL) PROJ. 30271

The Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1917.

At present here in America, the majority of our youth reaches maturity without forming a proper conception of Jewish cultural aims, ideal or past history. They fail to receive Jewish inspiration in their homes; few enroll in Jewish schools, and of those who do enroll only a very small number retain their Jew-consciousness. The synagogues do not attract them, even those synagogues which have resorted to the practice of providing English-speaking preachers, have also failed to draw the attendance of our youth.

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JEWISH

WPA FILE, PROJ. 30271

The Daily Jewish Courier, September 23, 1917.

We see our young people frittering away their leisure time among such places as ice cream parlors, drug stores, pool rooms, dance halls, etc. These amusements are not harmful in themselves, but when the youth indulges in them to the exclusion of participation in Jewish activities, they have the effect of lulling the Jew-consciousness of these young people. Thus our youth drifts imperceptibly, but surely nevertheless away from its Jewish moorings.

Of course it cannot be denied that in the past the Jewish youth also spent its time more or less at various amusements or recreations which had no connection with things of national import. But in those times there was not so much cause for deploring the situation because our field of action was limited then anyway.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

The Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1917.

We had no political organization, we had no constructive policy, in short, the Jewry in those times lived only on hopes and visions. But now with all the opportunities we have to further our movement, now when there is a Jewish renaissance of international proportions, it is indeed vital to enlist our youth in this momentous work. And we as a nation have the moral right to require that the Jewish youth interest itself in our undertakings.

The conditions of our American life as it is constituted socially and economically certainly does not help to encourage our youth to busy, itself with Jewish problems. Therefore it is necessary to employ means of inculcating Jewishness indirectly, to provide an atmosphere through

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1917.

which the youth may imbibe national (Jewish) culture and pride unconsciously, thus making our young people at least sympathetic to Jewish aims. This idea to our great satisfaction we can find embodied in the new Jewish People's Institute. This new structure is simply yet attractively fashioned both externally and internally. Here are to be found recreational facilities such as gymnasium, swimming pool, billiard room, roof garden, theatre, etc. For educational purposes there are lecture rooms devoted to the purpose of giving instruction in various branches of knowledge.

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JEWISH

NY (ILL) PROJ. 30271

The Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1917.

It is obvious then, that there are ample facilities for educational as well as recreational purposes. Such an environment providing as it does, an ideal place for the gratification of the needs and desires of our young people is, beyond doubt, valuable. Add to that an atmosphere of Jewishness, make it pervade the entire building from the basement to the roof, and you have something unique and of inestimable value to our youth.

This atmosphere is to be found in the new Jewish People's Institute. Let us mention but a few of the remarkable things in this institute: A ceiling patterned in a mosaic of pictures illustrating various phases of ancient Jewish history; various devices and emblems of Jewish significance painted and engraved on lampshades, cigar stands, book-ends,

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50273

The Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1917.

etc., rooms named for persons prominent in Jewish history or Jewish affairs such as: Hillel Room, Esther Room, Maimonides Room, Ach'ad Ha'am Room, etc. In short, wherever you find yourself, whether in the swimming pool, the library, the kitchen or the theatre, your eyes are bound to encounter "Mugenduvids," "Menoralis," "Shafers," "Scrolls," etc. There is even a room set aside for the exhibition of all articles used in Jewish rites and ceremonials. The library is especially well-stocked with many, many volumes pertaining to Jewish knowledge. Another interesting department is the kitchen which is divided into two sections, one section for milcheks and one for fleisheks; this division will no doubt stimulate the curiosity of those who may be unacquainted with the distinction.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILI) PROJ 30275

The Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 23, 1917.

Thus it can be seen that the entire scheme is strongly reminiscent of Jewishness at every step, and the amount of curiosity and interest it is bound to arouse will be almost incalculable.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1917.

BEAUTIFUL CEREMONIES AT THE OPENING OF THE ANSHEI SHOLUM CENTER

The opening of the Anshei Sholom Synagogue's Community Center took place at 3: P. M. yesterday at Douglas Boulevard and Roman Avenue.

The celebration lasted until late at night, and the large audience that participated in the celebration left for home satisfied, and conscious that the new edifice is a new fortification for Chicago Jewry in the new, fast growing Jewish community of the Douglas Park District.

The large audience not only rejoiced in the opening of a new place for Torah, but also contributed thousands of dollars at this event to help complete this edifice.

It was a pleasure to see how the Jews were willing to pay large sums of money for the honor to march with a scroll of the law in the consecration march from the Community Center hall on the top floor to the synagogue on

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1917.

on the ground floor. The first to buy such an honor was Mr. Z. Morris, who paid \$125. Later he paid \$225 for the honor of having the key to open the door of the Synagog.

The highest honor was that of Mr. Joseph Weill, who paid two thousand dollars for the honor of hanging a tableau over the door of the Synagog; his and his wife's name were inscribed on it; this brought a thunderous applause.

Mr. Weill is a well-known social worker and a former president of the Anshei Sholom Synagog. Mr. M. Goldstein, the second president of the United Congregations, paid \$200 for the honor of lighting the ever-burning sacred light above the Holy Ark.

A sum of over four thousand dollars was raised at this event.

Good speeches were given by the most prominent Rabbis, of our city, and Judge Harry M. Fischer.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1917.

The band of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home, and Cantor Milkofski and his choir entertained the large audience with Jewish songs and music.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1916.

Financial Statement.

From May 1, 1916 to April 30, 1917.

Resources.

Revenue (including all fees) - - - - -	\$22,748.60
Rental (including clubs) - - - - -	870.18
Dues (regular, including \$5,000 check from S. H. Goldberg) -	37,768.34
Dues (associate) - - - - -	59.00
Donations - - - - -	865.00
South Side Womans Auxiliary - - - - -	1,950.00
Institute Womans Club - - - - -	1,000.00
Shorthand Scholarships - - - - -	229.00
Observer Advertising - - - - -	739.44
Miscellaneous - - - - -	691.75
General Bank Account - - - - -	517.67
Cash on Hand - - - - -	86.25
Total	<u>\$67,525.23</u>
Deficit	3,889.46

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1916.

Bank Accounts and Assets.

New Gym. Account - - - - -	\$ 196.40
Legacy Account - - - - -	3,250.00
Anna B. Hoffman Fund - - - - -	778.00
Endowment Fund (City Bonds) - - - - -	303.98
Kinodrome Booth Fund - - - - -	450.00
	<u>\$4,978.38</u>

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 17, 1916.

JEWISH FOLKS-HOUSE FOR LAWNDALE
DISTRICT.

The Lawndale District is considered as the most beautiful and well situated Jewish district in the whole world. Neither Berlin nor Paris, neither London, nor New York, possesses such beautiful Jewish districts as the one of Lawndale District.

It would be unjust to designate this district as a "Jewish Ghetto," because this is often understood to mean a narrow, segregated, overcrowded and impoverished district where a poor class of Jews dwell in poverty and in filth, and live on the fruits of each other's efforts; where life is bitten by the tooth of annihilation, and an obscuring dark cloud

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 17, 1916.

droops overhead, and tears flow over the bitter anxiety and horrible conditions.

The expanding Jewish Lawndale District is of a different character entirely. It is beautiful and free. The entire district is covered with grass and trees. The Jews walk about proudly, appreciating the blessings of America.....

If the Lawndale District should ever find it necessary to adopt a Jewish name, we would name it Tel Aviv, after the new Jewish colony recently established in Palestine, near Jaffe, by the Zionists, which is lauded by the Jewish poets and idolized by all who have been there at any time. Yes, the Lawndale District is the Tel Aviv of the Chicago Jewry, because the Jews have built it with their own hands - a fact which is recognized by all.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 17, 1916.

This Jewish district is young, but from day to day it is developing. Various Jewish institutions are being built there; and whenever we pass by the magnificent Douglas Boulevard our hearts soar with pride to witness among the beautiful homes, the large synagogue, and we can hardly refrain from crying out "How well-off we Jews are by having such a good and comfortable dwelling place in the second largest city of America!"

There is hardly anything good that does not have its foul characteristics. And whoever is not merely satisfied with outside appearance but also seeks the essence of a thing, is by that alone not yet completely satisfied. He feels that many things are still lacking there in order to complete the Jewish life. It is just like seeing a well-dressed, handsome young man who is more eager to be neatly attired than to study; who derives many pleasures out of life, but does not strive for a future. We hereby wish to discuss the things which the Lawndale District lacks, i. e., the many changes to be made and improvements to be introduced.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 17, 1916.

It is true that the synagogues alone do not suffice to satisfy all spiritual needs of the Jewish populace of that particular district. Unless something is done for the spiritual needs of the young Jewish generation of that district, the hard work which was put into it, will have been wasted and instead of giving pleasure, it will, in due time, cause us vexation.

The older generation has created centers, viz., the synagogues. But did they ever stop to think about the sad phenomenon of that district, that our Jewish youth has created centers for itself in the pool rooms where it is being degraded, corrupted, and ruined? A father must not be self-centered, but should consider the welfare of his children. The parents and more settled Jewish generation of that district, prominent civic leaders, must also drop the selfishness of catering to themselves, and devote

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 17, 1916.

more time and energy to the younger generation, which is being reared without Torah (Jewish law) and respect, and which does not have the slightest conception of Judaism. We hear so many sermons, from our rabbis, about the traditions of the Jewish people, about the greatness of our Torah, but why should we not ask: What will become of our Torah when no one will be capable of studying it? What will happen to our Jewish ideals, if no one will practice them?

We feel proud of our Jewish studies, of our Jewish characteristics. We believe that they are the finest, most beautiful in the world, but does our Jewish youth apprehend them? Our civic leaders must erect a Beth-Am (People's House) there to attract the Jewish youth, where they can spend leisure time, where they can become better acquainted with the finer side of Judaism.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 17, 1916.

There is, among us, an institution bearing a Jewish cultural character, the Shochri Sfas Aver (Hebrew Literary Society) and also vereins of a Jewish social character, all of which are encountering difficulty in supporting themselves. But if they would unite under one leadership in such a People's House, they would be of great advantage to that district. Modern Talmud Torahs, which would rear the children in a spirit of pure Judaism, should also be constructed there.

An institution like the Jewish Play House would become a spiritual center not only for Lawndale District, but for the entire Chicago Jewry. From all points of the city, Jews would come there to enjoy themselves in a Jewish environment, where the older generation would mingle with the youth and work in harmony for the future of the American Jewry.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 17, 1916.

APR (ILL) PROI 30275

The material means for such a People's House would be easily procured in the Lawndale District, because the Jews there are well-off and they would be interested in becoming permanent patrons of such an institution. The important thing now is to form a committee of prominent men of the district to establish organizations to overtake the work. A living spirit must be transplanted into the Lawndale District. It must be cared for and safeguarded by the Jews of that district. Gorgeous flowers of Judaism must be planted and the men who perform the task will go down in history as having accomplished the greatest Jewish national project in Lawndale District.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1915.

Finances.

Revenue (Including all Fees) - - - - -	\$20,444.42
Rental (Including Clubs - - - - -	902.50
Dues -	
Regular Members - - - - -	28,963.41
Associate Members - - - - -	92.00
Auxiliary -	
South Side Woman's Auxiliary - - - - -	2,000.00
Institute Woman's Club - - - - -	500.00
Donations - - - - -	290.00
Scholarship (Shorthand) - - - - -	150.00
<u>Observer Advertising</u> - - - - -	582.15
	<u>\$53,924.48</u>
Expense -	
Building Account - - - - -	\$ 3,867.42
Administration - - - - -	12,288.21
Maintenance - - - - -	11,208.46
Educational - - - - -	31,039.41
Interest on Loans - - - - -	196.24
	<u>\$58,599.74</u>

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JEWISH

VPA (11) PROJ. 30276

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1915.

IN SINAI SOCIAL CENTER.

A class in civics and citizenship is being organized now in Sinai Social Center, 4622 Grand Blvd. The courses in this class will give the students an opportunity to study the work of our governments: municipal, state, and federal - information, which is highly important for those who have to live in this country and be good citizens. The courses will be under the supervision of a competent teacher and any one may enroll.

A course in dressmaking will be opened in Sinai Center, where practical dressmaking will be taught. The pupils will learn to sew their own dresses, and those anxious to enroll, should do so at once.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1915.

Classes in English for foreigners will be opened shortly. The main teaching in this class will be the fundamental principles of the English language, to help the students to express their thoughts in word and in writing.

The Saturday night dances, which were closed for the summer months, will be resumed tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Sinai Social Center. Those, who want to participate must obtain a guest card.

The famous English chess champion, Edward Lasker, will play a full table chess game with the members of Sinai Social Center at 8 o'clock, Saturday, September 11th.

American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15 - P. 280

COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS

Officers - President, Julian W. Mack

On the Board of Trustees - Julian W. Mack

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

Financial Statement

Income.

Revenue including all fees - - - - -	\$11,622.91
Rental, including clubs - - - - -	1,684.75
Donation - - - - -	25.00

Dues

Regular - - - - -	15,340.00
Associate - - - - -	104.00
Auxiliary (Woman's) - - - - -	2,400.00
Auxiliary (Institute Woman's Club) - - - - -	500.00
Observer - - - - -	250.49
Legacy - - - - -	200.00
Total - - -	\$32,127.15

Loan - - - - -	3,000.00
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MFA 011 / PPOJ 30775

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

Special Funds.

Library - - - - -	\$ 1,500.00
Social Hall - - - - -	550.00
Total Income	<u>\$37,177.15</u>

Expense.

Buildings - - - - -	1,920.76
Maintenance - - - - -	6,239.76
Administration - - - - -	8,687.59
Educational - - - - -	<u>18,107.48</u>
Total	<u>\$34,952.59</u>

Loan - - - - -	1,000.00
Library - - - - -	1,499.17
Social Hall - - - - -	15.45
Interest - - - - -	<u>163.28</u>
Total Expense	<u>\$37,630.39</u>
Total Income	<u>37,177.15</u>
Deficit	\$ 453.24

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1913.

Outstanding Bills - - - - - \$1,567.51

Money on Hand.

Cash - - - - - 99.97

Social Hall - - - - - 534.05

Library - - - - - 83.00

Increase internal revenue over last year - - - - - \$1,790.64

Relation of internal revenue to total expense - - 35%

Relation of internal revenue to expense of Educational Department - -64%.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 28, 1913.

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

The English Educational Club of the Hebrew Institute, which was founded in 1909 by Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, superintendent of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, will tender a colorful spectacle Sunday evening in honor of its annual anniversary.

Mr. Lipsky accomplished a great deal by founding such a club. He now can feel proud of his work which has brought such fine results. But the greatest compliment is due to the club. We see former students of the club, who are now making further progress in their studies in various universities, and also who occupy an honorable place in the business world.

The anniversary will be celebrated in the Chicago Hebrew Institute with a rich program.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 10, 1913.

WPA (H 1) 2801.30275

THE TRUE REASON.

Dr. J. Pidot, superintendent of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, wonders, in an article entitled "Again" in the Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, why we must continually be insisting that the Chicago Hebrew Institute is not a charity organization.

The honored superintendent feels that it is the opinion of a large majority that the institute is a charity institution supported by our wealthy German brethren for the benefit of the poor Russian Jews, regardless of the fact that a charge is attached to everything, and that anyone desirous of receiving the benefits of the institution must pay therefor.

Daily Jewish Courier, March 10, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

It is true that those benefiting from the institution do not pay as much as they would have to pay if the institute were a private enterprise, but the able superintendent declares that the Chicago University and the Young Men's Christian Association are identical institutions. Both institutions, like the Chicago Hebrew Institute, have a large deficit each year which must be covered by wealthy people who do not benefit themselves from the institution and yet it will enter no one's mind to say that the University of Chicago and the Young Men's Christian Association are charitable institutions.

Among those attending the two latter institutions there are very wealthy people and should they be told that they are accepting charity, they would feel greatly insulted; however, it is different with the Chicago Hebrew Institute. Many stand at a distance and do not take advantage of the institute's activities because they think that they are not justified to benefit by charity when they can pay.

Daily Jewish Courier, March 10, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Dr. asks: "What is the reason for this? wherein does the difference lie?" and attempts to answer these questions by stating that the difference lies in the objectives of the institutions.....
The University of Chicago for all classes, equally rich and poor come together to procure something that they can not get elsewhere; no one is too great to feel ashamed for participating in the activities of the Y. M. C. A. The Chicago Hebrew Institute is destined only for those who cannot help themselves and who benefit from the various activities carried on there. Consequently it creates the impression of being a charity institution, although rich and poor, people from all walks of life, participate in the activities of the institute.

But despite all proof, the Jewish public remain under the impression that the spirit of charity enshrouds the institute. The Jewish public considers this to be so without reason, and the instinct of the great masses has a certain justification.....It is not the fault of the superintendent who understands the spirit of such an institution and who strives to conduct it as it should be conducted; the directors

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are really guilty in this matter.

The directorate consists of people who are not mutually related to one another; it is somewhat like an arbitration directorate. They form a sort of melting pot but the metals in the pot are such that they can never fuse; Dr. Emil L. Hirsch with his colleague rabbis, Mr. Max Klee and those who share his opinion, Mr. Max Shulman and those who think like him. And many others, fail to arbitrate their differing opinions and work at cross purposes. The result is that things are done in the institute from which no one profits. Nevertheless, they are being done and the masses think that the donors, by giving charity, approve of these acts.

This is the real reason; herein lies the difference between the institute and the University of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, February 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

RELIGIOUS REARING OF ORPHANS.

Mr. Sol Druker, superintendent of Marks Nathan Orphanage, in his annual report to the Board of Directors, paused at the clause of "religious upbringing" and said:

"In addition to a kosher kitchen in an orthodox institution, I felt that our children should receive a thorough Jewish education. Daily services, conducted by the boys themselves under correct supervision, were introduced. They also officiate at Friday evening and Sabbath services in the synagogue - one acting as cantor and another as rabbi. He, who acts as rabbi, prepares the weekly sermon, which is delivered with great respect and importance. I have arranged a series of Friday night lectures where I speak to them on the great men in Jewish history.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, February 7, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I have invited quite frequently our rabbis to address the children. We emphasize the holidays, so that the children shall know the significance of those days by observing them properly."

It is very pleasant to hear and know that the superintendent provides the children with a Jewish education in addition to a kosher kitchen and an orthodox rearing. It was recently rumored that the main object, for which the Marks Nathan Home was established, is being greatly neglected; remarks were passed that Jewish education is being neglected; that Jewish-orthodox surroundings do not prevail there; that the devotion and loyalty of the superintendent to the orphans is so great that he sacrifices their future world for this world.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, February 7, 1913.

They, who adhered to that opinion, constantly attacked him by saying that it is impossible for a man, who personally does not approve of Kashruth, who is thorough in his views against orthodoxy, to rear and educate children as orthodox Jews. The most that can be expected is that he will make hypocrites of the children. Knowing that their support comes from orthodox Jews, they would conduct themselves in an orthodox manner, that is as long as they would be obligated to the community, and would merely pretend to hold services, and disguised as cantors and rabbis, they would mock sermons; As actors on a stage they show religious feelings because they are being paid for it.

These people claim that an orphanage can, should, and must establish such Jewish surroundings so that the children will receive a natural orthodox rearing, where caricatures of cantors and rabbis will be unnecessary.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, February 7, 1913.

But as the superintendent states in his report, the children through their own initiative have introduced daily services with their own cantor and rabbi.

This proves that the surroundings there are extremely orthodox. Seeing that the superintendent and other officials of the home are engaged in prayers each morning at the services, it is only natural that the children should imitate them, and eventually they will become so accustomed to the Jewish tradition, that it will become part of their existence, just as it is with the superintendent.

Such rearing is the true Jewish-bringing-up, which Jewry wishes to see in the Marks Nathan Home, and it will please everyone to learn from Mr. Druker's report that they are getting a thorough Jewish education.

The poor things need it.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer. November 1912.

Annual Report of the Secretary.

In course of reviewing the work of the various committees preparatory to compiling this Summary, unwittingly came to me the forcefulness of the words, "That life is long which answers life's great ends" and therein found my answer as to why the institute is today a big, live pulsating factor in the Jewish community of Chicago irrespective of class or Section as is no other organization - because at last its house is in order, well ornamented by its work.

It has finally emerged and left doubt and chaos far behind - too distant ever to retrace its path: the institute is in truth beginning to meet life's ends. In the past years that it has been my privilege to serve you, it was not difficult to bring to you a personal message, for in spite of all that had been accomplished we were still dreaming and planning - but now it is a reality and despite our poets and philosophers not a stern reality either, but a generous reward for the full energy that was thrown into the strife; and the facts and figures to follow stand out in such bold relief as evidence of our usefulness, as to eliminate any need for further emphasis. Truly it is said figures speak louder than words: At the last annual meeting held May 21st, 1911, the following directors were elected to serve

for a term of three years. - Messrs. Benjamin Englehard - Max Shulman - S.H.Harris - Carroll Ateller - Albert Stein - W.B.Frankenstein - D.Tobias Schanfarber - Toby Rubovitz - M.S.Rosenwald - - Mesdames - - Jas. Fish - J.Ginsburg - R.T.Newberger and Benj. Davis. No new officers were elected. Those of the previous term agreed to serve another year and they are as follows:

Officers:

Julius Rosenwald, - - - - -	President
Max Klee, - - - - -	First Vice -President
Jacob M.Loeb, - - - - -	Second Vice-President.
Mrs.Julius Stone, - - - - -	Recording and correspond- ing secretary.
Benjamin Schiff, - - - - -	Financial Secretary.
Samuel Phillipson, - - - - -	-Treasurer.

Your Board of Directors held through the year seven regular and three executive meetings. In addition part of the officers met frequently and at all time keeping in close touch with all proceedings.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 28, 1912.

TO THE CHICAGO JEWRY.

It is pitiful to see how parents are killing themselves to raise their children as Jews, and the children can not even read Hebrew. Our daughters, the future Jewish mothers, will know nothing about Judaism. The Hebrew language is being forgotten. Our great forefathers and our ancient prophets are unknown to our children. Even the origin of our holidays are unknown to our children.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, June 28, 1912.

The Yabneh Institute, which will be opened Saturday, July 4, will consist of one Hebrew school for boys, through which, we guarantee that the children will have a clear conception of the Bible (Pentateuch, Prophets, Hagiographia) and will know a great deal of Jewish history; - a large library, where anybody will be welcome to read about Jewish matters in any language; a Sabbath school where Jewish girls will learn to read, write, and speak Hebrew; lectures for adults and children on Jewish history and Judaism in general; a glee club; and chiefly, a large, beautiful, and modern synagogue for services and study. A noted cantor, in cooperation with the glee club will officiate the services. All are welcome to attend the synagogue services. All Jews are welcome to join this noble institute at the rate of \$3 per year.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 27, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. MORRIS LEVIN DECLINES FROM HEBREW INSTITUTE.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Hebrew Institute, it was announced that Dr. Morris Levin, rabbi of People's Synagogue, turned down the agreement, which was extended to him by the Hebrew Institute, in order that he might be able to continue his work as rabbi and principal of the Hebrew school.

Dr. Rabbi Levin, refused to renew the contract and declared that he does not find a large enough field, in Chicago to do the work which he would like to do. Being nationalistically inclined he finds the Zionist movement too weak to absorb his energies; the Hebrew school, to which he devoted his entire energy, can not fulfill his aims, because

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 27, 1912.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30276

the Jews of Chicago still are not permanent residents. Most of them move around, and therefore a small number of students were able to attend the Hebrew school during the three years of its existence. The synagogue in the Hebrew Institute, also, does not stand upon a strong foundation. The transformation from a synagogue on Sabbath into a dance hall on Sunday does not jibe with his ideas, and therefore, he has determined to go to New York, where he will encounter a broader field for his activities.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE HEBREW INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Hebrew Institute was held yesterday in the large hall of the Institute. Over 250 members were present listening to the different reports of the officers and of the fourteen elected directors.

The meeting was opened with a half dollar supper which was served under the supervision of Miss Bertha Yarmolinsky. Soon after supper Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the president of the Institute, opened up the regular meeting, introducing Mr. Max Kolio, who made a few special remarks in reference to the good work accomplished by the Institute. Mrs. Julius Stone, the secretary of the Institute, presented her report in which she related her activities and work for the Institute. In conclusion of her report, she thanked the Daily Jewish Courier for its assistance with the

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

publicity through its worthy columns. Mr. B. J. Schieff, the financial secretary, reported a balance of \$3,000.00 on hand in the treasury. Dr. Joseph Pidot, the superintendent, read his report which no doubt is a document that shows all activities of the Institute, and it also shows the popularity of the Doctor among the masses of the Jewish public. Each and every one of the activities undertaken, turned out to be a success. The Hebrew Institute, is a Jewish institution which takes in all classes of Jews. He reports seven English classes in the Institute in which there are four hundred and forty-seven students. Of course not all of them come at one time, but these students come and go at different times during the day and evening.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912 .

WPA (111) PROJ. 30075

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Thirty-two children come to the Kindergarten of the Chicago Hebrew Institute every day during the summer months. During the winter months, 122 children came to the kindergarten every day, and we had to employ two extra teachers.

THE TRADE SCHOOL.

The importance of the trade school is mainly for the benefit of the Jewish immigrant, however, the trade school is intended for the masses as well. The establishment of the trade school is one of the most important undertakings of the Hebrew Institute.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

THE SEWING CLASSES.

Eighty-one children are taking sewing lessons in our sewing classes. This year, the sewing instructions have been very progressive, the attendance is most regular, and the work is improving rapidly.

SABBATH AND HEBREW CLASSES.

One hundred and eighty-six children attend our Hebrew school which is under the supervision of Rabbi Morris Levin. It has five different classes. The classes are being conducted five days a week and the progress of this school is wonderful. The Sabbath School is divided into seven classes, two days in the week, Saturday and Sunday, and it is visited by five hundred children, who are outstanding in the Jewish community. They have their Sabbath and Holiday services in the synagogue of the Institute.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE SCHOOL OF DRAMA.

Forty-six pupils attend the dramatic school, who have amateur plays supervised by the Dramatic Club of the Institute. These plays are usually very good and it is quite inspiring to hundreds of people who see these plays. On account of the stage not being fire-proof, the plays are such that the scenery will not have to be changed.

CONCERTS.

Last summer the Institute experimented with concerts on the Institute grounds for which they charged ten cents admission, but on account of the free concerts in many parks of the city, it turned out to be a failure. However, during the winter months the concerts were quite successful. They held these concerts in the hall of the Institute and the house was always packed to its capacity. The number of concerts

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

last winter were only twelve, but next winter we expect to have our concerts regularly every Sunday.

LIBRARY.

Our library, which is a branch of the Public Library, regrets to state that it cannot possibly accommodate all the children who come to read, our space for this project is limited. Although our library is one of the smallest branches in the city, the clientele of readers is the largest.

men, women and children have made 130,044 calls registering books during the past year. This does not include the number that could not have been accommodated, due to the lack of space in our reading room.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PLAY ROOM.

Two hundred and fifty small Jewish children visited the play room every day during the last year. They have lots of different playthings in the play room in which they spend their time playing with the different toys which is furnished by the Institute. The officers of the Institute are constantly thinking how great it would be for the Institute to be in position to have two or three additional play rooms for the children.

THE INSTITUTE GROUNDS.

The beautiful spacious grounds of the Hebrew Institute which consists of six acres are provided with all kinds of boy's and girl's playthings, such as a gymnasium, a tennis court, a race track, baseball field, handball court, a vegetable garden for the children, a Kindergarten,

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (FILE #801.80273)

a pavilion for a children's rest room, special swings, fountains, etc., which draws big crowds to this play ground. This is the main reason why the grounds are filled all summer with children, for it is really a children's paradise. Sixty thousand, two hundred and sixty-nine (60,269) children and about eighteen thousand (18,000) adults visited the play grounds last year.

OUR GYMNASIUM.

Five hundred and twelve (512) persons are registered in the regular class work of our gymnasium. This work was excellent and 200 per cent more visited the gymnasium this year than last. The membership is continually increasing and it looks very much like a new gymnasium room will have to be built very soon.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Forty-seven (47) different societies have held six hundred and fifty (650) meetings in the Hebrew Institute and it has become a common occurrence and it is taken for granted, that when a society thinks of something important to do, all it has to do, is to apply to the Hebrew Institute and it will furnish them ample room for any meeting or gathering.

The Immigrants Protective League, the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society, and the Immigration Committee of the Jewish Women Organizations have their regular offices in the Hebrew Institute. National Jewish, as well as American holidays are celebrated with parades and very often these celebrations have to be repeated two or three times to satisfy the large public.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Lectures on all subjects are always in progress, on such subjects as general education, history, social activities, etc. These lectures are delivered in both languages, Jewish and English. For some of these lectures a charge of ten cents is made, but most of them are free.

THE CIVIC BUREAU.

During the year a bureau was established for the purpose of assisting immigrants in getting their citizen naturalization papers. Two hundred and fifty (250) immigrants, through this bureau have received their naturalization papers.

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

NY (HLS) PROJ. 30275

THE DANCING CLASSES.

Our dancing classes proved to be very successful and as large as the hall is, it is entirely too small to accommodate the large attendance. The reputation of the Hebrew Institute stands so high and is considered to be so outstanding, that every Jewish mother encourages her children to take dancing lessons at the Hebrew Institute. The Institute takes great pride in selecting the very best dancing teachers obtainable. It spares no expense in employing the best, and with all their liberality they still were able to make a profit of \$250.00 in the dancing school. Other activities at the Institute are such as an Essay Club, a public pool room, and a piano school. All these activities are well patronized.

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JEWISH

Jewish Courier, April 29, 1912.

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The directors of the Institute who were elected for a term of three years are as follows:- Israel Koven, Abel Davis, I. B. Lipson, Jacob M. Loeb, Alford Meyer, Samuel Philipson, Benjamin F. Rubel, A. L. Stone, Mrs. Julius Stone, Dr. I. A. Fishkin, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and Dr. A. B. Yudelson. Mr. Hugo Hartman was elected for one year only.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, December 12, 1911.

Jewish Shelter Society.

Every Jewish person here in Chicago knows and realizes the importance of the Jewish Shelter. This institution was founded for the purpose of feeding and sheltering the unfortunates, particularly immigrants, who are in need of immediate relief, such as food and a place to sleep. Because of the great number of immigrants who came to Chicago during the last twelve months, the institution is running low in funds, the expense is considerably larger than usual, and we are having a \$400 deficit.

It is also predicted that we will have a very severe winter and the burden of making both ends meet will no doubt be rather heavy. In order to meet this deficit and our further expenses, we have decided to take over the Haymarket Theater, Tuesday, December 19th, for a theater benefit. There is not a more charitable deed, than to help this institution, and if you Jews of Chicago desire this good work to go on, we urge you to come to this theater benefit and help the worthy cause.

Respectfully
The Committee.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1911.

HACHNOSAS ORCHIM AND CHARITY

It is an old Jewish custom to donate the money gathered in the synagogues during the reading of the portion Vayera (and he appeared) to the Jewish needy. This year, more than ever before, it is an absolute necessity, because of the extremely cold weather, for all synagogues of Chicago to take heed and do everything possible to help the needy by contributing to the Hachnosas Orchim Society [society which shelters the poor and the stranger].

It is needless to explain what the Hachnosas Orchim Society is doing for the poor, Jewish people in this city. This organization is always welcoming the poor, naked, unfortunate, and hungry people to the Hachnosas Orchim Home--especially when the weather is cold. So far no person has been turned away from the Shelter Home; but it seems as though we shall probably be short of funds this year to continue this charitable work. We, therefore, take

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1911.

this opportunity to notify all the synagogues of Chicago to get busy immediately and raise the necessary funds for the upkeep of this worthy Home. You are the only ones who kept this Home for the poor in the cold winters in the past, and we expect your help in the future.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 10, 1911.

Chicago's Cook Pot.

Tomorrow evening, the second opening dance will be given by the Hebrew Institute. These dances which are given by the Hebrew Institute will take place every Saturday evening. The dance of last week met with great success.

We are hoping that these dances will bring the desired effect and draw our Jewish youth away from the cheap dance halls, which are a disgrace to the West Side.

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JEWISH

WPA (HLL) PROJ. 00275

Courier, November 2, 1911.

The Work of the Hebrew Institute.

The Hebrew Institute lately began to participate with great enthusiasm in Jewish life and activities. Jewish cultural undertakings are here to stay and continue growing. At last the Jewish public is assured that this institution will be conducted in the most proper manner from now on. The new blood, and the magnetism of the Jewish energetic activities, will naturally draw our Jews together from all sides. The present superintendent, Dr. Pidot, seems to understand his duties to the Hebrew Institute. He realizes that this Institute is a spiritual center, not only for immigrants, but for American born as well. The main object of the Hebrew Institute is to Americanize and teach good citizenship to all. Dr. Pidot started this season with many interesting undertakings.

The lectures on Political Economy, Sociology, Science, Literature and Knowledge are vitally important for our Jewish communities in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Courier, November 2, 1911.

The Dancing Schools of the Hebrew Institute no doubt will help to drive the public dance halls out of their immoral business. The Civic Bureau is to teach the immigrant the means and importance of becoming a good citizen. The Institute Orchestra will be composed of Jewish children who are talented in the art of music. This should serve to empty the pool halls of our Jewish youth. The orchestra, as well as all the other activities of the Institute are planned with the main object of making this Hebrew institution a spiritual home for all Jews, immigrants and American-born alike. The spiritual work of the Hebrew Institute, which is in fact the home of the united Jewish Educational Alliance, is being conducted by Dr. Joseph Pidot and Dr. Morris Levin.

Courier, November 1, 1911.

Chevra Hachosas Orchia (Sheltering Home).

The last meeting of the Society "Hachosas Orchia" concluded with many thanks to Mr. Louis Fink, former secretary of Congregation "Ohel Jacob" for his good deed in sending fresh fish every week to the Society. This charitable deed affords us a great savings in the expenditures of the Society.

Mr. Louis Fink was appointed State's Game and Fish Warden, by Governor Chas. S. Deneen of Illinois, and every since then, Mr. Fink was in position to furnish fresh fish to the Society, free of charge. Therefore all the officers and directors take great pleasure in thanking Mr. Fink for his generosity and wish him success in his office and all his other undertakings.

Israel Kollishon, President, Herman Iglowitz, Vice-President, and Jacob Levy, Secretary.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 18, 1911.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute opens the new winter season with a great and rich program of Jewish activities.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute is without a doubt one of the most useful Institutions in Chicago Jewry. It takes this method of notifying the Jewish public of the opening of the 7th annual winter season.

According to Dr. Joseph Pidot, the superintendent of the Hebrew Institute, who was interviewed by a Courier reporter, the coming winter season will surpass all previous years. The Hebrew Institute is now the main spiritual center in Chicago, not only for the immigrants, but also for Americanized-Jews. They all find a certain interest in the Institute. From day to day the Institute is drawing out the enthusiasm of the Jewish public. Great preparations are being made by the different committees and with Dr. Pidot at the head, it surely looks like success.

Courier, October 18, 1911.

The Institute officers have arranged for a series of lectures. The lecturers selected are people of great talent, personality, prominence, and International reputation. Among these are Miss Jane Adams of Hull House, W. M. French of the Chicago Art Institute, N. I. Rubins, Dr. Yaros, Professors of Universities, etc. They will speak on the subjects of Political Economy, Sociology, Science, Literature and Knowledge in general. The lectures will certainly be interesting and instructive. Price of admission 10¢. The time and place of meeting will be announced later.

The Institute has arranged for an orchestra of boys and girls, who are skilled in different kinds of musical instruments. Mr. Alexander Zshokowsky, the well known violinist, will have full charge of the orchestra. All who are interested in orchestral music may make application for entry, at once, at the office of the Institute.

The dancing school of the Hebrew Institute will be ready for new applications on the 21st.

The Civic Bureau will have classes, especially for new immigrants, to teach them

Courier, October 18, 1911.

how to become American citizens. Every immigrant no doubt understands the importance of citizenship, hence you are urged not to neglect this and to take advantage of this privilege.

The people's concerts will start again next Sunday, October 29th. Last year these concerts drew large crowds, and this season, Dr. Pidot assures the public of much more interesting musical programs. With the presence of the well known and beloved violinist, Mr. Alexander Zshokowsky and the noted Thomas orchestra, we see no reason not to expect great crowds of music lovers.

From time to time, we will keep you informed of the Hebrew Institute activities. At the present time we urge you to visit our Institution, and we will take great pleasure in showing you all particulars in the different departments.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 31, No. of June 14, 1911. p. 531.

The Jews of the North Side have established a Jewish Educational Alliance as a center for the youth of the North-West Side. For years the Jewish population has been growing rapidly and now they count in the thousands. They have purchased the old Mart's Nathan Orphan Home building which will be enlarged and improved. \$16,000 was paid at once, and the balance is to be paid when the orphans will have moved to their new quarters. Efforts are being made to place the new institute on a self supporting basis. The officers elected are D. Koenigsberg, president, L. Siegel, secretary and Adolph Blender, treasurer.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of June 24, 1911, Page 832.

The Willing Workers' Society was organized by fifteen women in November 1903, for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of grounds for the Jewish Home for the Friendless and Working Girls of Chicago.

Their membership at present is over 150 members.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 1 & 2, Week of May 19, 1911; Page 2.

The Madeline Mayer House, the new building erected for the Helen Day Nursery by Mrs. Levy Mayer, was formally opened on May 14. It is located at Union and Barber Streets.

The purpose of the house, will be to provide shelter and protection to children during the mother's working hours. It will also be an industrial, educational, and social center for mothers.

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FINISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 40, No. 10 Dec. 10, 1910, p. 771.

HEBREW INSTITUTE

The West End section of the Hebrew Institute has been reorganized under the name of the Institute Women's Club. The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. Ginsburg, president, Mr. Isaac Minkin, consulting secretary, and Mrs. E.J. Schiff, Treas. The object of the club is to assist in the educational department of the Institute.

The A. S. Advertiser, Vol. 46, No. 12 Dec. 20, 1910, p. 770

The Virginia Club was organized in July 1905. Its purpose is to furnish a home for self-supporting girls at the least possible expense. It is now located at 134 E. 1st St. When the Club was organized, it started with four girls. In less than three months the number increased to twenty, and at present there are forty girls living at the Virginia Club. The officers are Mrs. Joseph Fish, President, Mrs. David Frank, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Mayer A. Co., Treasurer.

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JEWISH

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Courier, October 20, 1910.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1256 Taylor street, is informing the Jewish public through the Jewish Journal's columns of the opening of the following school and classes for the 1910-11 season. A daily Hebrew school, where children will be soundly and systematically instructed in the Hebrew language, grammar, the Old Testament, and Jewish history.

The school will be supervised by Rabbi Morris Leving, and the classes will be instructed two hours every day from 4 to 6 P.M. A Sabbath and Sunday School for girls will start Saturday, November 5. English evening classes for adults (men and women) will begin Monday, October 31. A trade school for young men to study suitable paying trades which will take care of their future.

The following trades will be taught: Planning and elementary advancement in the electrical trade in its different branches; drafting, mechanical and architectural; instruction will be given in the following trades: Machinery, carpentry, brick-laying, plumbing, metal and iron work, steam heating, etc., and mathematics which is very essential for the above mentioned trades.

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Sourin, October 20, 1915.

The days for registration are Thursday, and Saturday, October 20 - 22, from 7 to 9 P. M. On Sunday, the 23rd, from 2 to 4 P. M.

Sewing classes for school girls every day from 4 to 6 P. M. and for women from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. Kindergarten for children under six years, every morning, from 9 to 12 Noon.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 39, Wk. of June 4, 1910, pp. 345-346.

From the annual report of the Chicago Hebrew Institute. - WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On May 26, 1909, the Hebrew Library was opened for the members of the Hebrew Literary Society.

On June 3, 1909, the Public Library and reading rooms were opened.

On October 17, 1909, a Hebrew School was started with a registration of one-hundred pupils.

On October 11, 1909, the Trade Schools were opened with Prof. Cahill in charge. Here classes were conducted in mechanical drawing, plumbing and electricity.

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NEWSPAPER
WPA (ALL) 30275

Courier May 23, 1910

Report of the Chicago Hebrew Institute

The president's annual report shows that the institute has been and still remains a highly beneficial institution to the city. The report is replete with information on the very fine activities of the Institute.

The Finance Committee reports obtaining the sum of \$22,000 with \$100 contributions by 73 members. The report particularly ~~h~~nds, the philanthropists, Julius Rosenwald and Charles Schaffner for their very fine interest in the Institution.

Last years budget amounted to \$57,000. Money went to finance the following activities:

English Classes	-	175 Students
Hebrew Classes	-	110 Students
Sabbath School	-	270 Students
Sewing Classes	-	63 Students
Grade School	-	50 Students
Gymnasium	-	193 Students

Courier May 23, 1910

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Kindergarten - 25 Students
Music Class - 6 Students

Other than the above mentioned activities there were 43 clubs of various endeavors who made their headquarters at the Institute. The People's Synagogue conducted services every Friday night and very fine lectures were delivered on successive Fridays. The synagogue was always filled to capacity. Apparently the Religious Activity and the Gymnasium were the most popular activities, thanks to Rabbi Morris Levin and Mr. Harry Berkman.

The Trade School was highly successful. Graduates of this school find it easy to obtain employment in private industry. Mr. William Kahill, the principal of this school, is the right man at the right job, as shown by the success of this school.

The Public Library Branch at the Institute was indeed very popular. The facilities of the library were at all times taxed to capacity.

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Page 3

SEWICH
WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier May 23, 1910

However, greater even than its influence on people who patronized the Institute was the influence it had upon outsiders who had very little to do with the Institute proper.

The one sad note of last year's occurrences was the fire which destroyed the main structure. However, already \$10,000 have been raised to expand the annex and thus keep in tact all the activities of the Institute prior to the fire.

Some of the other enumerated activities of the Institute during the past year are, the peoples chair, the public library, lectures, dramatic clubs, celebrations of holidays, music club, "The Messenger," the Institute publication, worker's conferences and sports.

The attendance at the Gymnasium was 7,542 on the inside, and 5,276 on the outside making a total of 12,818 people participating in gymnasium activities.

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Page 4

JEWISH

WPA 0000-0000 30273

Courier May 23, 1910

The Institute was host to an average of 1,624 people daily. The report proved conclusively the value of this Institution to our Jewish community.

Courier, May 13, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

North-West Side News.

Tuesday night there was a meeting of the young people who desire to raise funds to purchase the old structure housing the Marks Nathan Orphan Home. A permanent organization was provided for, and officers were elected. Membership is composed of 75 young people of the age of 20 or over.

At the same time there was a meeting of the presidents of North-West Side Synagogues, to effect the same purpose. A proposal was made that a circular letter be sent to all Jewish North-West Side organizations to get their moral and financial support. A proposal was made to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the young people. This, I am sure would be a very impractical plan. The structure will be used by both young and old and both should be responsible for its existence. We hope the first proposal will be carried through and that the necessary funds be raised so that the structure can be utilized as soon as possible for its intended activities. We are sure that the structure and its new activities will be a lasting credit to the community.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, May 5, 1910.

Hebrew Institute remains in Annex.

\$10,000 will be spent to improve the remaining structure. The burned structure will be completely dismantled. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Hebrew Institute last night. The directors also approved a budget of \$16,000 to finance all the activities of the Institute for the coming year.

It was decided that the Institute should provide proper facilities for a Hebrew Library to house the contribution of books by Mr. Eosen. The Hebrew Society will then be responsible for purchasing of new Hebrew books as they are published.

It was also resolved to retain the land upon which the old building stood and to build a new and more beautiful structure, as soon as the necessary capital could be raised.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 39, Wk. of March 12, 1910. p.154.

According to the officers of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, a new building to cost about \$200,000 will be erected this summer to replace the one which was almost destroyed by fire Tuesday morning.

The fire damage is estimated at \$100,000. A considerable part of the loss represents the selling value of the large library and various religious relics. The building contained a valuable collection of paintings and one of the best Hebrew libraries in the country. It also contained a sub-station of the public library, with about 2,000 books.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

Chicago Hebrew Institute Messenger, November 1, 1909.

The institute buildings and grounds:

The Chicago Hebrew Institute occupies the square bounded by Taylor, Lytle, and Sibley Streets and Gilpin Place, 480x650 feet in dimension, and containing six acres.

Two large buildings cover part of this space and are situated in the southeastern and southern portion of the square.

The buildings and enclosures about them occupy about one-acre and the remaining five acres are devoted to an athletic field, running-track, tennis courts, outdoor gymnasium, and park and garden space. The entire park and garden space has been cultivated for many years, and as a result of the care bestowed upon the grounds, the grass, shrubbery and trees, there is an impression of age never to be found in a newly-cultivated city-park or garden. Nowhere else can there be found so large and so well-equipped a small park in the heart of a very thickly populated district, and because of the character of the institute it is truly a People's Play-Ground, belonging to those who use it.

Chicago Hebrew Institute, Messenger, November 1, 1909.

The main building:

The main-building, extending 190-ft. along Taylor Street, 60-ft. deep, with a wing running north 85x40 ft., all four stories in height, contains the People's Synagogue, branch reading room and delivery station of the Chicago Public Library, the Hebrew Library, Recital Hall, Offices of the Administration Club, and Class-rooms, trade school and commercial college class-rooms, Daily Hebrew and Sabbath School-rooms, Museum for Jewish Language, Art, Literature, and Customs.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute, Messenger, November 1, 1909.

The Institute extends a cordial invitation to Clubs already organized, and to individuals who wish to organize clubs, to come to the Institute, provided there is present the sincere desire to do definite work along artistic, musical, literary, or dramatic lines; or if the organization pursues some idealistic object, such as Zionism, Nationalism, Jewish-labor interests, immigration, literary, scientific, etc.

Chicago Hebrew Institute, Messenger, November 1, 1909.

Status of Club Department, October 30, 1909.

Total Clubs each month	30
Club-meetings every week	26
Club-meetings twice each month	4
Educational Clubs	4
Social & Educational Clubs	13
Zionistic Clubs	4
Dramatic Clubs	1
Number of Directors of Clubs	10
Musical Clubs	1
Clubs exclusively Social	3
Unclassified	2

Total Membership of Clubs	<u>650</u>
Members Between Ages of 12—16	117
Members Over 16 Years of Age	533

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of July 3, 1909. Page 621-622

A Summer outing camp and convalescent home for the Jewish children of the congested district of Chicago will be opened about July 15 by the Chicago Section of the Council of Jewish Women. It will be located at the village of Western Springs, near Hinsdale.

A three-acre tract, with a large house has already been purchased and the work of remodeling and equipping the property will commence at once. The institution will be owned and managed by a separate corporation to be known as the Summer Outing and convalescent Home, Chicago Section, Council of Jewish Women.

Articles of incorporation were issued on June 19 by the Secretary of State. Named as the incorporation were Mesdames Moses Weinberg, Israel Cowen, Hugo Eppstein, Henry Solomon and Martin Barbe.

Mrs. M.A. Weinberg, president of the Summer Work Committee, stated that the summer outing and the convalescent home will be two separate and distinct branches of the work. During the summer months the plan is to give different groups of poor Jewish children, who are sweltering in the heat and dirt of Chicago's congested district, a few days of fresh air and sunshine in the country. The house

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of July 3, 1909. Page 621-622.

is large enough to accommodate about 30 children at one time. During the winter the building will be used as a convalescent home with a staff of competent doctors and nurses to look after the patients. \$6,000 was paid for the property as it now stands. More money will be spent to fit up the home and lay out the gardens.

Mrs. Martin Barbe is the chairman, Mrs. Herman Landauer, the treasurer and Mrs. I.J. Reis, the secretary. Among the women interested are Mrs. Charles Haas, Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. Albert Loeb, Miss Julia Felsenthal and Mrs. Julius Kuh.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 18, 1909.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute has the honor of housing within its walls the Jewish Cultural Society. This society has moved there, and brought along some of the finest Jewish elements in the city. They are the banner carriers of Jewish culture in the Middle West. If a few more of the large Jewish societies would move to the Hebrew Institute then that institution could be truly regarded as the spiritual and cultural center for Jews in Chicago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 14, 1909.

At the Maxwell Street Settlement House, a class in English is being opened, free of charge, for all those who want to learn the English language. Registration is open to everybody, but hurry, for the class is filling up quickly. As soon as we have enough pupils, registration will stop.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 14, 1909.

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WPA FILE PRO. 1902

Courier, December 6, 1902.

THE HEBREW INSTITUTE.

Since Dr. Blaustein has taken over the leadership of the Hebrew Institute of Chicago, this institution has become what its founders had intended to make of it. The Hebrew Institute has become the heart of Chicago's Jewry; it has become the center of Chicago's Jewry from all walks of life. Under the roof of the Hebrew Institute there exists neither orthodox nor reformed, neither conservative nor radical. There exists only Jews. The Hebrew Institute of Chicago as yet is in its infancy. Dr. Blaustein has not been here long enough to make himself felt in every nook and corner. However, one can see the marvelous results, when many hundreds of Jewish youths, instead of wasting their time in billiard parlors or other undesirable places, come to the Hebrew Institute to hear good lectures or to participate in social affairs.

We are very happy to know that the Jews of the West Side understand the importance of this institution and are ready to offer assistance in order to maintain this institution. Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the man who is so interested in seeing the Hebrew Institute act as a magnet, which would draw to itself every Jew in Chicago, as well as all others interested, has now demonstrated this by the enormous sum of money he has contributed towards the Institute. In his letter

Courier, December 6, 1908.

to Mr. B. Horowitz he praises very highly the wonderful work of the committee which consisted of Dr. Hirsch, Mr. Shaffner and B. Horowitz, when they made collections for the Institute.

It would be quite noteworthy if every Jew in Chicago would send his contribution to the Hebrew Institute and make sure that they have done their share in building the greatest temple of Jewry in America.

Courier, November 17, 1908.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HEBREW INSTITUTE HAS ARRIVED.

Dr. David Blaustein, the former superintendent of the Educational Alliance in New York, and one of the most prominent personalities among Jews in America, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He has accepted the position as superintendent of the new Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Lyttle Sts. The Dr. was at his desk at the Institute all day yesterday.

To a representative of the Jewish Courier, who interviewed him, the Dr. said: "Currently I cannot say what I will do in Chicago. I must first of all become acquainted with conditions here, and then I will know what to do. Should conditions permit me, I will do in Chicago what I have done in New York. In the meantime I will make all the necessary preparations in the various departments of the institution."

Dr. Blaustein briefly stated his biography to the paper's representative. Dr. Blaustein was born in Lidau, Vilno, May 5, 1866. He received his first training in a Hebrew School and Hebrew Theological College. When he was

Courier, November 17, 1908.

eighteen years of age, he went to Memel, Prussia, where he studied Talmud under the guidance of Rabbi Izrael Salant. He then went to Mecklenburg, Schwerin, and studied philosophy in that university. In 1886, Germany refused him refuge on the ground that he was Russian, and he immigrated to America, settling in Boston. In Boston he opened a Hebrew school, taking courses at the same time at Harvard University. He was later elected Rabbi of a Reform Temple in Providence, Rhode Island. He constructed Hebrew schools and other Jewish institutions. He was appointed teacher of Semitic languages at Bryan University. In 1898, he was elected superintendent of the Educational Alliance of New York, a position he held until two years ago.

The Daily Jewish Courier greets Dr. Blaustein on behalf of Chicago Jews, and hopes that as superintendent of the Hebrew Institute, he will perform his duties with his characteristic sincerity.

Courier, November 15, 1908.

DR. BLUESTEIN IN CHICAGO.

Today Dr. Bluestein is arriving in Chicago. He is the former Superintendent of the New York Educational Alliance. The purpose of his arrival is the taking over of the directorship of the Chicago Hebrew Institute. Dr. Bluestein's task is not an easy one. The Hebrew Institute is a colossal undertaking. The financial aspect of the institution will have to be so arranged as to supply the essential foundation for extensive moral activity for which Chicago is not as yet accustomed. It is, therefore, so important to Chicago, that they are able to secure Dr. Bluestein, for the Hebrew Institute and for Chicago. A better man for this institution, could not be discovered. The years Dr. Bluestein has spent at the New York Educational Alliance, have given him the practical experience in addition to his natural talents, of which Chicago Jews will be the beneficiaries. From New York Dr. Bluestein is bringing the good wishes of all classes of Jews. Let us hope that Chicago Jews will respect Dr. Bluestein and will help him make the plans of work for the great Jewish institution a reality -

- The Chicago Hebrew Institute.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Standard, August 1, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30276

HEBREW INSTITUTE BUYS SACRED HEART SEMINARY.

TRUST DEEDS ARE GIVEN TO SECURE \$ 90,000 INDEBTEDNESS.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute has purchased the Seminary of the Sacred Heart building and the ground at the northwest corner of Taylor and Lytle Streets, 431 by 631 ft; extending to Gilpin Place on the north and Sibley Street on the west, at \$110,000. This is one of the historical buildings in the southwestern part of the city. It will now be converted into a Hebrew educational institution. A trust deed has been given back by E. A. Fischkin, president, and Mrs. Julius Stone, to secure \$75,000 for ten years, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent, and another to Frank Harris, trustee, to secure \$15,000 for six months, with interest at 4 per cent.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FOR THE HEBREW INSTITUTE

Last Monday a meeting of all painters of the city of Chicago was held at the Hebrew Institute.

Dr. Fishkind thanked the painters of Chicago for their noble undertaking, that of painting the Hebrew Institute gratis.

The meeting was conducted to the satisfaction of the officers. An offer of eighty-five days of work for the Institute was the high light of this meeting.

The Painters' Aid Society has taken a very active part in this movement and it is to be hoped that the undertaking will be a success.

A committee was sent out to obtain necessary materials. Work will begin in the near future.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 50275

All those who wish to make contributions of time or materials should contact Mr. Lipson at 254 Washburn Avenue, or Mr. Morgolis at 587 W. 13th Street.

Chicago Record-Herald, July 31, 1908, 11:3.

JEWISH GIFTS BUY SITE

SACRED HEART SEMINARY PROPERTY IS DEEDED TO HEBREW INSTITUTE

Deeds which have just been filed mark the closing of the deal between the Seminary of the Sacred Heart and the Chicago Hebrew Institute. The institute has purchased the northwest corner of Taylor and Lytle streets, 431 by 631 feet, from the Seminary for \$110,000. The property covered in the deed includes all that between Gilpin Place, Lytle, Taylor, and Sibley streets. Two trust deeds have been given back by the Chicago Hebrew Institute, both being signed by E. A. Fishkin, president. One trust deed is for \$75,000 for ten years at four and one-half per cent with the Chicago Title and Trust Company as trustee. The second trust deed is for \$15,00, for six months at four per cent, Frank Harris being the trustee.

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, July 5, 1908, 3:1.

JEWS SEEK \$10,000 TO COMPLETE FUND

ORGANIZATION AIDS NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS AND IS EDUCATIONAL HELP

The work of this institution, as it has been outlined, by Superintendent Harry A. Lipsky, is of the utmost importance to the life of the whole community of which it is to serve as the social and educational centre. Here, if all goes well, the communal activity will centre and here many of the most vexing problems of the newly arrived immigrants will be solved out of hand.

It is estimated that more than 6,000 Jews, chiefly recruited from the city populations of Russia, northeast Austria, and Roumania are poured annually into the West Side district tributary to the Chicago Hebrew Institute. The problem of adjusting these foreign-born residents to the new environment, so alien to them, and of fitting them to discharge with some fullness their duties as citizens of the American republic is one of much difficulty.

Already the work of the institution has left its clear impress upon the life of the entire Jewish community, but its temporary quarters at 224 Blue Island Avenue are no longer adequate to care for the steady annual influx. When it became possible to

Record-Herald, July 5, 1908, 3:1.

acquire the property on West Taylor Street abandoned by the Seminary of the Sacred Heart, the board of directors was quick to seize the opportunity. Impetus was given the movement by the offer of Julius Rosenwald to make a loan of \$75,000 for two years without interest, provided that the remainder of the purchase money could be raised by July 12. The fund now has grown to within about \$10,000 of the amount.

"The function of such an institution as that which we desire to found is literally the making of American citizens," said Mr. Lipsky, who has been in charge of the work for a year. "Its importance in forming ideals and directing conduct, it seems to me, cannot be exaggerated. Its activity must be manifold, and if it is to be carried on untrammelled, facilities must be furnished. In our present cramped quarters nothing like satisfactory work can be accomplished.

"We have here in our midst, perhaps ninety-five per cent of all Jewish immigrants who make their way to Chicago. It must be recognized that they are essentially a city population. They have not been suffered to live out of the cities of Russia; they are unequipped for farm life and they will remain city dwellers here in America. The problem then is to assimilate this great foreign influx, to take the crude material of citizenship and mold it into form.

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, July 5, 1908, 3:1.

"It is the aim of the institute to stimulate in the people a distinct intellectual life, to acquaint them with the fundamental facts of American government, and to rouse in them the qualities that make for good citizenship and for helpful, wholesome community life. It is no less the aim to give them well developed healthy bodies and to encourage the even development of their powers."

The Reform Advocate Vol. 35, Wk. of May 9, 1908 P 364

One of the greatest centers of culture, that the Jews of the West have yet founded, is to be established by the Chicago Hebrew Institute on the West Side. Negotiations were virtually completed last week, whereby the building and grounds comprising the old convent of the Catholic Order of Nuns at 485 W. Taylor St. are to become the property of the Institute.

The money with which to buy the property was obtained in a comparatively short time. The sum of \$110,000 was needed and Julius Rosenwald offered to make a loan of \$75,000, without interest or other charges, provided the additional \$35,000 was subscribed at once. Mr. Rosenwald then headed the subscriptions by contributing \$5,000 and cash was raised within a few minutes.

Probably \$50,000 will be obtained from others to meet the expense of reconstructing and remodeling the building. Bowling alleys, billiard rooms, swimming pool and a gymnasium are to be established. Books and reading matter of all kinds will be supplied. Nathan Kaplan, head of the C.H.J., mentioned that the idea was to establish a center modeled on the central Y.M.C.A.. There will be classes for the youth who has just landed in Chicago and for those who have been here for some time but who require education.

Among the Jews in Chicago who actively participated in the movement to establish the new center were Dr. Hirsch, Rabbi Stalz, M. Philip Gersburg, A. Baumgarten, Dr. E.A. Fishkin, Max Klee and Dr. Jas. Frank.

Courier, December 22, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30271

THE HEBREW INSTITUTE AND SHACHRI SFAS EVER ORGANIZATION.

We think that it is high time for these two institutions to come to their senses and unite. With the united efforts of both they can certainly accomplish more for the best interest of Judaism in Chicago. Each one of these organizations has its virtues and faults. The Shachri Sfas Ever has the virtue of being the oldest. It has passed the quarter century mark and has the cooperation of all the old Hebrew-cultured people of the present generation. It has also the interest at heart of those who have just recently come from Russia. These new-comers are very much enthused and take great pride in finding any thing pertaining to Judaism. But we find fault also in the Shachri Sfas Ever organization. The number of the cultured and other members who are interested is very small, in fact so small that they can accomplish very little for the good of Jewry in Chicago. But the Hebrew Institute is quite different. It is young and has sponsors of wealth and influence and energy with which to accomplish good.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 34, Wk. of Dec. 7, 1907. Page 506.

A large audience gathered recently at the home of Mrs. J. Ginsburg, 419 Ashland Blvd., to organize a Women's Auxiliary to the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

The Auxiliary begins with 100 members and has the following officers and directors.- Mrs. Kal Kalish, president, Mrs. Harry Macowitz, 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Degen, 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. A.R. Levy, 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. M. S. Nodek, Rec. Sec'y., Miss Gusta Herstein, Cor. Sec'y., Mrs. Isacowitz, Fin. Sec'y., Mrs. A. Turner, Treasurer. Directors.- Mrs. J. Ginsburg, Mrs. Sam Cohen, Mrs. Pereira, Mrs. A.H. Bernstein, Mrs. J. Feldstein.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN

The organization of Jewish girls on the South Side which was recently organized with the object of securing homes for the friendless working girls, are happy to inform the Jewish public of Chicago that they have had wonderful success in their work. They found good homes and secured jobs of various kinds for a number of unfortunate friendless girls. Miss Jennie Mandel is at the head of the organization. She is planning to build a special home soon for these girls.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 13, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Hanover Club of the Order Knights of Zion whom we mentioned several times in this column is planning an evening of entertainment for Saturday evening, October 19. This open meeting and entertainment will take place at the Maxwell Street Settlement, corner Gjod and Clinton Streets. Dr. Meinheimer, Rabbi of Temple Emanuel will be the speaker of the evening. Parents could do nothing better than to send their children to this affair of the Hanover Club.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 33, Wk. of May 4, 1907, Pp. 326--327.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute met last Sunday and arranged for the opening of its temporary rooms at 224 Blue Island Ave. Officers for the year were also chosen. The Institute is negotiating for the purchase of a lot on Ashland Boulevard near Taylor St., as the site for a permanent structure. The officers elected were: President, Nathan D. Kaplan; Corresponding Secretary, Harry M. Fisher; Recording and Financial Secretary, Leo. Doldart; and Treasurer, Dr. R.L. Halperin. Harry Lipsky was named Superintendent, and will have general charge of the work.

Classes are being formed, teachers engaged, and lecture-courses are being arranged. Programs and literature are prepared, which will place before the public, in definite form, the actual workings of the Institute.

Courier, Jan. 30, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PRG 3027

Thanks from the Jewish Shelter Home.

In the name of the Jewish Home, we take this opportunity to thank the Society of Aid for the Homeless. We appreciate the interest the officers of the Jewish Shelter Home have taken in our Society by assisting us with a \$1,000 donation to help us pay off the mortgage on the Shelter building.

We especially thank the following gentlemen: Mr. B. Hurwitz, Mr. Max Schulman, Mr. H. Rubinstein, and Mr. I. Ginsberg, the representatives who paid the amount of \$1537.50 to Mr. Simon Strauss, who was the holder of the mortgage. Mr. Schulman as an attorney has undertaken the work of recording all legal documents and clearing the title of the Shelter House which we named "Father Abraham Hotel."

We hope every Jew and Jewess in Chicago will do all in his or her power to help us maintain this worthy house for the poor.

Respectively
Isaac Isaacs, Secretary.

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JEWISH

Courier, May 4, 1906.

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

"Miriam Club" for Girls.

The "Miriam Club" at 482 East 42nd Street near Grand Boulevard has just enlarged its quarters by the acquisition of another flat. The club now has a membership of twenty eight girls and have just accepted six more making a total of thirty four. The girls of the "Miriam Club" pay only two and one half dollars per month for which they receive a home with all necessary conveniences. The house modern installations and has a choice location with very fine exposures. The street car takes you right there.

Aside from these conveniences, the club also manages to find employment for their own girls who lose their positions. Free medical care is extended to all members of the club. It is indeed worthwhile for every girl to go and see what this club has to offer.

II D 6

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 31, Wk. of Apr. 21, 1906, P. 284 JEWISH

At a meeting of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, the offer of the B'nai B'rith to take over the project to raise funds for a Jewish settlement center on the West Side, was unanimously accepted. The institute's members have united to raise \$250,000 for the building.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 28, Wk. of Dec. 24, 1904. p.422.

The Home for the Jewish Friendless and Working Girls was dedicated last Sunday. Rabbi Hirschberg spoke in behalf of the Jewish community and paid tribute to the memory of Bernard Kuppenheimer in whose honor the new building had been erected by his sons. Judge Mack spoke on the Home in its relation to the work of the Juvenile Court.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of May 28, 1904. pp.314-316.

The spirit of self-betterment has entered into the ranks of the West Side Jews. A number of young men gathered together. Each subscribed a little sum as the foundation for a fund and a charter was secured, and thus the Chicago Hebrew Institute was organized.

The objects of the Institute, as stated in the charter, are the promotion of education, moral, and physical culture, and civic training, and the social advancement of the Jewish residents of the city of Chicago. For those purposes the institution will maintain and conduct schools, libraries, laboratories, reading, class and club rooms, gymnasium, music and lecture halls, and acquire such lands and erect such buildings as may be required for the accomplishment of its purposes.

A large sum of money is necessary for the erection of this institute, which is to be raised by popular subscription. Shares, at one dollar each, are being sold, thus enabling every man, woman, and child to actively participate in the realization of this undertaking.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of May 28, 1904, pp.314-316.

The prospectus outlines a vast field of intended activities. In the department of English and Literature, there will be courses in elementary English for foreigners, and in English and American History. The curriculum provides for a department of commerce, of domestic art and science, of fine arts and music, a kindergarten with English classes for immigrant children, and a department of Hebrew language which will include classes in the Bible, Jewish History, conversation in Hebrew and Hebrew penmanship. There will be a department of moral work, with provision for a children's Sabbath School and a people's synagogue. By arrangement with several universities a course of lectures will be given each season. Concerts and entertainments will be arranged for children and adults. A Hebrew, German, French, and English library will be maintained.

The Home for the Poor, 5, 1st St., N. Y. C.

On Oct. 6, the Board of the Home for the Poor, 5, 1st St., N. Y. C., will be formally thrown open. The building will be a fine example of the kind of this long-needed institution. It is located at No. 5, 1st St., N. Y. C., at the intersection of 1st St. and 1st St., and has a capacity for about 100.

The special purposes of this institution are primarily to help poor people to help themselves, thus avoiding pauperism. Children whose parents are sick or out of work, will be taken in and sheltered until the parents have been restored to health or have secured employment. Destitute women will be given shelter until they are able to secure work. Convalescents, who have been discharge from hospitals, will be cared for until able to care for themselves. Aged women will be received while arranging for permanent homes. Abandoned children of parents unable to or unfit to support them will be cared for.

An interesting feature of the organization of this institution lies in the fact that no contributions have been nor will be solicited. The idea originated with the members of the Baron Hirsch Ladies' Aid Society, who have, by their tireless efforts, succeeded in completely furnishing the home in such fashion as to do credit

to the city of Chicago.

The officers have been selected and are Mrs. B. Mandel, president, Mrs. Hugo Brady, first vice-president, Mrs. A. Loebman, recording secretary and Mrs Henry Roth, treasurer.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 20, 1901. p.689.

One of the purposes of the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, which will open in September, is to give girls, employed in stores and offices at low salaries, the opportunity and advantages of home life at a nominal cost. Motherly women will look after their welfare.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 30, 1892, pp. 510-11.

Some time ago the Society in Aid of the Russian Refugees bought the four-story and basement brick building on the northwest corner of Maxwell and Clinton streets, for the purpose of having it fitted up as a Sheltering House for the Russian Refugees. Repairs have been made on this building, and the Society has taken possession of its new home.

The Sheltering House is a handsome and substantial building containing 36 rooms, besides the basement and the attic. In the basement are located the bath rooms, laundry, drying and baggage storage rooms. On the first floor are the general offices of the Society, the Employment Bureau, and the clothing rooms. The second floor contains the sitting and reading rooms, dining room and kitchen, and the custodian's private rooms. The third floor comprises the sleeping rooms for women and children, and the fourth floor, those for the men. In this house the refugees are lodged and fed for three days.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 30, 1892, p. 510-511.

The Society has been in existence since September, 1891. It has and is still accomplishing an incalculable amount of good.

Chicago is a distributing center and a great number of the unfortunate refugees come here from all the port cities of the land. The great bulk of them, however, come from New York.

The Society distributes the refugees over the great West. It employs a traveling agent, who visits the different communities in the Western states, enlisting the sympathy and cooperation of the Jewish citizens, to find homes and employment for the refugees. The Society has the satisfaction of knowing that it has saved hundreds of these unfortunate exiles from starvation and that it has helped many a family to become self-sustaining.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, July 30, 1892, p. 510-511.

The old Sheltering House Association, which existed among our Russo-Polish co-religionists, before the Society in Aid of Russian Refugees was established, is still lending a helping hand.

The South and West Side Ladies Sewing Societies have liberally contributed towards the furnishing of the Sheltering Home in linens, comforters, etc.

The Sheltering House is now an established institution. It is well worthy of a place of honor among the charitable institutions of our community, and fully deserving of the liberal and generous support of all friends of the poor and oppressed.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

7. Organizations for Legal Assistance

Jewish Forward, Feb. 2, 1924.

NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE

WPA (C) 1915

The annual conference of the Naturalization Aid League took place yesterday. The league represents all the most important labor organizations of Chicago, and helps immigrants become citizens.

After a hearing of the reports of the work accomplished in the past year, the assembly went on to discuss and arrange plans for the coming year, whereby the work will be carried on more energetically.

It is a fact that all the large Jewish unions, The Workmen's Circle, The Socialist Alliance, and The Federation, are combined to carry on this work. This, in itself, is the best proof that the work is important and deserves the trouble and energy that people of the labor movement spend to continue with it.

The delegates at this conference have shown a clear and firm position against the inferior elements and destroyers of everything that is good and beautiful in the labor movement, a number of whom tried to disturb the conference by forcing themselves in as uninvited guests to give a hand in work none of them had ever done before.

But likely, the majority of the delegates knew well the work and dealings of that

Jewish Forward, Feb. 2, 1924.

WPA CLIP

element. The majority of the delegates considered the fact that the Naturalization Aid League, which until the present has carried on such brilliant work and has established a name among the widest strata of the Chicago Jewish population, cannot afford to take risks with such important work, for which absolute unity and harmony is required of the people undertaking it by suddenly making friends with the very people whose main ambition is to break and destroy everything constructed by the labor movement.

The conference believed that for the good and welfare of this organization, it would be best to keep the disturbing elements at a distance, so we can be free to proceed with the work. And so, these left wing disrupters were refused admittance and told they were not wanted.

The Naturalization Aid League will continue in her important work and as in the past, will get the full support of the entire labor movement. The plans taken up at this conference for the coming year will be carried through with inspiration by these people, who find this work a pleasure. Even those few delegates who, in the spur of the moment, were in sympathy with those undesired guests, will soon realize that the transactions of the conference were for the best interests of this important work.

Forward, May 10, 1922.

Naturalization Aid League.

The Naturalization Aid League is open today and tomorrow, in Douglas Park vicinity. The office of the Douglas Park branch will be open, tonight and tomorrow night. If you are not a citizen and want information as to how to become one, then go to the League and you will receive free information. If your friend, or relative is not a citizen, tell him about the League.

The Douglas Park branch of the Naturalization Aid League is at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden Aves.

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JEWISH

Forward, Dec. 16, 1920

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HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society closes its campaign for the Building Fund. A large sum of money was donated for this fund by local business people.

A list of donations are: Morris Joseph, \$2,500, Julius Rosenfeld, \$2,500, Samuel Phillipsohn, \$500, Harry Bernstein, \$500. A number of other business men donated \$100 each.

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III B 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Jewish Forward, September 4, 1920.

The first attempt of the "Drive" in Chicago for the new home of the Hebrew Immigrant and Aid Society was made at a poor time, during the hot days when the people were dispersed through the country resorts. The "Drive", therefore, was postponed until the present (autumn) and now, we understand, a new "Drive" is being organized.

Forward, February 20, 1919

Meeting tonight, for citizen papers

Everybody welcome.

You will be helped to apply for citizen papers at the
following places:

North West Side	- - Weis Hall	2021 West 12 Street
Douglas Park	-----	3221 West 12 Street, 3rd Floor
West Side	-----	810 South Ashland Blvd.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 2, 1919.

The Naturalization Legal Aid Bureau of The Chicago Civic Centre will have a meeting today, from 1:30 to 10 P. M. This notice is for the benefit of our Chicago Jews, to assist them in application for naturalization papers.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

In a short time it is proposed to have all those who have attended the citizenship class, form a "Citizens Club" with the object of taking an interest in civic matters, and assisting its members in becoming Americanized. It is further hoped that many of our foreign brethren will so learn their duties as citizens and help sustain the reputation of the Jews as law-abiding and true Americans.

Mr. Edward E. Baron, a young and promising lawyer who for several years has been doing good work at the Institute in its various departments, is in charge of the Bureau.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

FEDERATED ORTHODOX JEWISH CHARITIES OF CHICAGO:

In the progress of civilization, the Russian Jew in America kept pace with the times. Since his transition from a land of persecution to the land of liberty, with the given opportunities that a free country affords, he readily adjusted himself to his new surroundings.

In his desire to show self-reliance and initiative, he has tried to solve the problem of his American existence, and has prepared himself to take up the more soul-satisfying pursuits open to the politically and intellectually acclimated citizen.

In every field of endeavor he has progressed, and as the Jew is nothing if not charitable, his activity in the field of philanthropic endeavor is correspondingly marked. With the name of immigration from Russia, various relief societies have been founded by him and many charitable institutions have come into existence through the efforts of various groups in the community. Each group took special pride in its own creation and devoted all its energies to it,

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

to the exclusion of all other institutions. In fact, the rapid increase in the number of institutions became threatening to their future development and efficiency.

The greatest hindrance to progress and usefulness was the faulty method of collecting funds. "Red Handkerchief Charity" was harmful, as it was undignified, both to the giver and the recipient". In soliciting funds from the public, the well-to-do and the poor working-man alike, gave a nickel a week and the institutions and all of them suffered for want of funds. A greater harm was the fact that the managing boards were forced to give up their entire energy and time to raise funds, while the intrinsic value of the respective institutions was neglected.

No less a menace was the system of ticket-selling for bazaars, entertainments, balls, etc. The constant clamor for money, produced among the giving public an aversion for such charity, and among the workers a sense of rivalry operating to deprecate the importance and needs of a sister organization, and to exaggerate their own value and superiority. Each board grew to consider its

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

institution alone to be the rightful heir to the birthright of Israel's charity. With his improved conditions, the Russian Jew found that the time was ripe for a change from the antiquated way of collecting and dispensing his charities; time brought men whose unshaken confidence in the Jewish community spurred them on to concerted action to save their resources for constructive work, to prevent waste and duplication, and to devote all energies to the welfare of those who need them and whom they want to benefit.

A plan committee for the federation of the orthodox charities was formed and gradually it grew to larger proportions. The movement met with unanimous approval from the public, and when the announcement was made that the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Charities was called into being, the public welcomed the idea and the welcome was substantiated by subscriptions to the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Federation will finance the following twelve institutions:

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Nov. 1912.

Beth Moshav Z'keimain,
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home,
Maimonides Kosher Hospital,
West Side Talmud Torah,

Yeshivas Eitz Chaim,

Lechem Lorevin,

Jewish Consumptive Relief
Society of Chicago,
West Side Ladies' Charity
West Side Gomlai Chesed Shel
Enes,
Northwest Side Gomlai Chesed
Shel Enes,
Hachnasas Orchim.

A committee to make a city canvass was appointed. Then this committee calls on you to subscribe to the Federation, do so liberally and induce your neighbor to do the same. Who will subscribe voluntarily?

The officers of the Federation are:

Bernard Horwick, President,
James Davis, Samuel Phillipson, A. S. Roe, Vice-Presidents,
Harry Lipsky, Recording Secretary,
Mrs. Julius Stone, Financial Secretary,
B. J. Schiff, Treasurer.

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 6, 1911.

Citizens Bureau.

The Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1258 W. Taylor St., has opened a citizens' bureau, where immigrants will be prepared to become citizens and will give all details to help you in applying for citizenship papers, etc.

Classes meet every Wednesday at 8 P. M.

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1901.

JEWISH PEDDLERS

The newly founded Protective League reports excellent results. Jewish peddlers who were constantly subjected to attacks of rovdysia, may now seek protection from the recently found Chicago Protective League, the members of which met last evening to elect its officials and thus become a permanent organization. The result of the election is as follows: Hyman Goldberg, president; Henry Weissenbach, vice-president; Jacob Gartenstein, secretary; Morris Israelstram, secretary of finances; Rabbi S. H. Delnard, treasurer. The propaganda committee includes the following members: Michael L. Levenson, J. Landman, Bernhard H. Bloomenthal, Miss Jane Adams, Jacob M. Michelson, Abraham Cohen, Mrs. J. Callner, and Henry Weissenbach. Last night's meeting was held in the Synagogue at West 14th and Johnson Streets. Mr. Henry Weissenbach, the former Assistant State's Attorney, chairman of the meeting, advised that the young organization has recorded splendid success, and that complaints have sharply decreased. He also announced that he will begin proceedings against the

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JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 19, 1901.

rowdies who assaulted peddler B. Ginsberg, whose injuries were numerous.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 22, 1899. p.642.

Jewish residents of the West Side met at Porge's Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets, Thursday night and organized the Hebrew-American Protective Association of Chicago. The action of nearly 500 citizens who attended the meeting was precipitated by the recent killing of Solomon Optner, a peddler, by John Sheeky. The following permanent officers were elected: president, Dr. Gustavus Black, vice-president, P. Weinshenker, secretary, E. M. Zoline, treasurer, Alderman N. F. Brenner, directors, F. Ziv, R. Rosenberg, S. V. Panama, and S. Brody.

11. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions
8. Employment Agencies

The Jewish Charities, Report Book, 1936.

The Jewish Vocational Service and Employment Center works in co-operation with various social agencies of the J. C., but more particularly on behalf of unemployed Jews in the community. In 1935, 4,299 placements were made.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1924.

[EMPLOYMENT IN TAILORING INDUSTRY]

by

Meyer Kaufman

The employment bureau of the Chicago Amalgamated issued a statistical report last week showing that an improvement can be seen in the tailoring industry. The shops specializing in ready-made garments show an improvement, although many special-order shops have been closed during the past two months. It seems that the ready-made shops are rather busy now compared with the recently ended slack season, if one is to judge from the demand of manufacturers for union workers.

The employment bureau's statistics concerning unemployment show that during the first two months of this year, fewer workers registered for jobs than in the last two or three months of the preceding year. This proves that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1924.

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unemployment among Chicago tailors is gradually decreasing.

Preparations are being made now to begin to pay out unemployment insurance on May first. The unemployment insurance fund bureau had some doubts about its ability to begin the payment of unemployment benefits on May first. This doubt has now been removed. The office of the unemployment fund regularly receives their pay roll contributions from the manufacturers. This is a sure proof that unemployment insurance benefits will begin to be paid out on May first.

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Forward, June 22, 1919.

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A SPECIAL INFORMATION BUREAU

In the interest of the campaign to obtain employment for the demoralized soldiers and sailors, the department organized a special Information Bureau, where soldiers are requested to turn to and receive information concerning everything to their interests.

This information bureau is under the management of the Emergency Employment Committee for soldiers and **sailors**. The work of this committee is to answer all questions pertaining to money, insurance rights, bonuses, work, civil privileges, and other similar questions.

Forward, May 21, 1919.

The Women of the Douglas Park Day Nursery will parade Today.

The 1,200 women members of the Douglas Park Day Nursery will gather at Ashland Boulevard and 12th St. today at 2 P. M. to participate in the procession of mourning for the victims of Polish pogroms. This decision had been taken at their last meeting. The Nursery urges the members of the nurseries in the Northwest Side and of Englewood to follow suit.

The Courier, November 29, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROI. 30275

THE LABOR BUREAU.

On Halsted Street, corner of 12th, a labor bureau was founded and is being financed by the order of B'nai B'rith. The superintendent, Mr. Eliassof, is a man who has been well known in Chicago for the last forty years. He is devoted with his soul and body to this useful undertaking in the ghetto.

Although jobs now are some-what scarce, the bureau has been able to secure two hundred and thirty five jobs in the month of October. These two hundred and thirty five jobless people were not able to secure employment themselves; therefore, the bureau immediately got busy and obtained these jobs for them.

This bureau was not founded for the purpose of assisting the poor with money; it is strictly an employment bureau only. There is no charges either to the employer or employee.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, January 9, 1914.

B'NAI B'RITH FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

A protest signed by seventy persons was received at the office of the Courier, who claimed that they, as heads of seventy families are unfortunate enough to be on the list of unemployed and are unable to find work without the help of recommendations.

The protest is against the B'nai B'rith Free Employment Bureau whose offices are in Schiff's building on 12th Street.

The reasons for the protest is as follows:

Daily Jewish Courier, January 9, 1914.

1. When sent to a job, one finds, after rushing to get there before the place opens, and spending his last nickel for car fare, that either the job had been filled about three weeks earlier, or that there is a policeman at the door to protect the lives of the scabs.
2. They mislead the public with the impression that they do good work, which causes a few hundred fathers of families to sit in their offices all day long, many of them for fifteen weeks and over, expecting to get a job. Finally they are chased out of the office and often times thrown down the stairs.

In that protest there was also a reproof for the Courier who has lately published a report that the bureau has supplied jobs for 272 people in the course of thirty days, which in the opinion of the protestants was not true.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 9, 1914.

We will not publish the full details of the protest nor will we reveal the names, because the protest was written only as bitter suffering unfortunate unemployed family fathers can write, when their families are hungry and they themselves are being fooled every day with false hopes.

If these people protested against the B'nai B'rith then there must be something wrong in its management. Here the Courier wishes to say the following: now-a-days to run a free employment bureau is a very hard task, and the manager of such a bureau must almost be superhuman to satisfy the hundreds of people that come there daily, feeling tired and embittered, and asking for work to earn enough to buy just bread for their wife and children.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 9, 1914.

The most, or nearly all workers who come to this free employment bureau, are such as have no trades; for such workers it is hard to find jobs even in the best of times.

The Jewish worker in general will not apply to the free employment bureau as long as he still has a little change in his pocket and strength in his legs to go from one employer to another asking for a job. Although it is the principle of the B'nai B'rith Free Employment Bureau that the people coming there shall not feel as though they were applying for charity, the word charity is forbidden in their offices. All efforts are made to have all the people coming there feel at home. The bureau does its best for the people. From morning until night they go from one factory to another where many workers are employed, they write letters, and telephone many employers and foremen asking if room can be made for some workers. In most cases they receive very dissatisfactory answers.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 9, 1914.

Seldom does it happen that a foreman answers a phone call saying that he can use a worker. Then the manager of the bureau picks out one, supposed to be the lucky one of the two hundred who are waiting and by so doing he makes 199 enemies, as they all envy the one picked for the job.

The fortunate person is now happily running to his new job, but his ill luck is running right after him. When he gets to the place and the employer sees his dried up lips, hollow cheeks, and sunken eyes, he believes that he will not be able to get much work out of him, and he feels that soon there will be ten more people looking for a job and he will be able to pick out big, strong, and husky men. Yet the employer has not the heart to tell the applicant that he can't hire him because he is weak so he tells him that the place is filled.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 9, 1914.

The bittered applicant returns to the employment bureau and wants to know why this job did not materialize - on his way to the job he was building castles in the air - he pictured himself coming home from work and telling his family of his job and that they will not suffer hunger any more, and all his hopes are nothing, and the one to blame for that is the manager of the bureau.

We say something must be done; the time is bad, children suffering from hunger drive their fathers to the employment bureau; the bureau carries the name of this great Jewish organization whose only aim is to do good for the people and when one comes there he is under the impression that the B'nai B'rith organization will at least protect him, his wife, and his children.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 9, 1914.

We want to say to those who signed the protest that regardless how great and powerful, how good-hearted and well wishing the B'nai B'rith organization is, yet it is impossible for it to change the times.

We also want to inform you that as far as we know, there is a committee of the B'nai B'rith to investigate the last occurrences in the bureau and all possible changes will be made to satisfy everyone who comes there for aid. Your protest shall not have been in vain.

Courier, March 8, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The United Hebrew Charities, as we all know, are doing much for the poor, sick, stranded and lonely. Under the energetic supervision of Dr. Zepin all charity cases are subjected to a thorough investigation before charity is given; hence, all deserving cases receive quicker and better attention than ever before.

We take great pleasure in thanking the United Hebrew Charities for adding an employment bureau to their organization, for there is much need for such an institution among our Jewish people in Chicago. Under the system introduced by Mr. Pollack, one who is in need of work can get it without much delay. Mr. Pollack always finds something for the job seeker. He never fails to find employment in the right place for the right people, especially for the immigrants who encounter difficulties in finding employment. We find that not less than two hundred applicants have secured employment every month, and it is due entirely to the tireless work of Mr. Pollak that the employment bureau is able to obtain suitable jobs for the needy applicants.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 28, 1895. p.772.

└ A CRECHE FOR JEWISH CHILDREN ┐

A workroom, where girls and women may be given employment during the winter, will soon be established at W. 12th and S. Halsted streets by fifteen Jewish charity societies. A public nursery is now conducted at the same locality, and the workroom will be operated in connection with it, thus providing a haven for children while their mothers are engaged in their work. The workroom is non-sectarian and is designed to give employment to unskilled labor.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 19, 1898. p.15.

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION

There is a movement on the West Side to establish a society for the purpose of alleviating the distress which prevails among our Jewish poor in the seventh ward. The object of this society is to give temporary employment to those who are without work and means, and who apply for charity. It is to be called the "Emergency Employment Association," and will be under the direction of responsible people.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 16, 1903, Vo. 25, p. 332-334

From the Annual Report of the U.H.C.

During the year a total of 2545 cases, compressing 9479 persons was handled.

The custom of lending money was continued. The total of loans made since the inauguration of this system has been \$2582.

The Labor Bureau received 602 applications and placed 456 individuals.

The West Side Dispensary treated 20,806 patients and Michael Reese handled 2,000 patients.

The Hospital Endowment Fund amounts to \$204,932, the Relief Endowment Fund, \$22,500 and the special Building Fund, \$27,058.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent

and Protective Institutions

9. Extra-Legal Organizations

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JEWISH

Forward, May 25, 1924.

CRIMES OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN
(Editorial)



Until recently there was the suspicion that the crimes of the Ku-Klux Klan in the United States were not committed individually by members or small groups, but that they originated from the leading officials of this organization.

It is obvious that a Klan member, or group of members, acting independently from the Klan, would be unable to plan such crimes as flogging, tarring, and crippling, without the backing of a powerful organization. In view of this reasoning, it was believed that these crimes were ordered by high officials of the Klan and that they were the ones to organize these punitive expeditions.

Even if suspicious of their guilt, no one could do anything, for there was no evidence. Every time the Klan, committed a crime, its high officials came forward and declared that the organization was not responsible for criminals. "The organization," they said, "is against acts of violence,

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JEWISH

Forward, May 25, 1924.



Klan, elected through its support, whose ouster is demanded.

We do not want to predict what the decision of the Senate Committee will be regarding Mayfield; whether he will remain in the Senate or not. No one knows what influence the Klan has in the Senate. But the investigation itself must place, once and for all, the Klan question on the agenda of American political life.

The Klan does not satisfy itself with such criminal activities as punishment expeditions, terrorizing, spying, scouting, etc. First of all it is a political organization trying to get control of American politics, a goal for the attainment of which the Klan will not stop even at murder, thus becoming a very serious menace to American life.

According to Mr. Clark, a former high official of the Klan, under the administration of Dr. Evans, present chief of the Klan, "the Klan has established complete military discipline in its organization."

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JEWISH

Forward, May 25, 1924.



Like soldiers, the members of the Klan must obey every command of the higher ups. Dr. Evans explains that such military discipline is necessary in order to gain control of politics.

The Klan menace is gaining ground and becoming serious. Being a strict, secret organization, you never know where, when or how the Klan will start or end a new wave of crime.

The Klan is strongly represented in the Republican and Democratic parties, both of which are capitalist organizations, but according to its birthplace the mark of infamy leans on the Democratic party.

The Klan was originated and is particularly powerful in the once "slave-driving South," the fortification of the Democratic party. The Democratic party, therefore, cannot deny the fact that in the South there is a considerable number of Klans in its ranks.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 25, 1924.



No one can gainsay the fact that in the politics of the South, controlled by the Democrats, the Klan has a powerful influence. It is natural, therefore, that the question of the Klan is worrying the leaders of the Democratic party, who consider it a stumbling block that cannot be removed, or, in other words, a bone stuck in their throat which they can neither swallow nor spit out.

Senator Underwood, of Alabama, now trying his luck in the Democratic presidential nomination, declared that he will propose a resolution against the Klan to the National Democratic Convention meeting in New York this summer, which he expects will be approved and incorporated in the platform of the Democratic party.

An anti-Klan resolution may help the Democratic party in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc., where the Klan is more despised than liked, but it would mean defeat in the South, where the Klan is in its own home and has great influence.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 25, 1924.

The leaders of the Democratic party would be more satisfied if the Klan question is entirely wiped out of the convention agenda, because there will surely be quite an army of Klans among the delegates at the Democratic convention, and when the Klan question is brought up for discussion, it will create much hot blood among the Klans. But the Democratic politicians will be up against it if Senator Underwood succeeds in having the question entered on the list of resolutions of the convention. Senator Underwood will find enough friends at the convention to support his resolution.

Yet it is possible that the Democratic politicians are fearing for naught, about an anti-Klan resolution creating hot blood at the convention. The Klans are well aware that resolutions were never the cause of anyone's death. And if the Democratic party needs an anti-Klan plank in her platform, let her have it. But the question is, will the resolution become a law? This depends on how much influence the Klans have over the legislators.

The Klans have one aim before them: to place in Congress, more people of their ranks, and once they have enough of their men (Klans), then they need

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JEWISH



Forward, May 25, 1924.

have no fear, regardless of what resolutions the Democratic party may adopt at the convention.

The fact that the Klan carries on its criminal activities undisturbed, is the best proof that its political influence is great and powerful, because the truth is that many Klansmen belong to both the Democrat and Republican parties. And even if many of them will feel offended when told that they sympathize with the Klan, it is a fact that the Klan has forced the reactionary ideas and reactionary endeavors deep into the hearts and minds of the legislators and the leaders of both parties.

This could best be noticed by the debates regarding the new anit-immigration law and at its decision by vote.

Forward May. 26, 1921

[A SHOP BOMBED]

Iran Sandler, representative of the West Side Shoe Repair Association (non union), was arrested, yesterday and all the papers of his office were confiscated by Michael Hughes, chief of detectives. Chief of Police, Fitzmaurice, has given orders to make a thorough investigation of the explosion in Morris Newsbond's Shoe Store.

Newsbond told the police that he was a member of the shoe repair union when he owned a shoe repair shop. He withdrew from the union and bought a shoe store. In a brief time, after opening his shoe store, a representative of the Association called and requested him to become a member.

The special grand jury, which investigates graft and bomb hurling, yesterday, indicted nine members of the United Shoe Repairers association as result of the States Attorney's investigation.

The indictment proceedings will, perhaps, appear before Judge McDonald today.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 25, 1921.

A bomb tore asunder the shoe repair shop of Morris Newsbond, 3638 W. 16th Street, causing heavy damages. Mr. Newsbond's brother told a representative of the "Forward", that the source was not labor trouble.

He also told the "Forward" representative that two weeks ago Mr. Sandler, representative of the West Side Shoe Repair Bosses Association, entered his store (Mr. Morris Newsbond's) and asked him for \$8, for dues. Mr. Newsbond refused to pay.

Mr. Sandler located his wife and asked her for \$25 admission-fee, for her husband, to the Bosses' Association. Mrs. Newsbond told him that they do not employ any workers and have no need of becoming a member of their organization. Mr. Sandler then told her it would cost her much more than the entrance fee.

The Shoe Repair Bosses' Association broke away from the Shoe Repair Union.

Mr. Morris Newsbond's brother believes that the Shoe Repair Bosses Association were involved in the bombing.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1915.

NOT IN COMPARISON WITH GEMILAS CHESED - "A CHARITABLE LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST."

The First State Industrial Wage Loan Society, an Illinois corporation doing business in Chicago, at its annual meeting last Tuesday, heard an interesting yearly report from their manager. This corporation was founded by business men for the purpose of dispossessing the loan sharks, who take extreme advantage of the victims that fall prey to them. The society, by the way, makes pretty fair profits, according to the ancient wise maxim, "A good deed done, and much pleasure derived."

The report shows that in the course of the past year the society loaned to 2,066 people, \$122,000 in small loans. All loans were paid back with the exception of \$145.

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JEWISH

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1915.

The total capital of this society amounted to only \$50,000. The loans were made on the basis of three per cent a month. It is no wonder, that the directors unanimously decided, at this meeting to double the capital.

Aside from the fact that borrowers must pay a high interest for the loan, the society does a great deal of good. This alone is a favor to a person of small means, who is forced to make a loan on his wages.

Knowing in advance what per cent he will have to pay, he does not feel the danger of falling prey to the loan sharks. There is also a probability that, when the society's business increases; it will be in a position to decrease the interest. Even at that it does not compare with the Jewish Gemilas Chesed.

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JEWISH

WP4 (LL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1915.

As a rule the Jews are referred to as usurers because a few individual Jews are in business as usurers. They are often especially conscientious, but the Jewish people hate them, and when the question arises of helping Jewish people through loans he finds a free loan where the question of interest is entirely excluded.

This is a Jewish institution which ought to serve our Gentile neighbors as an example.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Sept. 1, 1933.

KEHILLAH ACTIVITIES.

The fifth annual meeting of the Vaad Ha'Yeshivoth of Chicago was held last Thursday evening. Rabbi Ephraim Epstein was chairman, and many rabbis and communal leaders were present.

Samuel A. Broida, who audited the books of the Vaad Ha'Yeshivoth for the year ending August 24, 1933, reported total income of \$11,068.91, of which \$4,624.16 was in individual contributions and the balance from congregations, with \$116.66 being the balance at the beginning of the year. Ten thousand, nine hundred ninety-eight dollars and eighteen cents (\$10,998.18) was the total income, \$9,925 being sent to 30 Yeshivoth, and the balance on hand being \$70.73, the remainder going to incidental expenses. Mr. Broida pointed out that while income had dropped \$600 for the year, the amount sent to the

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Sept. 1, 1933.

Yeshivoth, which numbered 30 as against 24 the year previous, was only \$178 less.

Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, chairman of the Vaad Ha'Yeshivoth for the past two years, refused the chairmanship for the coming year and was given a vote of thanks for his splendid past work.

The new officers of the Vaad Ha'Yeshivoth for the coming year are Rabbi Ezriel Epstein, chairman; Rabbi Moses Kahn, A. M. Goldberg, Wolf P. Cohen, William Forber and B. M. Miller, vice chairman; Rabbi H. Olschwang, recording secretary; Samuel A. Broida, financial secretary, and Samuel Levin, treasurer . Rabbi Menhaem B. Sacks was re-elected executive director by a unanimous vote, and was accorded a vote of thanks for his devoted efforts.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Sept. 1, 1933.

Resolutions were adopted by the Vaad Ha'Yeshivoth pledging itself to strenuous efforts for the fifth annual campaign of the Vaad Ha'Yeshivoth; to see that every Chicago synagogue makes an appeal for the Vaad during the high holidays; to appoint committees to visit prospective donors; to acquaint the general public with the work of the Vaad Ha'Yeshivoth, which aids in the support of 30 Yeshivoths in Europe and Palestine in a systematic way, instead of the tremendously expensive solicitors ordinarily sent there; and to urge the public that since the survival of the Yeshivoth is absolutely necessary to Jewish culture, and since a single donation fulfills one's obligation to 30 rabbinical academies, to give as much as possible.

The Labor Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 315

The South Side Ladies' Sewing Society was organized in the Fall of 1965, with thirty members. There was only one officer at that time, the president, Mrs. Michael Greenbaum. The ladies met at the homes of members and sewed garments for poor women and children, which were distributed by the Hebrew Relief Association. From the start until the present day, the Sewing Society has been an auxiliary of the Hebrew Relief Association.

For the last few years the Society has employed four Jewish women to do the sewing, which in former years, was done by its members, expending for this purpose from four to six hundred dollars a year. Lately, the Society has been working in co-operation with the Chicago Women's Aid, in operating the work-room on Canal Street. The Sewing Society has been supplying all material and distributing the furnished garments. In addition, the D.S. Society furnishes employment to thirty women at their homes, who are unable to attend the work-room.

The annual expenditures have reached the sum of \$4,000. at the present time. The number of families supplied, are about 225.

WPA FILE PRO 30271

Forward, Feb. 26, 1932.

ROSENWALD'S DAUGHTER WILL TAKE OVER HER FATHER'S
PLACE AS DIRECTOR OF JEWISH CHARITIES

Mrs. Alfred K. Stern was elected yesterday to fill the place of her father, the late Julius Rosenwald, as director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

Other directors elected are Mrs. Milton F. Goodman, Leonard S. Florsheim, and Paul R. Kuhn.

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JEWISH

Forward, Feb. 18, 1932.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE GIVES \$650, TO FIVE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

A committee of the Social Service, and the District Committee of the Workmen's Circle, gave yesterday the sum of \$650, to five charitable institutions in Chicago.

The last convention of the Workmen's Circle gave the District Committee \$500. for this purpose, and \$150. was given by the Social Service Department of the branches of the Chicago Workmen's Circle.

The following institutions were the beneficiaries:

Mount Sinai Hospital, \$150; Rest Haven, \$150; Chicago Consumptive Aid, \$100; and Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery, \$100.

Monday, Jan. 28, 1935.

REPORT 10,000 JEWISH NEEDS ANNOUNCED BY CHICAGO JEWISH CHARITIES

The 52nd annual meeting of the Chicago Jewish Charities took place yesterday evening at the Standard Club.

Close to one thousand guests were present to hear the reports about the general sad plight of the city's needy, as well as the terrible situation of the tens of thousand of Jewish families. The attending guests also learned from the reports that the Jewish Charities are in a "tight fix" and have a big deficit this year.

Together with the hundreds of individuals present, there were also a considerable number of representatives of various organizations. Mr. Leo Normser was chairman of the evening. Mr. Sol Klein, acting president, requested the audience to stand up in honor of the memory of the late honorary president, Julius Rosenwald, who for the past thirty years was an executive member of the Jewish Charities. The audience respectfully rose and remained standing for several minutes.

The speakers of the evening were: Sol Klein, acting president of the Jewish Charities; James M. Becker, treasurer; Samuel Goldsmith, ex-

Forward, Jan. 28, 1932.

ecutive member of the Jewish Charities; and Samuel Insull Jr. who was a guest speaker.

Treasurer Becker pointed out in his report that the Jewish Charities spent \$1,501,727 in 1931. The Charities have solicited this year amounting to \$128,106.11.

Mr Goldsmith, in his report, told about the statistics of the Illinois Department of Labor, which statistics show that there are 650,000 unemployed in Chicago. That means that 135,000 families are now dependent upon relief. Figuring proportionately, according to the Jewish population of Chicago, 50,000 Jews receive relief from the Jewish Charities.

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 22, 1931.

TOOL CAMPAIGN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE IS
COMMENCING WORK

At the last convention of the Tool Campaign held in New York City, Chicago played a very prominent role.

The delegates were very pleased with the report which the Chicago delegation has brought to the convention.

It was a report of unusual achievements for the aid of the unfortunate Jews of Europe.

The decision of the convention was that Chicago should serve as a center for the Middle West.

A large amount of work is now on hand. A special meeting of the Administrative

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 22, 1931.

committee will be called for Wednesday evening in the Forward's office.

Forward, Apr. 22, 1931.

HIAS ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHES COUNCIL

An organization council was established through the organizing delegates who gathered April 20th.

The aim of the council is to create close connections with the Hias in order to spread and strengthen its relief work and to assist in obtaining the necessary financial remedies that this institution needs to be able to carry on its local and universal activities.

Mr. H. Reznick was elected chairman of the council.

The delegates were greeted by Adolph Copeland, President of the Chicago Hias, and by dozens of other prominent Jews.

Forward, Apr. 22, 1931.

It was decided to call another meeting in the near future and to invite all Jewish Organizations of Chicago to send their delegates.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1931.



JEWISH

THE DISGRACE OF CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Our Palestine colonies, which were built with the sweat and blood of a generation of Jewish pioneers, are now in serious danger because they lack the necessary funds to repair and rebuild the colonies that were destroyed during the great war. The World Zionist Organization, which is today the recognized agent of the Jewish nation, cannot continue its work for lack of funds. In order to retain Palestine for the Jewish people, we must at least show that we are ready to make sacrifices. We must encourage the Zionists to go on with their work.

The Jews of America were supposed to contribute three million dollars to the redemption fund. The Chicago Jews, the leaders of the Middle West were to contribute half a million dollars, a dollar for every person. The Chicago Zionists responded generously to the call of the Zionist Organization to do

WPA (LL) 100-10025

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1931.

their share. They promised to raise a quarter of a million dollars within a period of six weeks. They organized a campaign committee with Judge Harry M. Fisher as chairman, and other prominent Zionist leaders as members. They also appointed a subcommittee, called a big mass meeting at the Auditorium, and opened the campaign.

The Jewish Courier, which understood the situation thoroughly, did its utmost to clarify and educate the Chicago Jews with regard to the urgency of this call. Although effective talks were made, and convincing newspaper articles were written, we regret to say that this drive was a huge failure.

Meanwhile the desperate letters that arrive from Palestine daily make one shrink with pain. A great many letters come in from New York and the Middle West, concerning Chicago's contribution, but the city is so profoundly asleep that it cannot wake up. It is really a disgrace that Chicago, which is thought to be so responsive to humanitarian appeals, and has a growing Jewish population, should neglect her duty and her pledge to our

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1931.

nation and country in this critical moment, on the eve of redemption.

Who is to blame for this condition? Are the Chicago Jews to blame? No, whenever we turn to them with a specific appeal, they respond. The Chicago Zionists are also doing as much as they can, and a good many are doing even more than they are asked to do. The responsibility for this peculiar failure, which involves a quarter-million Chicago Jews, rests with a few individuals who have neglected their duties, and have undertaken great responsibilities at a time when they were unable to look after them. Those individuals are responsible to the whole Zionist movement for this moral and material failure.

The relief drive started three weeks ago, and up until now, the house committee has not even met once.

Well, let us forget this aspect of the situation, provided that the Zionist leaders of Chicago look after their duties in the future. They will be

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1931.

forgiven for their errors of the past, on condition that the same errors do not occur again. The past years must be very carefully analyzed. The campaign committee must be reorganized, new plans must be worked out, and everything must begin again. We must not charge the Chicago Jews with being unwilling to do their duty--on the contrary, they were very eager to co-operate.

Every statesman must be an optimist if he wants to gain the confidence of his public with regard to national enterprises. The truth of the matter is that the loyalty of the Jewish patriots of Chicago is not a matter of fiction, but of fact.

If the campaign committee performs its functions properly, it will be a success. We, therefore, ask the Zionist leaders of Chicago to forget their mistakes of the past, and to begin to work again correctly. If you undertake to do a certain task, please don't leave it unfinished. If, for some reason or other, a committee is unable to accomplish the work assigned to

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 39225

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1931.

it, such a committee should be enlarged. Under no circumstances should we allow the work to stop because one or more individuals are unable to attend a meeting. Instead of having a committee of seven people, we may have a committee of twenty-one; instead of authorizing the power and the responsibility to one chairman, two or more officers may be held responsible.

The time is short; the situation demands that great things be achieved in the future. We Jews of Chicago are not only responsible to our own conscience and to the Zionist organization, but also to the American Jews, especially to the Jews of the Middle West.

Should this drive fail, we must see to it that a second catastrophe is avoided. We sincerely hope that the leaders of the Chicago Zionist organization will not wait until every Tom, Dick, and Harry openly expresses his criticism of the present situation; it is not, after all, incurable.

The hearts of the Zionists are heavy with shame and despair over this deplor-

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 6, 1931.

able situation. The sooner the situation is corrected, the better it will be for the Zionist leaders of Chicago, for the Jews in general, and for the Zionist movement as a whole.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Forward, Mar. 20, 1931.

PAID PROL. 10/10

THE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The financial report given here shows the relief work undertaken by the Central Workmen's Committee upon the initiative of the Federation of Jewish Unions.

This work lasted four months and was very difficult and unappreciated. More people applied for relief than it was expected. Hundreds crowded our relief office. Each and everyone related a different story. Some cases were extremely pathetic and revealed the condition of misery and suffering in which many Jewish families are living at the present time. The whole depicted the weakness and submissiveness of human nature and its helplessness in a movement of distress. Once proud and satisfied, these citizens came for donations with their heads bent. Man, king of the universe, has stooped down before poverty. He cannot find any other means or ways to sustain life. Is not that the biggest tragedy?

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JEWISH

NOT (H.L.) PRO. CO.

Forward, Mar. 20, 1931.

It made the social workers shiver to observe this dreadful scene. Many times their minds became heavy and tears of sympathy rolled down their cheeks. The applicants who came to apply for relief were treated very friendly. Everybody was treated cordially and sympathetically. The social workers were extremely careful not to insult anybody.

Everyone who came for relief received it without going through much red-tape. Some were helped with rent; others with foodstuffs, with coal, gas and electric bills, etc.

A good portion of the money was contributed to the Free Kitchen on Roosevelt Rd.; some went to the Ogden Ave. Food Shop and to the Northwest Side Food Shop. This relief work lasted four months and we were forced to stop it, not because the troubles and sufferings ended for the Jewish Communities in Chicago, but because we ran short of funds. This work is very important at such a deplorable time. We made many appeals for relief but the public did not respond to our calls.

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JEWISH

Forward, Mar. 20, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PRO. 11215

At this moment we take the opportunity to express our gratitude and sincere thanks to the Forward. We wish to thank the Forward for its help, both in ready cash and in advertising, worth hundreds of dollars.

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JEWISH

Forward, Mar. 12, 1931.

AN EVENING AT THE BAZAAR IN THE LABOR LYCEUM

The Labor Lyceum is the scene of a bazaar being given to help the Jews of Russia and Poland.

It is a real Jewish fair, very lively and noisy. This noise adds much color and glamor to the fair and makes it look genuinely Yiddish.

Those who come from the old country still remember the holiday fairs of Russia.

Elaborate fairs were held there yearly and even monthly, in cities and towns. The Jews participated in the fairs.

The Jew as a broker and merchant always went to the fairs, in fact he practically lived in them. When one fair closed he immediately went on to the next one.

Forward, Mar. 12, 1931.

At the fair now in progress here, one helps a million helpless Jews of Biro Bidjan, Poland, and Roumania.

The huge hall of the Labor Lyceum is beautifully decorated and illuminated with numerous bright lights that add cheer and gayety to the place.

The booths are displaying many lovely articles, beautifully displayed and reasonably priced.

There is an attractive grocery booth and a dairy booth with a tempting display. Another booth shows smoked meats and long, polished, brown salamies that make your mouth water. Next to this booth is a display of sweets, including delicious candies, chocolates, cigars and cigarettes. There is a jewelry booth where dazzling jewels sparkle and almost blind you; curios and antiques are also sold there. Next is a paint store where paints, varnishes, and wall papers are sold almost for nothing. This really adds color to the bazaar. There are

Forward, Mar. 12, 1931.

beautiful garments for men and women priced to fit any purse.

The reporter observed a woman bargaining while buying a dress. This lady argued that since the garment was donated she should be able to buy it at her own price. She also added sarcastically that the clerk would not **lose** his grandmother's fortune by reducing the marked price a little.

Furs, radios and furniture are sold at the bazaar.

In the restaurant, wholesome meals are served very reasonably, accompanied by pleasant entertainment. While eating, one is likely to forget for a moment, that there are unfortunate Jews on the other side of the ocean who have not a thing to eat. Before your eyes you see only happiness and cheer, and all your troubles vanish in this holiday atmosphere.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 7, 1931.

BAZAAR TO AID THE JEWS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.

(Editorial)

The bazaar will open tonight and will last nine days. This huge undertaking was arranged by all Jewish organizations of Chicago to help the Jews of Russia and Poland who are on the verge of ruin, on account of the economic conditions still prevailing since the great war, in which the Jews are **suffering** the most.

This bazaar is the most gigantic undertaking ever attempted by Chicago Jewry in the last few years.

Other bazaars given in previous years were quite successful. But, considering the depression we are in now, we expect this bazaar to be a phenomenal success, due to the grand cooperation of a number of Jewish organizations.

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 7, 1931.

The first and most prominent work in arranging the bazaar consisted in collecting merchandise. A good deal was donated by a group of Jewish business men, who have not only contributed liberally, but also have spent much of their time and helped devotedly....

Excellent work was performed by the women's organizations of the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish unions and many other groups.

These people have sacrificed their food and time and worked laboriously without ceasing, day and night, in order to make this affair a success.

The bazaar will open with a grand musical show. There will be a beautiful exhibition of everything a human being can use in the line of food stuffs, housewares, clothing, and other commodities.

Daily Jewish Forward, Mar. 7, 1931.

The success of the bazaar may be achieved through the cooperation and good will of the Jewish public, whom we expect to come and purchase the articles on sale, which are priced very low so that everybody will be able to enjoy real bargains.

The object here is not so much the securing of bargains. The most important point in this affair is the moral success.

We are almost certain that there will be many Jews who will respond to this most urgent call, and visit the bazaar in order to contribute their share, to enable us to aid thousands of unfortunate Jewish families of Russia and Poland who are on the verge of perishing morally and economically. These contributions will make it possible for us to help them.

Jewish Forward, January 20, 1930.

WFO FILE NO. 30225

BRANCH OF AMERICAN "ORT" ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO.

A branch of the American "Ort" has been established in Chicago here of late, with the well known inventor and social worker, Jacob M. Spitzglass, as chairman. The well known manufacturer, I. Horwin, was elected as treasurer and I. Segalar, secretary.

The office of the Chicago branch of the "Ort" is located at 30 West Washington Street.

A huge campaign for membership is being planned in Chicago, which will be the first undertaking in this city for the Chicago "Ort" branch. For this purpose, Dr. Leon Brahmson, president of the World organization "Ort", and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, one of the leaders of the American "Ort", will be here in the near future.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, January 20, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 60275

A ladies' branch has also been established in Chicago with Mrs. Max Adler, sister of Julius Rosenwald, as chairlady.

It is expected that the Chicago branch of the "Ort" with their good work will be of great assistance to the World "Ort" in their undertakings for the declassified Jews in Russia as well as for Jews in other countries.

Annals of Ramah Lodge #33-1929.--P.14.

Ramah Lodge was not found wanting at the outbreak of the Chicago Fire. Over \$22,000 was distributed in cash to relieve the sufferers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

Jewish Forward, April 25, 1929.

PEOPLE'S TOOL CAMPAIGN.

The People's Tool Campaign start its drive in Chicago to raise one hundred thousand dollars for tools and machinery for the declassified Jews in Russia.

At the meeting of the executive committee, the main officers were elected, to carry out the drive. Those elected are Victor E. Levinson, manager of the Forward, as chairman; Louis Bomash, president of the Independent State Bank, as treasurer; and I. B. Ury, executive secretary.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

Jewish Forward, April 25, 1929.

The first great undertaking to raise money for the declassed Jews of Russia will be a soccer game between the Hakoah team and the Sparta team of Chicago.

The game will be played on Sunday afternoon, May 12th, at Soldier's Field.

The Hakoah team consists of the original Vienna Jewish soccer players, who took America by storm a few years ago when they first came here. In Chicago they were seen playing three times, and it is already three years since they last played here. In the last few months they have won every game they played in United States and became the champion team of America.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Forward, April 25, 1929.

Now they are coming to Chicago to play a benefit game for the tool campaign for the declassed Jews of Russia, with Sparta - the champion team of Chicago and one of the strongest teams in the country.

The game will be interesting to the entire sport world who are patiently waiting for the 12th of May. It is expected that the Jewish heroes will receive a hearty welcome from the broad Jewish masses of Chicago.

The tickets will soon be on the market. This coming Sunday morning a conference will take place of the organizations working in connection with the tool campaign, in regard to the drive in their organization, and to determine their specified quota. The conference will take place at 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. The organizations that have not yet joined the tool campaign committee can do so, Sunday at the conference through their officers.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, March 16, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

CHICAGO JEWS ARE THE FIRST TO PAY THEIR PLEDGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO THE JOINT.

Chicago Jews were the first of the three largest cities in the United States who fulfilled their pledge one hundred per cent to the Jews in Europe. The total sum collected by the Joint since 1925 - for the suffering Jews in the European countries is fourteen million dollars.

Chicago's quota was one million dollars and this week the last payment of 150 thousand dollars was made to Mr. David A. Brown, National Chairman of the campaign. Yesterday Mr. Brown sent a receipt for the 150 thousand dollars with a statement greeting the Jewish community of Chicago, especially the famous Jewish philanthropist, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, whose contribution was the largest. towards this fund.

Jewish Forward, March 16, 1929.

WPA (111) 1000 30075

Mr. Brown also expressed his appreciations to Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, head of the Chicago campaign committee who helped a great deal in creating this fund.

In his statement, Mr. Brown claims that this is the second example that Chicago presented to the Jews in America, of devotion and sincerity to such great Jewish cause. In 1921 Chicago was the first great Jewish community to hear the cry of help from our sisters and brothers across the ocean, and were the first to pledge generously to the cause.

Four years later, Mr. Brown states it was necessary to send relief again and Chicago was the first to help. "I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the excellent spirit of the Chicago Jews, and especially to the leaders of the Chicago campaign," said Mr. Brown, in his statement, such as Jacob M. Loeb - chairman of the Chicago campaign - Sol Klein - the associate chairman, also the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, whose excellent contributions have encouraged and put new life into the entire national campaign.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, Week of April 7, 1928.

The American Jews will contribute \$10,000,000 for the benefit of Jewish agriculturists in Russia. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago will donate half of the amount.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30-

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 23, 1928.

ROSENWALD GIVE FIVE MILLION DOLLARS FOR JEWISH COLONIZATION IN RUSSIA.

James Rosenberg, vice president of the Joint Distribution Committee, announced today that Julius Rosenwald, noted Jewish philanthropist, agreed to contribute 5 million dollars to continue the Jewish colonization work in Crimea and Ukrainia.

Mr. Rosenwald agreed to contribute this sum on condition that 5 million more should be raised in order to complete this task so that the Jews will be able to derive a livelihood from the soil afterwards.

II D 10

JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 8, 1928.

WPA (100) PR 13071

The Jewish Carpenters Local #504 responded warmly to the appeal by the representatives of the Labor Campaign for the Dias.

The members, have, at their last meeting, determined that the Union should take \$1000 certificates and distribute them among the members with letters concerning the importance of supporting the drive to help the immigrants.

A committee was appointed which will have charge of the certificates and money.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, January 23, 1928.

LABOR CONFERENCE DETERMINES TO RAISE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR HIAS DRIVE
FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Yesterday afternoon a conference was held at the Labor Lyceum of delegates from the Workmen's Circle branches, United Hebrew Trade Unions, Poale Zion, Jewish National Workers Alliance, and other progressive organizations and it was unanimously decided to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars towards the quota of fifty thousand dollars, which must be raised in Chicago for the Hias (Hebrew Sheltering Home).

Comrade L. Benenson opened the Congress explaining the purpose of the representatives of the various organizations being called here. He introduced Dr. Friedlaender of the Hias, who presented photographs of immigrants, and of the work that the Hias does to help the immigrants in their roaming around the world.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Forward, January 23, 1928.

Mr. Copeland, the president of the Chicago branch of the Hias, addressed the conference and declared how fortunate he feels to see the workers helping the Hias, which is the greatest source of help for the unfortunate immigrants.

M. Block, the representative of the Hias of New York, pictured the condition of the wandering Jews who have no refuge, and the Hias is the only organization that comes to their assistance.

The Hias organization began a million dollar drive by selling one dollar certificates. All the proceeds of these one dollar certificates go to help the immigrants.

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JEWISH

WPA, JUL 1941

The Jewish Forward, January 23, 1928.

Everyone is urged to buy a one dollar certificate to help the Hias to assist the immigrants who are going to settle in Argentine, Brazil and other South American cities where the Jews are invited to settle.

Mr. Block stated that Chicago Jewry is expected to raise fifty thousand dollars and that the labor organizations must assist in raising a part of that quota by selling these one dollar certificates.

After the Hias representative had explained the importance of helping raise this fund, the conference then organized to carry on this work in the labor organizations. Comrade Benenson was elected chairman and Comrade Ziskind-secretary.

II D 10
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

The Jewish Forward, January 23, 1928.

The chairman appointed a credentials committee, as follows: Roofer, Siegel, Sosewitz, Cohen, and Calish.

The committee reported that there were sixty-six delegates, representing the Workmen's Circle branches, trade unions, Poale Zionists, Jewish National Workers Alliance, United Hebrew Trades, and the Central Committee of the Alliance Relief Organizations.

It was determined that ten thousand of the fifty thousand dollars shall be the share raised by the labor organizations. In order that this work may not be delayed for another day, it was determined that the Executive meet tonight in the Lyceum, to work out plans to carry on this drive among the organization.

All the delegates in the committee of fifteen and the central bodies are urged to come to the meeting tonight.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 74, p. 369, Week of Oct. 29, 1927.

Chicago Jews responded to the call for aid from their stricken brethren in Europe with a check for \$250,000 at the United Jewish Campaign Conference at the Standard Club. Six prominent Jewish leaders are the donors. They are Jacob Loeb, Julius Rosenwald, Samuel Deutsch, Sol Kline, James Davis and William Hersch. Their donation is the first of \$7,000,000 that the four hundred delegates to the conference pledged themselves to collect by December 31, 1928 in order to carry on the work across the sea.

The Daily Jewish Forward, May 28, 1927.

The officer's of the Amalgamated General Board, Sidney Rissman and Charles Bauer, have forwarded \$8,000 to the Mayor 's Committee, which is raising money to help the flood victims of the South, as a contribution from the members of the organization.

The \$8,000 was raised by the members in the shops through voluntary contribution, at the suggestion of the General Board.

The owners of the clothing factories assisted the Amalgamated in the collections. The workers themselves raised \$8,000 in a short time.

The Joint Board of the Amalgamated, at a meeting of delegates from all locals, Thursday, had contributed \$250 for the Ex-Patients Home in Denver, Colorado.

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JEWISH
VEL (111) #10/30

The Jewish Daily Forward, April 3, 1927.

IN LINE WITH THE POOR WHO ASK FOR "MOLC CHITIM" (MONEY DONATED FOR THE
PURPOSE OF PROVIDING THE POOR WITH FOOD FOR PASLOVER)

By
Yannah Spivak

Individual misfortunes, family tragedies, and scenes of poverty and dire need can be witnessed quite often. These scenes cut deeply into the heart and arouse one's sympathy. However, it is more horrible to witness a group of misfortunates and tragedies together swimming, before us, on the surface of our society. For the moment one forgets himself and thinks that everybody is exposed to want and distress.

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JEWISH

WPA, 1940-1941

The Jewish Daily Forward, April 3, 1927.

Such a horrible scene of a congregated group of misfortunes and tragedies, the writer of these lines witnessed yesterday at the Moses Montefiore Hebrew School, 1121 S. Winchester Avenue., where the "Molo Chitim" Committee distributed matzoh, meat, and cash to the needy for Passover.

It is a splendid and humane custom; the ancient Jewish custom of distributing "Molo Chitim" (money or food for the poor on Passover). This is but once a year (for Passover) and therefore the "Molo Chitim" Committee is worthy of a hearty thanks.

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JEWISH

1927-1928 10-30-27

The Jewish Daily Forward, April 3, 1927.

Among the hundreds of men and women that filled the corridor and class rooms of the Hebrew school, could be seen the faces of many young men and women. The majority of them were neatly attired and conversed in English among themselves.

Upon speaking to several of them, the writer learned that they were not "chronical beggars," but unemployed who were forced to bend their pride in order to provide something for their families on Passover.

The Committee distributed (yesterday and today) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in cash; thirty thousand (30,000) pounds matzo's (unleavened bread) and three thousand, and five hundred (3,500) pounds of meat.

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JEWISH

WPA FILE 100-275

The Daily Jewish Forward, April 3, 1927.

Everyone received from three to ten dollars in cash, from fifteen to fifty pounds of matzohs (unleavened bread); and from four to eight pounds of meat, according to ones need.

No one was turned down. Everything was distributed without any red tape, which is quite often the case with the scientific charity officers.

The "Molo Chitim" Committee will also send matzoh and meat to the state institutions for the Jewish inmates. The following institutions are on the list of the committee: Joliet Penitentiary, Pontiac Penitentiary, County Jail, Cook County Hospital, Lincoln State School, Dixon State Hospital, Kankekee State Asylum, State School for Boys, Chicago Home for Girls, State School for Girls, Edward Heinz Hospital,

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The Daily Jewish Forward, April 3, 1927.

Training School for Boys, Chicago Cook County School, Rest Haven,
Home for Incurable, Francis Juvenile Home, and Chicago Fresh Air
Hospital.

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 6, 1927.

WP 111, 111, 111, 111

FORWARD OPENS FUND FOR THE HUNGRY MINERS FAMILIES IN PENNSYLVANIA BY
CONTRIBUTING \$1000; EVERYBODY SHOULD HELP.

The tragedy of the miners - strike in Pennsylvania is well known to the readers of the Forward. We are acquainted with the horrors that are taking place. Want drives thousands of families to despair. Hunger tortures infants. Never has such a tragic strike occurred in America; The Forward has determined to carry on a gigantic relief campaign.

The Forward opens its campaign by contributing one thousand dollars from its treasury.

There will be no paid officers in this campaign. Every cent appropriated will go for food and clothing for the needy.

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The Daily Jewish Forward, November 2, 1926.

B'NAI B'RITH BEGINS A MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN TO HELP IMMIGRANTS.

The campaign of the B'nai B'rith to raise a million dollars opened yesterday with a banquet at the La Salle Hotel. The campaign will last one month.

The object of the fund is to help Jewish immigrants in Mexico; for the Anti-Defamation League, the body that is fighting anti-Semitism in America; to construct homes for the pioneers in Palestine ; and to continue educational work among the Jewish students in the colleges.

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The Daily Jewish Forward, November 2, 1926.

Reports concerning the work were given by Julius Cohen, president of the Chicago District; David S. Kolms, chairman of the Campaign Committee; Philip Sachs; Michael Berg; B. K. Ansel; Ivan Franklin; Judge Joseph B. David and others.

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IV (Hungarian)

JEWISH

Hungary Tribune, Apr. 30, 1926.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING

The meeting called to discuss the problem of aiding the Jewish schools and universities in Hungary took place last Sunday at the Atlantic Hotel. A very large number of people who were interested in this problem were present.

Joseph Rusznak was appointed temporary chairman. Louis Gottlieb, a Chicago Hungarian-Jewish lawyer who recently returned from New York, gave a report of the activities of the Hungarian-Jewish people in that city in behalf of this charitable movement. He recommended that the committee here work independently of, but in harmony with, the [committees] in other cities where similar charitable activities are being undertaken.

Rabbi Berger was present and spoke very eloquently. He urged that something be done to mitigate the conditions which exist among the Jewish youth of Hungary. Ignatz Izsak then told of the hopeless future of the


IV (Hungarian)

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 30, 1926.

Hungarian Jewish youth under the Horthy regime. Doctor Scheinman, a young Hungarian-Jewish doctor of Chicago who came to Chicago from Hungary very recently, substantiated these statements. He also spoke about his own experiences. He said that after completing his medical course with unusually high honors he was unable to get a position on the medical staff of any hospital in Budapest, because the Jews of Hungary and especially Jewish youth were being discriminated against. He then told how his ability was immediately recognized in Chicago, where he became a staff doctor in one of the Catholic hospitals and a district doctor for the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The election of officers then took place, and the following were named: Joseph Ruzsak, president; M. Newman, vice-president; L. Weiszt, secretary; J. Feurzeig, treasurer; and Ignatz Izsak, honorary president.

It was then decided that the activities of this group would be dedicated to the memory of Dr. Phillip Klein, who recently died in New York. This



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IV (Hungarian)

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JEWISH

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 30, 1926.

man had sacrificed a great deal in helping both Hungarian and Jewish people abroad. At the next meeting, plans will be formulated for undertaking a campaign for contributions.



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Forward, Apr. 15, 1924.

CHARITY

(Editorial)

Fifty million dollars yearly is paid out to poor and suffering families in Chicago, the Chicago Commercial Club disclosed yesterday after a thorough investigation which lasted almost two years.

There are 232 charity organizations besides hospitals and the appropriations made by the city of Chicago and Cook County every year to help poor unfortunate families.

The private agencies themselves paid out over eighteen million dollars last year for charity. Hospitals where poor patients are admitted free had an expense of over eight million dollars.

In addition there are other charitable institutions run by the State, County, and City, which appropriate funds for charity purposes. Chicago, then, according to the report, will have spent over 50 million dollars this year

Forward, Apr. 15, 1924.

to help poor unfortunates and sick people who are compelled to resort to charity.

The masses have no conception as to the extent **of** poverty in which tens of thousands of families find themselves while **part** of the Chicago population flourish in luxury and wealth to the extent that they do not know what to do with their money.

At a time when a part of society bathe in milk and wine, live in spree and diversions, become sick from dissipation and naughtiness, tens of thousands of men, women, and children suffer in **want** and must resort to organized charitable agencies for bread, rent, and coal for winter.

When women workers ask for work in order to better their condition, - mothers who are anxious to work with their sweat and blood to support their children, the very same philanthropists, who give charity and are personally active in charitable organizations, carry on the bitter struggle of not giving them work, making every effort to suppress them, to the extent that they are forced to accept charity.

Forward, Apr. 15, 1924.

This is the great contradiction of our present system: wealth, luxuries, and superfluity on one side; hunger, want, and misery on the other. Yet, there are many naive persons among the poor class who say that we are living in a country and in a period where everyone is alike, and every one has the same opportunity to accumulate wealth and not be forced to resort to charity.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1924.

[COLLECTORS FOR PALESTINE]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I should like to know what has happened to the committee which was organized a few months ago to supervise the collections being made for foreign institutions of charity, and to prevent fake collectors from swindling the public. At the present time, the city is swarming with conscienceless swindlers from Palestine who misappropriate the funds they collect, and thus do a great deal of harm to Palestine. When they enter a Jewish house and see a National Fund box there, they say that they are collectors for the National Fund and empty the box. When the real collector for the National Fund arrives sometime later, he is suspected of being a thief and is chased out. Sometimes these fake collectors will begin to abuse the National Fund. Nevertheless, the ignorant Jew or Jewess will willingly surrender the National Fund box to them.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1924.

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III H The Palestinian agents also deliver speeches at the small synagogues.

III C Instead of appealing for the institutions which they say they repre-

IV sent, they will gossip and spread malicious rumors about the National Fund, the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization], and the constructive work in Palestine. Later they visit members of the small synagogues and get as much money from them as they can.

An end must be made to this scandalous state of affairs. If the rabbis and synagogue presidents cannot do it, the Zionist organization can and **will**. Of course, there are honest collectors who appeal for institutions which are really useful and necessary. If you want to distinguish between an honest and a fake collector, just listen closely to what he says. If he appeals for his institution only, if he can prove that he is a bona fide agent of a well-known institution, he is an honest man. If he first calumniates the National Fund, the Keren Hayesod, the halutzim, and the entire Palestine settlement, and then begins to talk about himself and his institution--he is a thief, and you know how to handle him.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1924.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR PALESTINE WORKERS
RAISED AT THE SUCCESSFUL BANQUET FOR MAX PINE

The organized Jewish workers of Chicago gave a banquet last Saturday evening at Rosenthal's Restaurant, in honor of Max Pine, leader of the drive to help the Jewish workers in Palestine. The banquet was attended by over eighty representatives of trade unions, Poale Zion [labor group in Zionist movement], National Workers Alliance, representatives of cultural institutions, individual Socialist leaders, and Jewish newspapermen.

Mr. L. Hanock was the toastmaster. Many speakers expressed their hearty approval of the campaign for one hundred fifty thousand dollars for the workers in Palestine, and appealed to the audience to help the campaign, morally and financially. Among the speakers were Dr. Green, Albert Green, Abrahams, Siskind, Weisman, Poley, Risman, Dr. A. Margolin, Mason, Spiwak, B. J. Shapiro, Dr. Lorber, and Bagdansky.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1924.

The most moving speech was delivered at the conclusion of the banquet by the guest of honor, Max Pine. He expressed his satisfaction with the enthusiasm of the audience and with the important propaganda forces which Chicago possesses and can use in this campaign. The energetic labor leader declared with assurance that the drive will be a success, and that Chicago's quota, twenty-five thousand dollars, will be raised very quickly.

The speaker admitted that in the Jewish labor movement there are still a few narrow-minded party fanatics who are prejudiced against the trade union campaign for the Palestine comrades. These people adhere to the narrow bounds of the "Gospel According to Marx," and consider everything that is done and created in Palestine as unkosher. The work of overcoming this opposition must be done by the Jewish workers in America, who do not need anybody's approval in order to help the organized Jewish workers in Palestine strengthen their economic positions in their new homeland.

Sam Kestin, the beloved comedian of the Palace Theater, sang for the guests, and Mrs. Minnie Nazansky and Mrs. Sarah Risman gave several declamations.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 3, 1924.

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Twenty-four hundred and thirty dollars was raised at the banquet in response to an appeal made by B. J. Shapiro. This amount plus the sum raised at Friday's mass meeting brings the total contributions to three thousand dollars. Among the larger contributions were: one thousand dollars from the organized (right) Poale Zion, five hundred dollars from the National Workers Alliance, and three hundred dollars from the left Poale Zion. The painters' union, the waiters' union, and the Dramatic Society each contributed one hundred dollars. Individual donations ranged from five to fifty dollars.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1924.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE TRADE
UNION CAMPAIGN FOR THE PALESTINE WORKERS

The campaign of the Chicago Jewish trade unions in behalf of the workers in Palestine opened officially Friday evening. There was an enthusiastic and successful mass meeting at the Roosevelt Hall. The guest of honor and the main speaker of the evening was Max Pine, the faithful veteran of the Jewish labor movement in America. There was a crowd of five hundred people in the hall, most of whom were intelligent workers, labor leaders, and intellectuals. This crowd proved how warmly the Jewish masses have responded to the appeal of the trade unions to raise Chicago's quota--twenty-five thousand dollars--of the campaign for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in behalf of our idealistic comrades, the builders of a Jewish home in Palestine.

The first speakers were Bagadansky, Sherman, and Lorber. They spoke briefly about the importance of the undertaking as the highest expression of the solidarity of Jewish workers and as a new era of consciousness in our labor

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1924.

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movement, which, for certain reasons, has always taken a passive attitude toward the work of our comrades in Palestine, who are creating and building.

Max Pine was greeted with a storm of applause. The young looking and warm-hearted labor leader delivered a beautifully logical speech. He gave a cold political analysis, which destroyed all the arguments of our pseudo-socialists against the Palestine settlement and its active, resolute builders. "The old leaders and fighters of American-Jewish labor," said the speaker, "who, for over thirty years, have had the closest contact with the interests, struggles, and ideals of the workers, know very well what can and what cannot be done. The old, narrow-minded ideology of unfounded mistrust, of prejudice and antipathy to the national movement and its proletarian vanguard, has outlived its time.

"Next to America, Palestine is today the greatest and most promising immigration center for the persecuted Jewish people. Fourteen thousand organized halutzim

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1924.

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work there energetically, and with Jewish determination and enthusiasm to create sound economic, social, and cultural positions for themselves. They are organized in co-operatives, united in trade unions, which are affiliated with The International Federation of Trade-Unions at Amsterdam, just as our unions are. We must stretch out a warm, brotherly hand to the labor unions in Palestine which have turned to the Jewish workers of America for technical and constructive help. The Jewish workers of America have helped all Jewish labor institutions abroad. Delegates from the Jewish workers of Poland, Bukovina, and Galicia have never left us empty-handed. The Jewish "International" once gave one hundred thousand dollars out of its treasury to the miners' union. There was no campaign, no collection; it simply gave the money. We have not yet seen the reverse happen: a non-Jewish union giving such assistance to a Jewish union.....The Jewish workers of America should, therefore, be the first to help their comrades in Palestine in their hour of need because, after all, they are still closer to us than the non-Jewish workers....."

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The audience listened with rapt attention to the speech of Mr. Max Pine. This

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1924.

was the speech of a serious, sincere, high-principled labor leader to the workers. Pledge cards were distributed among the audience after the speech. The sum of five hundred dollars was thus raised for the Trade Union Fund For Palestine Workers.

The labor organization gave a magnificent banquet last night in honor of Max Pine, at Rosenthal's Restaurant. The collection for the Trade Union Fund For Palestine Workers was continued successfully at the banquet.

The leaders of the campaign will hold a conference today, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Socialist Center, 1224 South Albany Avenue.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1924.

MA-OTH HITIM IN CHICAGO

by

J. Loebner

[Translator's note: Ma-oth Hitim--practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy.]

It is not too early for the rabbis and representatives of synagogues to hold a joint meeting to decide what is to be done this Passover for Ma-oth Hitim. There are many poor Jews in Chicago who would rather go hungry than eat food which our religion prohibits during Passover. They may have to sit down at barren tables for their Passover feast. We can imagine what a sad Passover they will have if those who have plenty, and more than plenty, do not help them. Of course, the more fortunate will help them if the situation is called to their attention. Never yet in Chicago has a poor family failed to receive mazoth, meat, groceries, and some cash for Passover.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1924.

Good Ma-oth Hitim work can be done only when it is a community affair, when all those who represent the congregations are actively engaged in it. There should be only one Ma-oth Hitim committee, with one chairman and one treasury. It should be the duty of this committee to provide all of our poor people with the things they need for a proper celebration of Passover.

We are waiting now for the call to the important joint meeting.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 15, 1924.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE
H. I. A. S. (HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY)

Submitted by Mr. Adolph Copeland at the Annual Meeting

Held February 2, 1924

(In English)

To the directors of the Chicago H. I. A. S. and the members of the Jewish Charities of Chicago:

Again we gather, having been spared by a kindly Providence, to review a year's work. Much has been done by our organization since our last annual meeting, which I fear is not known as well as it ought to be in the community. We are workers, not advertisers. We approach our task with a sincere desire not only to minister to the needs of those who are without shelter in our midst, but also to extend aid, material as well as moral, to our harassed

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

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brethren overseas to whom the Jewish Dispersion is a tragic reality, physically as well as spiritually. We are not of the kind that go about their work with a flourish of trumpets, and, therefore, the average person who is impressed with noise and trimmings is apt to think that our work is of minor importance. That is why it is a compelling duty when we gather as at present in annual meeting, to emphasize and make clear to all what we are trying to do, and what we are actually doing.

This is not the first time I have taken pains to point out that we are much more than an hachnosis orchim, a shelter for indigent wayfarers, important as that endeavor is, and earnestly glad as we are to apply ourselves to it, and do attend to it with the result that there is not a better Jewish shelter in the world than the one we are conducting with great credit to the Jews of Chicago. But it is in the important field of immigrant aid, that we do our most far-reaching work, work that is pressing and that is not attended to systematically and responsibly by any other body than the one we are proud

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

to be affiliated with, H. I. A. S., to which Jewish immigrants the world over have come to look not in vain for help in their great extremity. To this sacred work we owe, we have pledged, and we are giving our best thought and effort. The record of our work in this field during the past year, as in previous years, is impressive and inspiring. We have gladdened the hearts of many who bless us for it, during the past year as in former years, and this makes us all happy. The individual cases we have helped are too many to enumerate in the body of this report, to which I am, therefore, adding an appendix of some of the more important cases handled during the past year, which I trust you will all read carefully. Only by so doing can an understanding be gained of the intimate, personal work we are doing.

The past year was the first in our history that we have operated in affiliation with the Jewish Charities of Chicago, the central united community organization which came into existence with the beginning of the past year. Our relations with the Jewish Charities, I am glad to say, have been as pleasant and as

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

loyal as they always were with the Federated Charities, with which we were previously affiliated. We realize that the organization of the Jewish Charities of Chicago marks a step in advance, that it was established with the object of developing Jewish philanthropic effort in Chicago to the highest point of efficiency. Under the able administration of Mr. Louis M. Kahn, there is no doubt that this splendid objective will constantly be kept in view and will be fully realized. We pledge ourselves to continue to co-operate in the fullest degree by conducting our work in the most efficient and economical manner possible. We want the Jewish Charities to regard what we are doing with the most critical eye, and we are always happy to put into effect constructive suggestions offered by its skilled workers, that give promise of real improvement and advancement. That is their duty, and it is furthest from our thoughts to resent suggestions "from outside". But just as we welcome suggestions from the Jewish Charities, so, too, we feel that the Jewish Charities expects us to come before it in a manly way, making it clear what, in our opinion, is required, financially and otherwise,

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if our work is to be done in a wholehearted way, as well as on the business-like basis the Jewish Charities is properly and commendably trying to place all institutional effort in our community. Supplying sheltering facilities and meeting the needs of our immigrants driven from pillar to post, is as much a specialty, and requires as careful study as any other branch of communal philanthropy. No institution, no matter how comparatively modest its allotted budget is, can be neglected by those who are charged with its proper management, or those pledged to support it. Either an institution is needed and should be properly and adequately maintained, or else it is not needed and has no reason for existence.

Since occupying our present building, we have operated under an agreement, first with the Federated and now with the Jewish Charities of Chicago, whereby we have been allotted the sum of \$10,000 annually for our work. Since entering into this agreement we have loyally abided by it, although much more is needed by us, as I have pointed out on several occasions, if

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

we are to attend properly to our immigrant aid, both nationally and locally, as well as our local sheltering work. We are still waiting patiently until the important work we are pledged to do as the Chicago Branch of the H. I. A. S. will be recognized by the Central Charities Body, and we will be enabled by a greater allowance annually than the amount we are now receiving, to do that work thoroughly.

There are peculiar circumstances at present, that make us hopeful that we will be better able to make the Charities heads see eye to eye with us in the matter of our immigration work, than has heretofore been the case. At present, it is everywhere recognized that there is no more important question in this country than immigration. With the immigration restrictionists and exclusionists in the saddle in Congress, it is necessary to give more earnest attention than ever before to our unfortunate brethren abroad who cry with the Psalmist "Whence cometh my help". There is one body and only one body in existence that is adequately prepared to grapple with the problem, this

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

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great Jewish world problem, and that is H. I. A. S, whom we represent in Chicago. In the problems that have arisen in connection with the present unfair and cruel quota law, the H. I. A. S. organization has borne the brunt of the burden and it is ready to go on bearing this burden, but it cannot do this unless it is properly supported by the Jews in every community in the land. Chicago, the second largest Jewish community in the country, is not doing, and never has done its full duty by the H. I. A. S., and there is a growing feeling that it ought to. When this is recognized by the Charities' heads, there will be no difficulty in adjusting our varying viewpoints, and the goal we have been striving for these past years, will be attained. May this be done speedily.

Progress in enlightening the Charities' heads with broader and more significant features of our work, I feel I can confidently report, as a result of a special visit to Chicago made last December by Mr. Adolph Held, national H. I. A. S. director, and formerly commissioner in charge of H. I. A. S. work in Europe.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

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Together with Mr. Held, your president arranged for a conference with Mr. Louis Kahn at his office. At this conference matters were gone into in detail, covering our local work and also the national work of the organization of which we are a part. Mr. Kahn showed great interest in what was brought out at this conference, which was brought to a close in a most cordial way. As a result of this clear-up conference, I feel our work and viewpoint are better understood by the central charities' heads.

When we attempt to summarize the work done by our organization during the past year, we are impressed by the great amount of detail that has to be attended to patiently and intelligently. Our office last year handled 16,633 separate cases requiring attention, some brought to our notice by the national office, others by the persons directly concerned themselves. We filled out 6,880 affidavits required of immigrants abroad or at Ellis Island. We forwarded over \$159,000 in remittances for Europe, handling this without cost to the sender of any kind except a nominal exchange

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

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charge with our established practice in American dollars, not in European depreciated currency. There is, as you know, opposition in certain quarters in this community and other communities, to this feature of our work. The claim is made that it is a mischievous and unwarranted interference with the business of firms engaged in forwarding remittances abroad, and that those forwarding money to needy relatives in Europe are able to pay, and should pay the nominal amount charged for this service by private agencies. Not all private agencies, however, I regret to say, are reliable, and, therefore, we have done this work and will continue to do it to give security to those forwarding money abroad. The reason why so many come to H. I. A. S. to forward remittances to Europe is because they know H. I. A. S. does not speculate in depreciated European currency as some private agencies are known to do, not merely to avoid payment for the honest firms doing business in foreign exchange and shield the innocent from being victimized by dishonest "Bankers".

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We received **last year** 1,500 requests to locate lost relatives and succeeded in finding 605 of these. This work requires the most painstaking attention and follow-up effort, the sending of many telegrams, writing of numerous letters, and the publication of notices in the papers.

We are called upon also, to do considerable citizenship work. We are the logical Americanizing agency for immigrants we have helped. Last year we assisted 280 persons in filing petitions for first papers, and 378 more in filing petitions for second papers.

Last year we met 635 immigrants at various depots, transferring those who were bound to points further west, south, or north, to other depots, directing them on their way and taking care of all in need of shelter.

This personal service taxes our office force to the limit. The best way to get an idea of the enormous detail work done by us daily is to visit

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1924.

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our headquarters any day or evening. It is impossible to give an adequate appreciation of the actual work done in an annual report.

Last year we sheltered 1,381 persons, to whom a total of over 13,000 meals were served at a cost of about twelve cents a meal. The meals served were wholesome and ample. The decency of accommodations provided and care given makes us particularly and properly proud. Our shelter stands out as an inspiring contrast to that of the average hachnosis orchim, which, in most cases is little better than a dungeon. We have removed that stigma in our community, and will, under no consideration, allow our shelter standards to be lowered. We protest, too, against the maintenance of unofficial shelters, private shelters, operated by individuals on their own account, without being authorized by the community to do so. We have ample accommodation to take care of all who apply for shelter and are entitled to it, and if we need more accommodations, we will go to the Jewish Charities and ask for these additional accommodations. The reason that is given for the operation of

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other shelters than those authorized and maintained by the community, a reason that, in my opinion, is not made in good faith, is that it is necessary to assure thoroughly kosher conditions, particularly of diet, that will meet the test of a competent rabbinical board. Such conditions, it is needless for me to say, prevail at the shelter we operate, which has the approval of our rabbis. The real reason is that a number of private individuals want to operate an organization of their own, whether it is really needed or not. These are [not] willing to abide by the principle that prevails in our community, that there shall be one centralized body in charge of all our institutions, Orthodox and otherwise. The operation of two or more shelters complicates the shelter problem. It encourages pauperization, for the standards of the unofficial shelters are not as strict as they ought to be regarding admissions. There is no way of controlling them. Persons of prominence who are approached to lend their names to these unofficial shelters are not as strict as they ought to be regarding admissions. There is no way of controlling them. Persons of prominence who are approached to

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lend their names to these unofficial shelters that seek in this way to have a semblance of public sanction, should withhold their names and their hands from such effort. There is room in our community for only one decent, well-conducted shelter. We look forward to the day, which we hope is not far off, when all unofficial shelters will be eliminated and forever made impossible.

In my report last year I made two recommendations which, I regret to say, have not been carried into effect. One of these recommendations was the installation of a disinfecting room, the need of which is imperative in our work, and the other, is the provision of separate quarters for women and children. At present, we are not equipped to take care of the latter, who are in as great need as the men whom we exclusively shelter. Special provision has to be made outside our shelter for such cases at present. This makes extra work and expense. We are not a shelter in the full sense of the term unless we provide shelter for all, irrespective of sex.

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I regret, too, to say that no provision has been made with respect to another very important matter which I also called to your attention in my last annual report. We are still without a ladies' auxiliary. Such an organization can render great service. It is commonly known that no workers can compare with women workers, especially Jewish women workers. They are intelligent, enthusiastic, and tireless. By their enthusiasm they encourage and inspire others to do better work. That is why I so strongly urge the immediate formation of a ladies' auxiliary of the Chicago Branch. Every other organization of importance has a ladies' auxiliary. Our directors' wives and daughters are the logical nucleus of such an organization, and our work is of such a far-reaching and appealing character that it is bound to attract hundreds of earnest Jewish women eager to render social service of very necessary and ennobling character. I trust before the new year has proceeded very far, that the first steps will be taken toward the organization of a large and strong ladies' auxiliary.

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I am glad to say that greater interest has been shown during the past year by our directors than ever before. Attendance at meetings was better and more visits were made. Committee work, too, was more carefully attended to. The housecleaning of the board of directors that took place after our last annual meeting was effective. Dead timber was removed and as a result better work was done. We have at present a splendid board of directors, one that [it] is a pleasure to work with and be associated with. Not that there is not room for improvement. There is, and I hope that during the coming year every member of the board will strive to give of his strength, his time, his interest, and his support to the limit. Particularly devoted and effective last year were the following, who I feel, without reflecting on the work of other members of our board, ought to be singled out for special attention and praise: Mr. Morris Tower, chairman of the house committee, who discharged his duties last year with his usual fidelity and solicitude; and Messrs. Natenerg, Blonder, and Durschlag. Our secretary, Mr. Isidor Tow, also attended to his duties in

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commendable fashion.

As for myself, although the work has taxed my time and my strength during the past six years that you have continuously honored me with the office of president, I have been, and shall continue to be at your service, in the ranks as well as in the high and responsible office to which you have seen fit to elevate me. I have never sought office and will never seek office just for the sake of holding office. I believe in working myself as hard as I know how, and in others working also as hard as they possibly can. No one has a monopoly on the office I hold. Let him hold it who can do the most and get the best results. But no one can do very much or get very far who is not supported to the full by every director. Ours is not a one man's institution. It belongs to all. Whoever is chosen president, should have and must have full co-operation. Electing a man president or to any other office and then abandoning him, or failing him when he needs help, is as poor as it is unworthy a policy. Let our slogan

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for 1924 be, "Forward Together". Let there be no shirkers and no stragglers. Whoever is chosen to lead, let him be given the chance to lead, not deserted and obliged to lead an almost forlorn cause. A story is told of Abraham Lincoln which is in point. When he was first elected to the Illinois legislature, he found himself without funds to buy suitable attire to go to Springfield. Approaching one of his friends, he asked the latter if he had voted for him. Upon being assured that he had, Lincoln asked him for a loan to enable him to provide himself with proper clothing, on the ground that he was "responsible" for Lincoln's being delegated to go to Springfield. Everyone who elects another to office is responsible for the one elected being able to discharge his duties properly.

I cannot conclude this report without tendering our deep thanks to the press, Jewish and non-Jewish, for its invaluable help in giving publicity to our work during the past year, and also assuring all who have given us their help, that we are deeply grateful for their help.

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We trust that during the coming year the circle of our true friends will become wider so that whenever H. I. A. S. calls on behalf of the "eternal wanderers," a host will be found in Chicago, not only responding to the cry for help but keenly interested in following the work of mercy and redemption of our great national organization, whose distinguished chief is honoring us with his presence tonight. Let us make him feel by the interest shown tonight that Chicago H. I. A. S. is loyal, eager for service and sacrifice, and a mighty link in the chain that binds Jewish hearts together the world over.

Respectfully submitted,
Adolph Copeland, president,
Chicago Branch, H. I. A. S.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 11, 1924.

KEREN HAYESOD IS THE ONLY FUND TO BUILD PALESTINE,
SAYS DR. THON

The Red Room of the Hotel La Salle was crowded yesterday afternoon with Chicago Jews who have contributed to the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. In the words of Dr. Joshua Thon, the Keren Hayesod is "the only fund which will build Palestine". The Chicago Jews came to hear a report by the Keren Hayesod officials as to what has become and what will become of all the money that is being raised for the rebuilding of our country. Those who came were not disappointed. On the contrary, they expressed their satisfaction with the collections made and with the disbursement of the money.

Max Shulman, chairman of the Chicago Keren Hayesod Committee, opened the meeting. Before reading his report, he asked Leonard J. Grossman to read a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of ex-President Wilson.

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Cantor Greenberg chanted the "Prayer for the Dead," after the resolution was read. The audience arose and with bowed heads listened to a brief speech by Max Shulman about Wilson, the friend of the Jews.

Dr. Joshua Thon was the guest of honor at the meeting. Dr. Thon, who is a senator in the Polish Parliament and a leader of the Polish Jews, came to America in the interests of the Keren Hayesod and of the Jewish schools in Poland. Dr. Thon, in an excellent speech, urged the audience to continue the work for the Keren Hayesod, "which will rebuild the Land of Israel because there is no Land without Israel just as there is no Israel without Land". The speech of the leader of Polish Jewry aroused great enthusiasm among those present.

Professor Heinrich Levy, director of the National Jewish Library in Palestine, drew a rich and beautiful picture of Jewish life in Palestine, where a healthy Jewish generation is growing, healthy in spirit and in body.

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Mr. Shulman then began to read his report, which was brief but meaty and impressive. His report did not leave the slightest doubt in the minds of those who heard him that their contributions to the Keren Hayesod are used for noble purposes and for practical work in Palestine. Shulman reported that \$4,300,000 has been collected in cash since the Keren Hayesod was founded, and that sixty-three per cent of that sum came from America. Chicago has contributed the following sums of money:

1921.....	\$ 52,116.62
1922.....	113,211.00
1923.....	<u>152,080.00</u>
Total	\$317,407.62

Chicago's bureau also conducted Keren Hayesod campaigns in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Omaha, and Sioux City.

Slightly over fourteen per cent, or \$529,947.20, went to the Immigration Bureau. This money was used to help 35,000 Jewish immigrants.

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About \$294,767.50 has been spent on hospitals and other sanitary aid. The Keren Hayesod now maintains seventeen hospitals. It has given free medical aid to fifty thousand patients.

The Keren Hayesod also has a Central Mortgage Bank, which helps small businessmen and workers.

The Rutenberg project is a success, thanks to the Keren Hayesod which has invested a quarter of a million dollars in it.

The expenses of the Keren Hayesod are the smallest that any organization can possibly have. Only five per cent is spent for administrative purposes, and the remaining ninety-five per cent is spent in Palestine for the above-mentioned purposes.

Mr. Shulman's report was accepted unanimously and he was thanked warmly for

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the clarity of his report.

Plans for the Keren Hayesod activity for 1924 were discussed after Mr. Shulman finished his report. Chicago's quota is three hundred thousand dollars, which amount those present at the meeting pledged themselves to raise. The 1924 Keren Hayesod campaign will begin on the last day of Passover, April 27, and will last for two weeks.

Harry A. Lipsky then greeted the meeting in the name of the Zionist organization. Mr. Lipsky is the president of the Middle Western Zionist organization. After his speech, the nominations committee, consisting of Sam Ginsburg, B. Hackner, and B. Sloan, brought in the following nominations for Keren Hayesod officials, all of whom were unanimously elected: Max Shulman, chairman; Rabbi J. L. Gordon, vice-chairman; Rabbi Saul Silber, vice-chairman; Samuel Ginsburg, vice-chairman; Samuel Philipson, treasurer; B. L. Sloan, financial secretary; Barnet Hodes, recording secretary.

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The following were elected to the Board of Directors: Dr. A. J. Agronot, Meyer Abrams, Philip Altshul, M. Ben-Ami, Rabbi A. Cohen, Mrs. J. Eisenstein, Moe B. Levin, Alex Eisenstein, Sam Epstein, Martin Fox, Rabbi Leon Fram, Mrs. L. Gelpspan, I. Halpern, D. Hepner, Rabbi L. Lassen, J. Linenthal, Rabbi B. Margolin, George J. Marrock, Benjamin J. Morris. Dr. George K. Rosenzweig, Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Charles Rubens, B. Ruekberg, M. Stein, Lester Toloff, J. Weil, Leo Behrstok, I. Shor, B. J. Bronstein, L. S. Hubsman, Alex Markles, C. Mishkin, Jacob Siegel, Sam Steiner, Nathan Alexander, Nathan Miller, J. Fox, Dr. Walder, M. A. Henock, H. Kaplitz, Mrs. Bertha Reod, Sam Zelikowitz, A. Krilof, E. Newman, M. Skolnik, Rabbi Philip Lang, Rabbi Felix Mendelson, Harry Morris, Mayer Gitlich, Judge J. Shulman, Paul Risan, Fred Bernstein, Jacob Landon, Jacob J. Arvey, Jacob Levin, Sam L. Antonow, Rabbi Goldman, Benjamin Leitman, Fleishman, Fink, Morris Augustus, Sam Rosenthal, W. Durshlag, M. Golub, M. S. Sloan, Morris Geller, A. R. Mahrv, Joseph Smith, David Gorchakoff, Jack Galant.

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The finance committee is composed of E. Hackner, Emil Braude, and B. A. Antonow.

The executive committee is composed of B. Bregner, Charles Bierman, Max Konheim, I. A. Lassers, Leonard J. Grossman, T. Fisher, Rabbi H. Harrison, Bernard Horwich, Dr. S. M. Melamed, H. Steinberg, J. Miller, Dr. Jacob Sonderling, M. P. Ginsburg, Sam Dushkin, John Risan, Harry Lipsky, A. S. Roe, Fred Berenson, L. Karogatsky, S. Natenberg, Mandel Shor, Julius Savit, M. Zevin, I. L. Feingold, Dr. Shoerson, and L. Enturner.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 10, 1924.

BIG KEREN HAYESOD CONFERENCE TODAY AT
TWO P.M. AT THE HOTEL LA SALLE

The Chicago subscribers to the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] will gather for their annual convention at two o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel La Salle. Dr. Joshua Thon, Chief Rabbi of Cracow, Poland, and member of the Polish Parliament, will be a guest at the conference. He will address the meeting. No funds will be solicited and all friends of Zionism are urged to attend.

The meeting has, officially, two tasks: to hear a report on the activities of the past year, and to elect officials and create an efficient organization for the coming year. The conference, however, actually has a more important task to perform than listening to a report and electing new officials. Its main task is to lay the foundation for the next Keren Hayesod drive, which will begin at the end of March. The work in Palestine is growing and the colonization problem is becoming more difficult and more complicated because the

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number of halutzim who have to be colonized is constantly growing. It is obvious that the income of the Keren Hayesod must grow. Today's conference will seek ways and means of increasing the income of the Keren Hayesod in Chicago and the Middle West. One must admit that the Keren Hayesod in Chicago has grown considerably, despite internal and external difficulties, and that it receives a great deal of support from all Chicago Jews who are interested in the future of our people.

Dr. Weizmann received ten thousand dollars in cash when he made his first appeal in Chicago in behalf of the Keren Hayesod, in February, 1921; Nahum Sokolow made the same appeal a year later and received seventy thousand dollars in cash; when Dr. Weizmann came to Chicago last year to make a second appeal for the Keren Hayesod, he received one hundred ten thousand dollars in cash, and about fifty thousand dollars was sent to him during the year for the Keren Hayesod. The Keren Hayesod drive this year must bring in not less than three hundred thousand dollars because thousands of halutzim in Palestine must be colonized as soon as possible. The colonization budget for the next

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twelve months is nearly double that of the last twelve months.

Can Chicago raise three hundred thousand dollars? It can and it will raise this sum if all the Zionist forces in Chicago work as hard as they possibly can, and we hope that they will do so.

The synagogues raised eighteen thousand dollars in cash for the Keren Hayesod two years ago; last year they raised thirty-five thousand dollars, and this year they will have to raise eighty thousand dollars. The ten presidents of the ten largest synagogues in Chicago can raise this sum, if they seriously want to.

Congregation Anslie Liebowitch, thanks to the work of Mr. M. Zevin and Sam Rosenthal, raised eight thousand dollars last year for the Keren Hayesod. It should raise twelve thousand dollars this year; it can do so, if the synagogue makes a serious effort.

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Congregation Kehilath Jacob gave six thousand dollars last year for the Keren Hayesod. Let Messrs. Sam Ginsburg, Alex Eisenstein, and Mr. Goldberg make every effort this year and raise then thousand dollars. If Mr. Weil of the Ohavey Sholem Synagogue, Mr. Salk of the Russian Synagogue, Messrs. Friedman, Kagodsky, and Schaffner of the Knesses Israel Nusach Sford Synagogue, Messrs. Marmorek, Miller, and Teitelbaum of the Congregation Tiphereth Zion, Rabbi Margolin and Mr. Halpern of the synagogue on Maplewood Avenue--if all these gentlemen will work a little harder this year than they did last year, if they will work really well, they will be able to double their quota easily. In short, the [Orthodox] synagogues can raise eighty thousand dollars; the Zionist organization, with its new and strong forces, must raise one hundred twenty thousand dollars; the Conservative synagogues can raise thirty thousand dollars; the fraternal organizations can raise thirty thousand dollars, and the balance can be raised by various affairs and by individuals.

Anybody who knows Jewish Chicago, its great philanthropic and Zionist

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 10, 1924.

achievements, will admit that Chicago can raise three hundred thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod. The success of this year's Keren Hayesod drive depends upon today's conference, and upon the banquet which will be given later in the evening in honor of our esteemed guest, Dr. Thon.

The problem of raising this money is a problem of organization. The proper organization of our forces will depend upon the work and example which our leaders set before the masses.

Are there fifty Jews in Chicago who are idealists enough to give up their business and family interests for a week, perhaps two weeks, and go out and raise money for the Keren Hayesod? We put this question before the members of the executive committee of the Keren Hayesod, which is to be elected to-day; before the members of the Zionist executive committee, and before the synagogue presidents, who recently began to show signs of great activity; this question may also be asked of the rabbis, who are concerned in public affairs.

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The success of the Keren Hayesod drive this year is assured if fifty prominent Jews of Chicago will volunteer to make this great sacrifice. We cannot see how we can raise this year the modest sums raised last year, if we do not have fifty volunteers.

We hope that the presence of Dr. Thon will help to arouse the necessary enthusiasm for this great and sacred task. Every thinking Jew in Chicago should realize that we will never build Palestine, if we do not build it within the next ten years. It is quite possible that ten years from now we will not have the unique opportunity that we have now because, after all, the English government expects some practical results over a definite period of time. Our readers know that this period is no more than ten years. Palestine will remain in the hands of the Arabs or the English, if, during these ten years, we do not accomplish what we must accomplish.

Today's conference of the Keren Hayesod must create the moving and driving force for the coming campaign. If the conference succeeds in doing so, it

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will become a historical conference because it will bring to the foreground the great moral forces of Chicago's Jewry. No serious, thinking Jew should fail to attend the Keren Hayesod conference today. Do your duty and be there!

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1924.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE
CHICAGO JOINT RELIEF COMMITTEE

by
J. Loebner

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee had a meeting last Tuesday night at the Hebrew Theological College. Rabbis and representatives of synagogues and organizations were present at the meeting. The noble work which the Chicago Joint Relief Committee has been doing for the souls and bodies of the Jews of Eastern Europe and Palestine, stood the committee in good stead at that meeting. Mr. [B.] Horwich, the chairman and his co-workers had planned to discontinue the activities of the Chicago office. Miss Augusta Shapiro, the manager of the Chicago office, had prepared her resignation. Her reasons for resigning were: first, people do not respond properly any more to appeals for money, and second, people from other organizations seek to concentrate the entire attention of the public upon their work. Those present at the meeting, after listening to the final report of Mr. Howrich on the activities

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of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, asked Mr. Howrich, in fact, they ordered him and the other relief workers to go on with their work.

It was an inspiring moment. Everybody present at the meeting was convinced that the Jews of the European countries cannot, as yet, take complete charge of their own affairs; that the effects of the war are still present; that the cultural institutions of Eastern Europe and Palestine are in need; that the Central Relief Committee, of which the Chicago committee is a part, is the only organization which can and must continue to help those institutions. Everybody present promised co-operation.

Chicago Jews will thus continue to be among those who support the theological seminaries of Slobodka, Telz, Lomza, Ponevez, Mir, and dozens of smaller seminaries, and hundreds of Talmud Torahs in Eastern Europe and Palestine, which the Jews there cannot themselves maintain.

Mr. Howrich delivered a complete and detailed report on the activities of

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the Chicago Joint Relief Committee since its inception. He read the auditor's report of the income and expenditures of the office during that time. Those present fully approved the report and pledged themselves to co-operate in further relief work.

A committee of nine was at once appointed to administer the office in co-operation with Mr. Horwich. The committee will consist of three members from the Theological college and three members from the United Orthodox Congregations; the remaining three are to be appointed by the chairman.

Here are a few facts and figures which may be of interest to you. They are taken from Mr. Horwich's report and from the auditor's report.

The total income of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee from December, 1914, to December, 1923, was \$3,328,920.59. The administrative expenses during that time were \$109,131.11. The year 1920 was the best year the Chicago Joint Relief Committee ever had. It raised \$1,065,880.91 that year, while during the

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preceding year, 1923, it raised only \$74,554.50. The expenses last year were \$7,406.75. A good deal more money could have been raised last year if proper co-operation had been obtained and if all the pledged contributions had been paid.

It cost the Chicago Joint Relief Committee about three and three-eighths per cent to raise a sum exceeding three million dollars. The Chicago office, besides raising money for relief, was also busy sending food to Russia and other places, and giving out information about conditions across the sea.

Only one man went to Europe at the expense of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee. That man was Mr. Samuel Neueleff. His trip cost \$3,400. Mr. B. Horwich paid his own way. The cost of the trips of Judge Harry M. Fisher and Julius Sauitsky were covered by the Joint Distribution Committee. Fisher's trip cost \$5,500--\$3,500 was paid by the Joint Distribution Committee and \$2,000 by private subscriptions. He has done important work and deserves our thanks. Sauitsky was a member of a group, which had been favorably mentioned

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1924.

by Dr. Bogen.

The Joint Relief Committee, to whom all the money contributed by American Jews for relief is turned over, received \$56,213,335.20 and distributed \$52,493,335.22 in forty-one countries. The sum of \$3,720,000 has been assigned for further work. Seven million dollars, out of the fifty-six million, was spent in Palestine, the Jewish population of which constitutes one per cent of the Jewish sufferers in the entire "progrom and war territory". Palestine has thus received fourteen per cent of the entire sum spent on relief. The money was distributed there in the following manner:

General Relief.30%
Medical help10%
Reconstruction.25%
Children15%
Culture	2%

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1924.

Every Jew will rejoice at the publication of these figures. We hope that even those Zionists who complain about the relief work, for personal reasons, or because they are overenthusiastic about the Zionist ideal, will also be satisfied.

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee shares with the American Jews the blessings showered upon us by the Jews across the sea who have received help. The committee has done its work brilliantly; it has helped to keep up the spirit of the Jews in the pogrom-and war-suffering countries. The Chicago Jews, for whom it does this noble work, are proud of it.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 28, 1924.

FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE
CHARITIES; JULIUS ROSENWALD PROUD OF THE
UNITY AMONG CHICAGO JEWRY

Last night, over four hundred Jewish men and women attended the annual banquet and meeting of the [United] Jewish Charities of Chicago, given in the ballroom of the Hotel La Salle, Rabbi [Louis] Mann was the speaker of the evening. Julius Rosenwald presided.

Mr. Alfred K. Foreman, treasurer of the Jewish Charities, reported that the expenditures of the organization during the past year, which ended December 1, amounted to \$1,211,726.89; there remained in the treasury \$566.77. The endowment fund is more than \$80,000. Only the interest on the money was used by the various institutions which are affiliated with the Jewish Charities.

Mr. Louis Kahn, chairman of the research bureau, in his report lamented the fact that only eleven thousand out of fifty thousand Jewish children in Chicago

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receive a religious education. He declared that the Jewish Charities has undertaken to see that more Jewish children receive a religious education. With that end in view, Dr. Dushkin was appointed to work out the necessary regulations in co-operation with the directors of the various educational institutions.

Rabbi Mann declared, in a speech that was enthusiastically applauded, that charity among Jews of all classes is nurtured by our religion. He urged that our youth be encouraged to take part in the charity work "because this work can also serve as a means of attracting them to our faith".

Mr. Rosenwald said, among other things, that the amalgamation of the Orthodox Charity Federation and the Associated Hebrew Charities has brought the Chicago Jews closer together, a fact of which "the entire American Jewry can be proud". Mr. Rosenwald appealed to the subscribers who are behind in payment of their dues to settle their debts "so that we can do more and better work in the field of Jewish Charity in Chicago". Mr. Rosenwald also spoke about the

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founding of new institutions, which are not approved by the Jewish Charities.

The entire audience, acting upon a proposal made by Judge [H. M.] Fisher, stood up to honor Mr. Rosenwald "who has done so much toward building a United Jewry in Chicago".

The annual meeting also adopted a few amendments to the constitution regarding the status of the institutions. The meeting also ratified the decisions of the directors of the Jewish Charities for the past two years, up to December 1, 1923.

The election of the following officials for the coming year was announced: Julius Rosenwald, honorary president; Charles Rubin, president; Sol Klein, first vice-president; James Davis, second vice-president; Alfred K. Foreman, treasurer; Louis Kahn, executive director, and Marcy Berger, secretary.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1924.

[MEETING TONIGHT OF UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES]

The leaders and members of the United [Jewish] Charities will gather tonight at an annual meeting. A report will be given on the activities of the first year since the amalgamation; it has been a successful year financially as well as otherwise. Some progress has been made spiritually and morally. Today, the leaders of the United Jewish Charities understand that they are not only directors of a philanthropic organization but also representatives of a Jewish community, and as such, it is their duty to take care of Jewish education in Chicago. I do not have the slightest doubt that Jewish education in Chicago will see better days than it has ever seen before.

However, this is true as far as the education of the young Orthodox generation is concerned, but what about the education of the young Reform generation? Do the Reform Jews still believe that the Sunday school is the correct Jewish educational institution?

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1924.

[MEETING TONIGHT OF UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

The leaders and members of the United [Jewish] Charities will gather tonight at an annual meeting. A report will be given on the activities of the first year since the amalgamation; it has been a successful year financially as well as otherwise. Some progress has been made spiritually and morally. Today, the leaders of the United Jewish Charities understand that they are not only directors of a philanthropic organization but also representatives of a Jewish Community, and as such, it is their duty to take care of Jewish education in Chicago. I do not have the slightest doubt that Jewish education in Chicago will see better days than it has ever seen before.

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generation? Do the Reform Jews still believe that the Sunday school is the correct Jewish educational institution?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1924.

ATTEND TONIGHT'S MEETING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

The Jews who take an interest in Jewish community life, should be present tonight at the Hotel La Salle, at the annual meeting of the United Jewish Charities, which will begin with a fish dinner. If our Jews want to have any influence upon the Charities, they should attend a meeting at least once a year and show that they are interested in the activity of the United Jewish Charities. If a hundred so-called German Jews attend this annual meeting, then at least three hundred of our Jews should attend the meeting because we form the great majority in the community and no one should be able to say that we do not evidence any interest in the greatest Jewish undertaking of the Community--the United Jewish Charities. Every prominent Jew of the West and Northwest Sides should be present at tonight's meeting because the most important undertaking of Jewish Chicago is involved. The leaders of the Charities will pay more attention to our Jews if they take part in the meeting of the Charities.

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Both sides will [more] easily arrive at an understanding if the leaders of the Charities begin to show more consideration for our Jews.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1924.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET AND MEETING OF THE
UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES

by

D. Loebner

It is a physical impossibility for all the subscribers and friends of the United Jewish Charities of Chicago to attend the meeting and annual banquet next Sunday evening at the Hotel La Salle. The hall is not large enough to accommodate everybody. We believe, however, that the absent subscribers will be present in spirit; otherwise, they would not be subscribers.

The banquet will begin at six-thirty and the meeting at eight o'clock. The tables will be pushed close to each other, after the banquet is over, to make room for those who did not want to or could not attend the banquet, and for those who could not obtain a place at the banquet.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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No money collection will be made. A report will be given on the activity of the [United] Jewish Charities of Chicago. Some amendments to the constitution of the central charity organization will be proposed. Directors for the various institutions will be elected. It will be an interesting meeting. The more Jews there are present at that meeting, the greater will be the benefit to the Jewish community of Chicago.

This is the place to remind you once more that the Jewish Charities of Chicago provides funds for two hospitals, two orphan homes, the Winfield Sanitarium, the Chicago Consumptive Relief Society, the Home Finding Society, the Social Service Bureau, the Jewish Free Employment Bureau, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the Jewish department of the Oak Forest Home for the Incurably Sick, as well as some of our educational institutions. Its annual budget amounts to [Translator's note: the amount is not clear]. What Jew who has benefited from God's mercy, will refuse to contribute his share to the Jewish Charities of Chicago if the right people approach him

CHICAGO PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1924.

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properly?

The annual banquet and meeting of the Jewish Charities of Chicago surely reminds you of your duty to provide for the poor, sick, lonely, and helpless widows, orphans, and old people. Get ready then for the signal which will be given at the meeting for the beginning of a campaign to raise the funds necessary to keep up the institutions whose names I have mentioned. All those who are not subscribers, all the subscribers who are behind in their dues, and all the regular subscribers--they all should open wide their hearts and pocketbooks and give generously to the charity drive.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1924.

[BUILD A CHICAGO COLONY IN PALESTINE]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Let all small and large Jewish groups in Chicago who raise money for building activities in Palestine--let all those who want to help Palestine, redouble their efforts because, very soon, they will have the opportunity of spending their money the way they want to spend it. The Chicago Zionists will conduct the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] campaign this year under the slogan "Build a Chicago colony in Palestine." Every group of Chicago Jews which is interested in the building of Palestine will have plenty to do. It will be able to conduct its entire activity toward a definite purpose: Build a Chicago colony in Palestine. Mrs. Press, the chairwoman of the Volunteers of Zion, tells me that her society has now on hand a large sum of money for Palestine, and that she does not know what to do with the money. Let the volunteers of Zion wait until the plans to build the Chicago colony in Palestine are definitely formulated. They will then

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1924.

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know what to do with the money. For the present, let them continue to raise money because large sums of money will be needed later.

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The Sentinel, Volumes 51-52. Week of August 10, 1923, Page 16.

Four hundred and thirteen thousand, one hundred and seventy-six dollars (\$413,176) were spent in fourteen Southern states by the Julius Rosenwald fund for Negro rural schools during the year ending June 30.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1924.

CHICAGO IN PALESTINE

(Editorial)

We already have in Palestine a colony called "Balfouria," to perpetuate the name of Balfour, who gave the Zionist organization a Magna Charta in Palestine. It is very likely that within a short time we will have colonies in Palestine which will bear foreign names, names of people and cities that have done something for Palestine. It was, therefore, a very good idea of the leaders of the Chicago Zionists to propose that the Chicago Jews should grant to the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist] the necessary means to establish a colony in Palestine which will be called "Chicago".

The Keren Hayesod and the National Fund now have sufficient land in Palestine to settle many Halutzim. The valley of Israel is not yet colonized because the Keren Hayesod doesn't have enough money to carry

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out its colonization plans. The Keren Hayesod will begin at once to execute those plans if the Chicago Jews give it a substantial sum of money for that purpose. The Keren Hayesod workers of Chicago think that it would be advisable to make an agreement with Dr. Chaim Weizmann that one-half of the Keren Hayesod monies raised in Chicago during this year's campaign should go to the regular budget, and the other half toward the establishment of a Chicago colony.

We do not believe that this plan can be realized. Chicago is not a small town, it is one of the six great cities of the world. A Chicago colony in Palestine should be a large colony or the nucleus of a large colony, which can later on develop into a large settlement, perhaps a city. The Chicago Jews cannot build a village in Palestine and call it "Chicago," if they are going to build a Chicago colony in Palestine. This will sound like a bad joke. Chicago Jews must build something substantial. They must get ready to build a large colony, for which purpose a great deal of money will be

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1924.

needed--at least two million dollars.

We, therefore, propose the following plan: Let the Chicago Jews, through the Chicago Keren Hayesod, pledge themselves to raise the sum of two million dollars during the next four or five years. This sum of money should be spent exclusively for the building of a large colony in Palestine which will be called "Chicago". The Chicago colony should correspond in greatness to the city of Chicago in America, which means that just as Chicago is one of the greatest cities in America, so the Chicago colony in Palestine should be one of the greatest colonies in Palestine. With two million dollars, one can settle at least fifteen hundred Halutzim, which means three or five thousand people.

Let the other large cities in America do the same thing. Let the Jews of all the large cities in America establish colonies in Palestine, in proportion to the greatness of their cities. The result of this activity

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1924.

will be that during the next few years, thirty or forty new, large Jewish colonies will spring up in Palestine. This method will make it easier for the Keren Hayesod to raise money for constructive work, and will lay the foundation for a sound, economic Jewish development in Palestine.

The monies which the Chicago Jews will give to the Keren Hayesod for the establishment of a Chicago colony, should not be a donation to the Halutzim but should represent a sinking fund which will be repaid over a period of years. We believe that during the next fifteen years, there will be raised in America not less than sixty million dollars for the Keren Hayesod, that is to say, four million dollars a year. After the fifteen years have passed, the Keren Hayesod won't have to beg for money. It will be able to withdraw the capital which it invested in Palestine during these fifteen years, and with this capital it will be able to continue building. It will be able to increase its activity after the first few years because each year it will get back a part of its capital through the sinking fund.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1924.

There is also a psychological element involved in our proposal. A Chicago Jew does not give as much as he can--he gives as little as he can when he is asked to give money for Palestine. His attitude, however, would be different if one were to approach him with a plea to give money to establish a Chicago colony in Palestine, which will perpetuate the name of Chicago in Palestine. The name of Chicago is dear to him; it is the name of a city where his luck changed for the better, a city which gave him an opportunity to rise in the world. This is an approach of an intimate nature. The Chicago Jew is asked, as it were, to shoot two birds with one stone: to give money to build Palestine, which will mean to give money to perpetuate the name of a city which is near and dear to him. The task of the Keren Hayesod in Chicago will be a hundred times easier if it is able to specify for what purpose the money raised is being used. One must be capable of thinking abstractly in order to give money to a country. One does not have to think abstractly to give money for a colony--everybody can understand that. We believe that money will be given for this purpose even by

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1934.

those Chicago Jews who care nothing about Zionism.

A large colony is made up not only of houses and barns, but also of public institutions, religious, social, and so on. Chicago has groups of Jewish men and women who will be willing to build a synagogue, a school, a library, or a clubhouse in the Chicago colony. This will stimulate the work of the Keren Hayesod.

We are going to build a Chicago colony in Palestine.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1924.

THE DRIVING FORCE IN JEWISH LIFE

(Editorial)

A few days ago, we discussed the remarkable fact that two well-known leaders of American Jewry, Mr. Louis Marshall and Judge Julian W. Mack, had received a cold welcome in Chicago. Both came to the Chicago Jews with an important message. Both made a warm appeal in behalf of two important movements, but the Chicago Jews did not respond to their appeal. The Chicago Jews have great respect for Louis Marshall and for Judge Mack. The Chicago Jews have the utmost confidence in these two men, but, just the same, the Chicago Jews did not respond when these men came to Chicago to appeal for the support of movements which are very dear to them.

We cannot say that the blame lies with the organizers of the meeting at which Mr. Marshall and Judge Mack spoke. The men who organized those meetings are

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1924.

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serious men, who are entirely devoted to the ideal which they repre-

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sent. Nor can we say that the Chicago Jews, who are known all over

the world for their philanthropy, suddenly became misers. Every week, small groups of Jews in Chicago raise large sums of money for Jewish community purposes. The Chicago Jews give, in answer to an appeal, and there is no reason to assume that they have suddenly become misers. Why, then, did they not respond to the appeals of these two great and influential leaders? We are able to give and we will give a clear answer to this question, although we know that many people will not agree with us.

The masses, rather than the classes, are the driving force of Jewish life in America, and the masses have their own conception of Jewish movements, Jewish tasks, and Jewish duties. Mr. Louis Marshall came to Chicago to appeal for support of the million-dollar fund of the Jewish Theological Seminary, an institution which serves the spiritual and religious interests of a certain class of Jews in America, but does not serve the spiritual and religious

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interests of the masses. The masses did not respond because they are

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not interested, because the movement Mr. Marshall represents, does not have their sympathy. More money can be raised, if needed, at a meeting

of the board of directors of a West Side Talmud Torah than Mr. Marshall raised for the Theological Seminary, from a group of two hundred wealthy Jews at a banquet at the Covenant Club. If Mr. Marshall had come to Chicago to appeal for a Talmud Torah fund, he would have received a hundred thousand dollars. If he had come to Chicago to appeal for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization], he would have received two hundred thousand dollars. He received only a few thousand dollars because he made an appeal in behalf of something in which the masses are not interested. Had the people who organized the meeting and banquet for Mr. Marshall known something of Jewish mass psychology, had they known that the masses give only when the masses give, they would not have troubled Mr. Marshall to come to Chicago and they would not have organized the banquet.

We can say the same thing about Judge Mack. Jews are either Zionists, sympathetic

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to Zionism, or they are not. The Jews who are sympathetic to Zionism

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give money to the Keren Hayesod and the Jews who are not sympathetic

to Zionism, will not give money for Palestine even if the appeal is

made by the Palestine Development Society, which promises them a return of their capital plus interest on their investment. The Jew who is interested in Palestine because he is sympathetic to Zionism, gives money to the Keren Hayesod and does not expect to receive any interest, while the Jew who is not interested in Palestine, will not be made into a lover of Zion by a promise that he will receive interest on his investment in Palestine.

Many Orthodox rabbis who do not receive one-third of the salaries the Reform rabbis get, gave relatively large sums for Palestine, during the last Keren Hayesod campaign in Chicago. The largest sum given by a Reform rabbi was thirty dollars, when Judge Mack made his appeal for investments in Palestine. This situation is characteristic.

Had Judge Mack come to Chicago to make an appeal for the Keren Hayesod, he would

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have raised two hundred thousand dollars, although the Keren Hayesod does not promise anyone dividends. He received very little because he came to appeal for a movement with which the masses are not in sympathy.

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The Jewish leaders of Chicago will know what they have to do in the future.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

ABOUT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF OUR COMMUNITY CHARITIES

by

J. Loebner

The annual banquet and meeting of the Chicago Jewish Charities will take place on Sunday evening, January 27, at the Hotel La Salle. The banquet will begin at six-thirty. Those who cannot be present at the banquet, are invited to attend the meeting, which will begin at eight o'clock at the same place. There will be no collection speech, as is the usual custom at such meetings. This meeting will be, however, a signal for the opening of the campaign to raise the funds necessary to run this central charity organization. There are subscribers who are behind in their pledges, there are people who are not subscribers, and there are the regular subscribers--they all have to open their hearts and pocketbooks and give generously to charity. All have to be reminded of the sacred duty they have of providing for our poor, sick, lonely, and helpless widows and orphans, our old men and old women. You will be called upon to do your share of this noble work.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1924.

The Chicago Jewish Charities provide funds to the following institutions: two hospitals, two old people's homes, two orphan homes, Winfield Sanitarium, Chicago Consumptive Relief Society, Home Finding Society, Social Service Bureau, Jewish Free Employment Bureau, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, and the Jewish department at Oak Forest. The Chicago Jewish Charities also contribute to the support of some of our educational institutions. Its annual budget is about one million two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, which sum must be raised.

Make all your arrangements to be present at the meeting on Sunday evening, January 27, at the Hotel La Salle. You will find there the most prominent, active, and respected Jewish men and women of our community. You will hear reports on the work of the Chicago Jewish Charities. You will help to elect directors for each of the above-mentioned institutions which are affiliated with the central charity organization, and which receive from it funds for their maintenance.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1924.

[NO SUPPORT GIVEN MARSHALL AND MACK]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Chicago Jews could have treated Mr. Louis Marshall better when he was here to make an appeal for the million-dollar drive for the Shachter Seminary. They could also have treated Judge Julian M. Mack better when he came here to make an appeal for the Palestine Development Company. Ten conservative Jewish congregations of Chicago could easily have given Mr. Louis Marshall fifty thousand dollars for the million-dollar fund of the above-mentioned institution, and Judge Mack should not have left Chicago without fifty thousand dollars for the Palestine Development Company, which certainly does constructive work in Palestine, and which would have been able to do a lot more if it had the necessary funds. The Palestine Development Company guarantees principal and interest to the investor so that no one loses anything by investing a few dollars in the Palestine Development Company.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1924.

I am sorry that the two Jewish leaders left Chicago dissatisfied and disappointed. Both leaders deserved better treatment from the Chicago Jews.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1924.

TO PUT OUR CHARITIES
UPON A FIRM FOUNDATION
by
J. Loebner

The Jews of Chicago should get ready to contribute to the treasury of the Chicago Jewish Charities the sum of money it needs to go on with its work, now that we are through with the various tag days, big and little drives, in behalf of this or that organization, of this or that institution. During the coming year, the Chicago Jewish Charities will need more money because its management intends to spend much more than seventy thousand dollars for Jewish education. Mr. James Davis is responsible for the statement that the Chicago Jewish Charities will do what is right for the religious education of the Jewish children of our city, and this means an expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars a year, and perhaps more.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1924.

No organization or institution should embark on a drive for funds now. The Chicago Jewish Charities has much more work to do this year than last. It has to put its subscription books in order; it has to make sure of an annual contribution from every Chicago Jew who can afford to give. You will soon be called upon to participate in this noble work. Get ready to give a proper response.

WPA

Forward, June 27, 1923.

Chicago must raise not less than \$5,000 for the Medem Fund. This is the decision of the representatives of all Chicago labor organizations, which was accepted at the special conference, Wednesday night, at Douglas Workmen's school, 1224 S. Albany Ave.

At this conference, delegates of various bodies of Chicago were present. The organizations represented were the United Hebrew Trades, the Amalgamated, the International, the Capmakers, the Workmen's Circle, the Verband, the Forward Association, the Bund Relief Organization in Chicago, the Evanston Club, and many others. The initiative of the movements was in the City Central Workmen's Circle. The conference listened to a report by Comrade G. Ziebert, the delegate from Poland, who acquainted those present with the exact plan and all information regarding the Medem Fund, and suggested organizing a special committee in Chicago, which would carry on the campaign for the Chicago Medem Fund. The chairman of the conference, Comrade S. P. Kramer, accepted Comrade Ziebert's proposal, and a special Medem's Committee, which all organizations present approved, was immediately formed. The committee, at its first session, adopted several important resolutions concerning the work of raising \$5,000 for the Medem Fund.

Forward, June 27, 1923.

The Medem Committee also, at the same session, appointed an Executive Board of seven members. S. P. Kramer was appointed chairman, Louis Benenson, treasurer, Comrade B. Smaliard, secretary. The remaining four members of the Executive Board are: A. Kalish, Dr. Z. Lorber, John Mill, and Bialia, of the International.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 1, 1923.

\$2,736,629.75 RAISED IN DRIVE FOR JEWISH CHARITY

The sum of \$2,736,629.75 was raised in the charity drive, which was brought to a close yesterday in high spirits at headquarters, 237 Plymouth Court. The \$2,500,000 goal was exceeded. "One hundred thousand dollars more is expected from Chicago businessmen who are now on the road," said the chairman of the drive, Jacob M. Loeb.

This is the greatest sum of money that was ever raised in Chicago in such a short time for the purpose of local charity. It is also the greatest sum of money hitherto collected for Jewish charity in any city in America, including New York.

Mr. Loeb was heartily congratulated when he announced the great collection.

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The fund will go toward the building of a nurses' home for the Michael Reese Hospital, enlargement of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, and a branch of the Hebrew Institute in the Lawndale District.

In behalf of his committee Mr. Loeb expressed gratitude to the Jewish Courier for its encouragement and moral support of the drive for Jewish charity in Chicago.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 1, 1923.

SUCCESSFUL DRIVE--ALL HONOR TO JACOB M. LOEB

(Editorial in English)

The \$2,500,000 drive launched in Chicago in behalf of the Jewish Charities is now over. The amount of money raised exceeds the quota. The volunteers have gone over the top.

A remarkable achievement, this, for which Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, chairman of the drive, deserves the gratitude of us all. Mr. Loeb's marvelous energy, his influence, his faith in the Jewish masses, and the latter's favorable disposition to the issue and trust in his leadership brought about the success of the campaign. The money raised will be used to establish and improve several important institutions of the city, but not that alone. There will be permanent monuments as well of the enterprise and will of the Chicago Jewish community.

All honor to whom honor is due--to Mr. Loeb and his co-workers in the Drive.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1923.

SHALL THE MACHINERY OF THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION BE JUNKED

(Editorial in English)

It was recently announced that the Joint Distribution Committee will give up its activities on December 21st., 1923. The announcement, as it read, was interpreted by all as the final dissolution of the American Jewish Relief Organization, one of the most efficient organizations the American Jews have ever created. The dissolution of the organization was at once reconsidered by leading Jewish social workers in this country, who have been instrumental in building it up and who know well that it can still render good services, although not especially engaged in relief activities. It can serve domestic purposes; it can be instrumental in placing our home philanthropies on a sounder basis, and it should not be dissolved. Our leading social workers have lost no time in convening a conference in Washington, D. C., to consider their problem in its entirety, and according to a Washington dispatch to the

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1923.

Courier of yesterday's date, the budget committee of the National Conference of Jewish Social Service has brought a report in which it has recommended that the Joint Distribution Committee shall not be dissolved, but shall undertake to serve as a collecting agency for our national organizations. In short, our social workers recommend that the machinery of the relief organization should not be scrapped.

The representatives of the Hias, of the Jewish National Hospital, of the Consumptive Relief Society of Denver, and of the Consumptive Relief Association of California have proposed that a permanent committee of representatives of national organizations be established, and that this committee co-operate with the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, to work out a plan to be submitted to the next conference regarding the preservation of the relief organization machinery as established in 1915.

We hope that the social workers and representatives of the national organizations

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1923.

will succeed in carrying out their plan in convincing the leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee not to scrap the relief organization machinery. It is of vast importance that this organization machinery continue to serve domestic needs, for the time has come to centralize our home philanthropies, especially as far as they are of a national character. The survival of the relief organization, as an organization to serve domestic needs, will mean the centralization of our national philanthropies, and it will also mean economy of energy and money. At present each and every one of our national organizations has its own emissaries, its own collectors, its own solicitors, and its own money getting machinery. The Hias, for instance, pays as high as sixty per cent commission to collectors. The Consumptive Relief of Denver pays thirty-five per cent and more. The Consumptive Relief Association of California also pays from thirty-five to fifty per cent for all collections. In many cases organizations pay as high as sixty or seventy-five per cent for solicitations of funds. The average is probably fifty per cent everywhere. If a million dollars a year are collected for our people in this country for national

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1923.

institutions, exactly one-half million dollars goes into the pockets of the collectors. The best part of this million and one-half dollars can be saved for the institutions for which they are collected, if there were a central agency to collect these moneys. We believe that a collecting agency would not only serve the purposes of national philanthropic institutions, but also serve the purposes of the national, educational, and intellectual institutions, such as the various rabbinical seminaries, historical societies, the Jewish Publication Society, and similar organizations. It will do away with the middleman between the donor and the institution. The middleman is not necessary at all. Only a central collecting agency will make them superfluous. The middleman is by no means a moral or financial asset to the institution. In many cases he is a burden to them and in many cases he only creates scandal because he is not always the best type of man and the best type of Jew. He is often honest and often dishonest, and it can be done away with, it should

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1923.

be eliminated.

The relief organizations never spent more than twenty per cent on the collections of moneys, and this twenty per cent, too, was not paid to middlemen, emissaries, or collectors. This represents the cost of organization, officers, stenographers, etc. If the Joint Distribution Committee were to be turned into a collecting agency for national institutions, the middlemen would be cut out immediately and the cost of raising and distributing the funds would not exceed two per cent, instead of seventy-five per cent. Besides, there would be no duplication of work and no duplication of effort. It is, therefore, obvious that our Social Workers are right when they insist that the Joint Distribution Committee be turned into a national collecting agency, for such an agency is an absolute necessity. It is hard to establish one, but if there is one already in existence, it should be made a power for good in the life of our people in this country.

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

EZRATH TORAH AND CENTRAL RELIEF

(Editorial)

At the annual meeting of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis in Lakewood, Rabbi Rosenberg of New York issued a detailed report on the work of the Ezrath Torah [an organization assisting European rabbis] and proposed that an attempt be made to consolidate it, inasmuch as this is, after all, the only organization doing something concrete for the advancement of Torah in Eastern Europe and in other parts of the world.

The Central Relief Committee has certainly done a great deal for the European seminaries and for the advancement of the Torah, but had it not been for the work of the Ezrath Torah, many rabbis and their families would have surely starved to death.

Rabbi Rosenberg is right in demanding that the Ezrath Torah be so consolidated

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as to remain a permanent and productive organization for the next ten years. The fate of the Central Relief Committee has not been determined as yet. The wish of the leaders of this committee, that it be maintained even if the Joint Distribution Committee is dissolved, may or may not be fulfilled, since its maintenance does not depend on the leaders alone. If the Central Relief Committee in America should disintegrate, which is not so very **improbable**, then the furtherance of Torah will depend solely upon the Ezrath Torah, and for that reason the Ezrath Torah must become so consolidated that, in case of need, it should be able to continue at least in part the work of the Central Relief Committee.

We maintain that the preservation of the Ezrath Torah is an absolute necessity, not only from a purely religious and philanthropic standpoint but also from a political one.

If the Joint Distribution Committee dissolves, the People's Relief Committee will not. The radical elements in the American Jewry will undoubtedly continue

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

to succor their radical comrades in Eastern and Central Europe, and should the Central Relief Committee, despite the ardent wish of its leaders, be unable to maintain its organization, the conservative and Orthodox elements of our people in Europe will meet with difficulties. The radical institutions will exist and blossom, while the Orthodox institutions will disintegrate, with the result that radicalism will be the dominating force in the Jewish life of Europe. That would be a misfortune, both spiritually and politically, for the Jews there. In order to avert this catastrophe, an attempt must be made to place the Ezrath Torah on a solid foundation and in a position not only to carry on its work but also to take over a portion of the work that has been until now carried on by the Central Relief Committee.

There are various ways and means of accomplishing this. First of all, the rabbis of America must induce the synagogues, as organizations, to do their duty. Let every synagogue, whether small or large, make an annual contribution of twenty-five dollars to the Ezrath Torah. Second, let every synagogue have a permanent Ezrath Torah committee. Third, let the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, which

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is somewhat influential in this country, organize a membership drive throughout America with a view to obtaining one hundred thousand permanent members for the Ezrath Torah. We believe that there are in America one hundred thousand Orthodox Jews who are willing to contribute from two to ten dollars a year for the purpose of that organization. This seems to us to be the only possibility to develop the Ezrath Torah and enable it to function in a respectable manner. We believe that the rabbis of this country agree in the idea of consolidating the Ezrath Torah, even if, unfortunately, they are not exerting any effort for its realization. They should be among the foremost to work for a larger Ezrath Torah, yet they are not doing enough in this direction.

This year the main work of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis should be directed toward the development of the Ezrath Torah, for the duty of the rabbis in this country is not only to speak for a larger Ezrath Torah, but also to do some work. They must establish in every city of America permanent Ezrath Torah committees, and they must be the leaders of this movement, for if the rabbis will not work for

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 13, 1923.

this cause with life and soul, who will?

We can assure the worthy rabbis that as soon as they begin this work, they will find many assistants. Their greatest support will come from the Jewish press, which understands the importance of this undertaking and will do everything it can to enlighten the public on this problem and induce it to do its duty.

The rabbis, however, must take the initiative, since in a matter of Torah, they must act as leaders and spokesmen, thus setting a good example for the laymen.

If the rabbis in America approach the question tactfully and energetically, we do not doubt that a year from today we shall have a larger and more efficient Ezrath Torah than the one we have at present.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 11, 1923.

CHICAGO ORTHODOXY FOR \$2,500,000 DRIVE

At a meeting held last evening in the Hebrew Theological College, by rabbis and synagogue presidents, a resolution to support the \$2,500,000 Drive was passed after a heated debate. The rabbis promised they would appeal tomorrow in their synagogues for large contributions for the new Jewish charitable fund in Chicago.

During the debate, the necessity for a large Mt. Sinai Hospital was emphasized. Morris Kurtzeon, Dr. Lewison, and a few rabbis spoke in behalf of the hospital.

Simultaneously it was highly recommended that the Jewish spirit prevail in the educational system of the new Hebrew Institute Branch in the Lawndale district.

The resolution to support the \$2,500,000 Drive was proposed by Rabbi Ephram Epstein, who stressed the importance of the great charitable undertaking in Chicago. Rabbi Saul Silber supported the resolution. By this resolution, the Chicago Orthodoxy has officially declared itself in favor of the Drive.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 11, 1923.

A committee was authorized to submit a copy of this important resolution to the chairman of the Drive, Mr. Jacob M. Loeb.

Rabbi Judah L. Gordon, dean of Chicago Rabbis, attended this meeting.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

VAST THRONG AT AUDITORIUM CHEER OPENING
OF CHARITY DRIVE

(In English)

More than a million and a half dollars was pledged inside of a little more than an hour last Sunday night at the opening in the Auditorium of the drive for \$2,500,000 for Jewish charity and institutional work in Chicago.

The largest sum was contributed by Julius Rosenwald, who handed Jacob M. Loeb, presiding at the meeting, a check for \$150,000, and followed it up with another for \$5,000 to establish a memorial fund for the late Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Sinai Congregation.

Among other large subscriptions were \$50,000 each from Edward Katzinger and

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

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I M Maurice L. Rothschild, \$30,000 each from A. D. Lasker, Albert H.

IV Loeb, Max Straus, and Simon W. Straus, and \$25,000 each from

Max Epstein, Harry Hart, Max Hart, and Samuel J. T. Straus.

Twenty-thousand-dollar contributions were received from the Selz family and the Spiegel family. Henry Friend and Herman Mollner each gave \$10,000. All the contributions were made payable over three years.

Mr. Loeb made an eloquent appeal for subscriptions at last night's meeting and Dr. Louis L. Mann, successor to Dr. Hirsch, made his first public address in Chicago.

Judge Henry Horner, Judge Harry M. Fisher, and General Abel Davis, spoke next.

Jacob M. Loeb's speech, that helped loosen the purse strings of the assembled

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I M at the Auditorium, was as follows:

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

"It is my lot to welcome this large, this magnificent audience. I approach my task with diffidence but not without courage. You are thrice welcome.

"In the name of those Jews who have and give freely, I welcome you as fellow donors. They feel the blessedness of service. They know the rewards of sacrifice. They give not only because they would relieve others, but because they would be true to themselves. They invite you to share with them in the inestimable joy of giving.

"In the name of those Jews who lack and need, I welcome you as beneficent friends. Some lie sick and suffering. Fevers are consuming them. Others

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

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want only opportunity for the physical and cultural training which

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is already yours. Not by their gratitude, but by your own self-esteem

will you be repaid. They are crying out to you, that you may not be degraded when you pass judgment on yourselves.

"In the name of high-minded leaders among non-Jews, I welcome you as enlightened instructors. They have tried but so far failed to teach the lessons and value of unstinted giving. Their eyes are upon you tonight. We are to be an example for them and theirs to emulate. They are urging you not to disappoint them.

"This is an historic event, an epoch-making evening. The United Drive for \$2,500,000, which is here being launched, is a stupendous undertaking. No one realizes that this is so better than those responsible for promoting it. More is being asked of the Jewish community at one time than ever before.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

But never before was so much needed, never before was a cause so worthy. We are to build a Nurses' Home and Training School, a new Mount Sinai Hospital and new branches for the Jewish People's Institute. Are we driving for just cold stone, brick and mortar? No! We are to build a new Jewish community, a new Jewishness. We are providing for the future. We are protecting the homes and firesides of our children's children. We are forging safeguards against revolutionism. We are raising bulwarks against anti-Semitism. We are placing a new value on the Jew, raising him in his own estimation and in that of his neighbor.

"But my task is not to tell you of our projects and their importance. That is for others more capable. You are anxiously waiting on their dulcet tones and eloquent words. I shall detain you but a moment longer: just a word. Ours may be a prolonged Drive. This will be a long meeting. Please, please, stick to the finish of both. Do this for the sake of those who have gone

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

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before, who have suffered bitterly and died because they were

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Jews. Do it for the sake of the thousands yet unborn! In the name of your forefathers and your posterity, do not quit until

we have done.

"If you won't, who will?"

The speech of Mr. Loeb was greeted with tremendous applause.

Rosa Raisa, grand opera star, and her husband, Giocama Rimini, made the evening notable from a standpoint of entertainment.

Donors to this fund, collection of which will continue during May, have the assurance that their money will be carefully conserved and expended to get the greatest results. It is not a fund to be spent at random after

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

collection. A budget for the amount already has been made out by the directors of the charities. Here are some of the items included in the budget:

Building of a nurses' home and training school at Michael Reese Hospital, and the extension of the social service from that center.

Enlarging and rebuilding Mount Sinai Hospital into an institution of 150 beds.

Establishing a new branch of the Jewish People's Institute in the Lawndale District, the Jewish population of which now numbers more than 100,000.

Carry on welfare, ethical and Americanization work among the 285,000 Jews living in the several Jewish communities of the city.

All of the activities are directed toward better health, better citizenship,

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

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and better community life, which will have its strong reaction

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on the health, citizenship, and the progress of the entire city.

The Headquarters of the Drive are at 321 Plymouth Court. Do not wait for solicitors--send in your contribution.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 6, 1923.

"HAPPY IS THE ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE POOR!"

(Editorial)

With this declaration of the psalmist, the solicitors and workers of the two and a half million dollar drive for Jewish charity in Chicago will officially open the campaign tonight at the great mass meeting in the Auditorium Theater under the chairmanship of Julius Rosenwald. This will be a historical meeting of the Jews, according to its essence and its sacred objectives. Historical, according to its essence, because by this mass action for productive Jewish charity and social needs, the great Jewish community of Chicago will manifest for the first time solidarity and a united front on the field of social activity and moral progress of Jewish communal life; historical, according to its objectives, because this enterprise of the people will set an example of productive and grandiose social activity for all Jewish communities of America, which seek to improve the health,

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 6, 1923.

the spiritual life, and the social progress of the Jewish citizen through a good education.

The two and a half million dollar campaign has in view (1) to build a nurses' home and training school for the Michael Reese Hospital, (2) to enlarge and reconstruct the Mt. Sinai Hospital, (3) to establish a branch of the Jewish People's Institute in the Lawndale District, where nearly half of the Chicago Jews live, and to enlarge the institute on Wood Street, (4) to improve the Jewish institutions and to carry on, on a large scale the movement for the moral progress and Americanization of the Jewish citizenry.

The task of the workers of the drive, headed by Jacob M. Loeb, consists of the most important objectives, which the community leaders are obligated to carry out. Tonight's mass meeting at the Auditorium, which will be addressed by Rabbi Dr. Louis Mamm, of Sinai Temple, Judges [Henry] Horner, [Harry M.] Fisher, and General Abel Davis, should strike the signal for the grand

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 6, 1923.

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charitable movement, which will function during the entire month of May and will bring countless advantages and many blessings to the Jewish community of Chicago.

The duties of the community to the local social needs, to the poor of this city, who have been neglected due to the campaigns for the war sufferers, must now be renewed and carried through with doubled energy and inspiration by all classes of Jews, by Orthodox and Reform, by Zionists, by the rich and by the masses, because the work is nationalistic, and for the good of all, and every Chicago Jew must contribute his share, his will, his energy, and his means.

The greatest Jewish opera singers, Rosa Raisa and Giacomo Rimini, with their appealing voices and divine songs will accompany the sentiments of the Jewish hearts, the mute melodies of the Jewish soul for the ideal of brotherly love and justice.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 6, 1923.

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Tonight the Auditorium should be overcrowded with devoted, generous, and sacrificing Jews!

At tonight's mass meeting, the Chicago Jewish community will stand before a historical test of its maturity and ability to do productive public work. Mr. Loeb hopes and expects that the local Jews will stand the test, because on this success rests a large portion of their own present and the physical, spiritual, and cultural future of their succeeding Jewish generations.

Out to the great mass meeting in the Auditorium Theater!

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1923.

AMERICAN RELIEF TO RUSSIAN JEWS MUST NOT END, SAYS
DR. BOGAN TO COURIER

"The American relief work, which is no longer so urgent in several European countries, must not be stopped in Russia, where \$1,500,000 is needed for the reconstruction of Jewish institutions."

With these words, Dr. Bogan began his interview yesterday with a representative of the Courier. The writer of these lines met the representative of the Joint Distribution Committee, who recently returned from Russia, in the Plymouth Court headquarters of the \$2,500,000 drive, which is under the chairmanship of Jacob M. Loeb.

Dr. Bogan went on saying that "it must be understood that the Joint Distribution Committee is not the only relief institution for the rehabilitation of Jewish lives in Russia. The large part of the relief work is being carried out, on a large

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1923.

scale, by the Soviet Government itself and with its own financial means. Like the Alliance of Ukranian Jews and other organizations, we are partly helping the Russian government in its colossal work to reconstruct the Jewish institutions.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1923.

MEDITATIONS OF THE DAY

(In English)

The United Charities have made up a budget for an average family of six. It comes to one hundred and ten dollars and eighty-five cents a month. It is certainly exact in its attempt to be so. Nevertheless it exhibits but a poor conception of the social and economic problem it considers. It lists a series of expenditures which in their very expression proclaim their ludicrousness, as for instance, rent \$18, food \$14.35, spending money \$4, all on a monthly basis. A social agency should be the last to propose such an impossible program. It is a charity dole, which by no means can provide an independent living standard.

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Baseball, a national American sport, has made its seasonal bow to the public.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1923.

The English newspapers devote a great deal of space to the pastime, as if it were a major business to American life. So in fact it is with much of the population of this country. We believe, however, one may be even a hundred per cent American, of one remarks that the interest taken in the sport is altogether out of proportion to its value. A healthy body, we have long since well learnt, is as essential as a healthy mind, at least. But baseball does not serve the physical welfare of any of the fans, but only of such as play it, and of those really only the ones such as play it in moderation. We venture to say that few people outside of the youth of this country and that of one sex only take a real active interest in the play. Most of those who attend baseball games or read the progress of different clubs, and the writer of these musings admits his personal weakness in at least the latter respect, get little or nothing out of their interest. Undoubtedly there is some recreational value in the viewing of the game but we think all such value to be a minimum for the time expended on the sport. A recreational value of a much healthier or a higher kind spiritually is attained by an interest in other forms of recreation,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1923.

such as the theatre, rowing, hiking, and the like. Perhaps we are mistaken and if there be some extreme Jewish fan among our readers, we hope we may hear from him or her on that score.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1923.

TO THE CHICAGO JEWRY

by

Dr. Chaim Weizmann

In greeting the Jews of Chicago through the Daily Jewish Courier, I wish to say that I am convinced that the developments in Palestine are as normal as was to be expected. Taking into consideration the situation of the world in general, the progress that we have made in rebuilding Palestine can be compared with the progress that has been made by other nations that have recognized governments behind them, and well-established populations.

We Jews have no government to take care of us. Our people are scattered, and one-half of the Jews of the world are so utterly ruined that the burden and privilege of rebuilding Palestine falls chiefly upon the American Jewry, of which the Chicago Jewish community is a part.

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1923.

I am convinced that New York will do its duty, and I believe that Chicago will follow the example set by the great city in the East. I have come here to present the cause of Zionism to this great community. I shall present all the facts and all the obstacles and all the unpleasant details, and I am sure that the Chicago Jews will respond.

If we work systematically, and do not listen to what our opponents say or will say, we will accomplish great things for our land. In the words of Lord Herbert Samuel: "It is better to listen to what your friends tell you and to pay no attention to your enemies".

Our work is the work of peace, justice, and civilization, which will bring honor to all Jews and to all those who have assisted us in this great, but difficult task.

....In the name of the future freedom of our people, I call upon you

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 15, 1933.

conscientious Jews of Chicago. It has not been easy to bring about our historic victory: the nations of the world, among them the greatest and most powerful, have recognized our right to Palestine, i. e., our right to a free and independent future. This is the only path which leads to friendly relations between us and the rest of the world; it leads to mutual understanding, which can, in due time, put an end to our spiritual suffering.

Consider well the importance of this historic event and begin to work zealously, courageously, energetically, and willingly. The world has paid us an old debt. Now pay your debt to yourselves, to your future, to your people.

I urge you to work. I ask of you a small offering. I request that you give our great cause a few days of your time. Let the businessmen, professional men, and workers put aside their business for a few days

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1923.

and devote all of their time to the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of Zionist World Organization].

Our ideal is deeply embedded among all our people. Our people are ready and willing to participate in the rebuilding of our land and our future. Everybody must be reached. Nobody must be overlooked. Donors, volunteers, and halutzim are needed in the Keren Hayesod.

May the Keren Hayesod halutzim here strengthen the hands of our halutzim in Palestine, and also make it possible for the great numbers of halutzim who are now en route to Palestine, to reach their goal.

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of April 13, 1923, Vol. 4, p.1.

EDITORIAL.
WORKING FOR THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

The American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew University, recently organized in Chicago, promises to become an important factor in local Zionism and a guide for other American cities.

Every cultivated Jew, whether or not he believes in Zionism in its various aspects, must be stirred by the project of establishing a university in Palestine, which will draw to it the best Jewish minds of the world and which will serve to stimulate Jewish scholarly accomplishment under its own identity.

The membership of the society is limited to university graduates and those who have married such. There are enough Jewish university men and women in Chicago from which to recruit sufficient members for not only the A. S. A. H. U., but a dozen more like it. To our university men and women, who want to do something definite for the Jewish cause but who yet have held off, we suggest as an ideal medium, the American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew University.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Today, Chicago Jewry has the honor to greet a distinguished guest, the Zionist leader, Dr. Chaim Weizmann. Our eager, enthusiastic "hand shakers," who will hasten, with throbbing hearts, to the La Salle Street depot this morning to greet personally the leader of the nationalist Jews, should realize that after today's first "hand shake" with the guest, they should use the same hand on Sunday, Monday, and during the entire week for another purpose, which is far more important than a "hand shake". They should put their hands into their pockets and pull out a generous contribution for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of Zionist World Organization].

That sort of gesture will be of most benefit to the ideal which Dr. Weizmann represents, and will bring honor to Chicago with the sort of generosity of

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1923.

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which only the Jewish heart is capable.

Let our "hand shake" today with Dr. Weizmann be a pledge that on Sunday evening, in the Auditorium, and Monday evening, at the La Salle Hotel, this same Jewish hand will give a substantial check for the Keren Hayesod.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1923.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Loebner

Jewish sentiment in Chicago is determined by the community on the West Side. Most of the Jews live there and most of the institutions and synagogues of the Orthodox Jews are found there. In all matters pertaining to Judaism, the official word comes from the West Side. The smaller Jewish communities on the North Side, on the Northwest Side, and on the South Side take cognizance of what our West Siders say and co-operate in every field of Jewish endeavor for the benefit of the Orthodox Jews in Chicago.

We, therefore, welcome the branch of the Jewish Peoples Institute on the West Side, and the hospital, both of which are going to be established there. We hail the supporters of that plan, and are willing to give full support to the drive to raise the necessary funds for the erection of these institutions.

Our so-called German Jews have already gone on record as sympathizing with the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1923.

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III C enterprises of the Orthodox Jews. At the time of the merger of the two
IV charity organizations, Associated Jewish Charities and Federation of Jewish Charities, the German-Jewish element agreed to help maintain the Talmud Torahs and theological seminaries. Their present action, particularly the one in support of a kosher hospital, is additional evidence that they stand for a united Jewish community, despite the fact that they pray from a Reform prayer book, or that they do not pray at all.

Judge Harry M. Fisher says that a branch of the Jewish Peoples Institute, in the Lawndale district will, among other things, keep the Jewish youth out of the poolrooms and other nests of crime, with which the West Side and other districts are well provided.

We also need a nurses' home for the Michael Reese Hospital. Nurses are just as essential to the hospital as doctors, and the rest of the personnel.

Thus, by supporting the drive for \$2,500,000 to establish these three institutions,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1923.

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III C we are supporting ourselves; we are helping to strengthen the Orthodox

IV position in this city. All of us should be aware of this fact.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1923.

RETURNS FROM CONGREGATIONS ACHRON SHEL PESACH [PASSOVER DONATIONS]
FOR RELIEF IN EASTERN EUROPE

(In English)

Anshe Knesis Israel, 3411 Douglas Boulevard, appealed by Rabbi E. Epstein and Judge [Hugo] Pam--\$2,000; including the following contributors: Louis Romash, \$200; Sol Graff, \$200; R. Lavin's cons, \$100; Rubin Brothers, \$100.

Congregation Rodfe Zedeck, 48th and Michigan, Rabbi B. A. Daskall. Total sum raised [was] \$3,000; half [is to go] for the Relief and half for Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization].

Anshe Sholom, Ashland and Polk, Rabbi S. Silber and Max Shulman [raised] \$1,200.

Shaare Torah Anshe Maariv, Sawyer and 13th Street, Rabbi A. Cardon--\$1,000.

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Kehilath Jacob, Douglas and Hamlin, Rabbi S. Sach--\$1,000.

Beth Medrash Hagodel, St. Louis and Douglas, Rabbi E. Epstein--\$700.

Bnei Israel Englewood, 67th and Aberdeen, Rabbi Romobowsky and Mr. Golden.
Total sum raised [was] \$1,400; half [is to go] for the Relief and half for
Keren Hayesod.

Shaare Sholom, Douglas and Millard, and 1362 South Union Street (sic);
H. B. Rittman and B. J. Braunstein--\$600.

Knesis Israel, 1500 North Maplewood Avenue, Rabbi B. Z. Margolin--\$500.

Congregation Anshe Wilno, 508 South Lawndale Avenue, Rabbi H. Goldstein--\$500.

Congregation Beth Itzhok, 3411 Lawrence Avenue, Rabbi I. A. Millner--\$490.

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Atereth Israel, 1236 North Irving Avenue, I. Brooks--\$400.

Bnei Moshe, 903 South Paulina Street, Rabbi [Eisan] Budzinsky--\$400.

Anshe Lubovitch, 1500 South Clifton Park, Mendel Zevin--\$300.

Agudath Achim Anshe Hungaria, Marshfield and Polk, Rabbi M. Fisher--\$300.

Bnei Ruben, 1112 South Marshfield, Rabbi Rubenstein--\$300.

Ezras Israel, 1300 North Artesian Avenue, Rabbi Rosenblum--\$300.

Anshe Zitomar Volin, 1215 South Sawyer Avenue, Mr. Schiff--\$200.

Anshe Odessa, 1419 Hastings Avenue, Rabbi L. Kaplan--\$150.

Atereth Israel, 1230 South Millard Avenue, Rabbi Newberger--\$150.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1923.

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Mikra Kodosh Anshe Lida and Pinsk, 1320 South Lawndale Avenue,
Rabbi Rifland--\$150.

Kesher Israel, 4719 Marshfield Avenue, Philip P. Sachs--\$150.

Anshe Kovno, Winchester and Taylor Streets, Rabbi Torosow--\$150.

Bnei Jacob Anshe Kroz, 1002 Maxwell Street, I. Moskovitz--\$150

Bnai Itschok, 1311 South Morgan Street, Rabbi Astrachan--\$150.

Bnei Besalel, 6141 Drexel Boulevard, J. Roman--\$110.

Beth Aaron, 1232 North Wood Street, B. Rabinowitz--\$110.

Oar Chodesh, 702 Englewood Avenue, H. Leibovitz--\$100.

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Moor Chain, 948 North Rockwell Street, Rabbi Blumoff--\$100.

Bnei Abram Anshe Polen, 1722 Washburne Avenue, Mr. Pressberg--\$100.

Adas Bnei Israel, 1552 South Turner Avenue, A. Patenkin--\$100.

Aavas Israel, 1300 Washburne Avenue, Rabbi Gerstein--\$50.

Anshe Shavil Ve Yanove, 1359 West 13th Street, Rabbi Chaimovitz--\$50.

Anshe Ticktin, 1337 Sangamon Street, H. Raffowitz--\$50.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1923.

THIRTEEN YEARS HENCE

Few Jews are familiar with the fact that in 1934, England will have to give Palestine to the majority of its population at that time. If the majority are Jews, Palestine will have a Jewish government; if the Arabs constitute the majority, then Palestine will have an Arabian government, and the Arabs will do what they please. They will have the power to close the doors of the country. They will have control of the whole government machinery, which will make it difficult for us because we will constitute a large minority. Experience has long taught us that a small majority in a country persecutes a large minority more than a large majority a small minority.

Thirteen years hence, we must have a Jewish majority in Palestine, or we will not be able to have Palestine as a Jewish homeland. The sort of government that Palestine is to have in 1934 depends upon us American Jews. If we do our duty to the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] and if we see to it that at least twenty-five thousand Jews emigrate, then Palestine

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1923.

will have a Jewish majority thirteen years hence; otherwise, Palestine will remain for all time an Arabian country.

Today there are 150,000 Jews in Palestine. The present Jewish immigration to Palestine is small. It does not exceed ten thousand Jews a year. If the Keren Hayesod had an income of at least six million dollars a year, we would be able to send [a good many] more halutzim into the land, and we would be able to make them economically independent in a very short time. With its present income, the Keren Hayesod can rehabilitate only a few thousand halutzim a year in Palestine, and this is not enough to establish, in thirteen years, a Jewish majority in the country.

At present there are 400,000 Arabs in Palestine; forty or fifty thousand of them are Christians and constitute the real opponents [to Jewish immigration]. The Mohammedan Arabs do not increase; on the contrary, they are decreasing because the rich effendis are selling their land and are emigrating to Syria. The Arabian middle class is also emigrating--if not by the thousands, then by

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1923.

the hundreds. In the course of the next ten years, at least 40,000 Arabs will have emigrated from Palestine. During the next ten years, we must send 250,000 Jews into Palestine, and in the following three years, an additional seventy-five thousand. If we do that, we shall have a Jewish population of close to one-half million in Palestine in 1934. The Jews in Palestine multiply much faster than the Arabs. The death rate among Jewish children in Palestine is a good deal smaller than among the Arabs because of the unsanitary living conditions of the Arabs.

We can easily send three hundred thousand Jews into Palestine in the next ten or twelve years. There are no obstacles involved, other than financial difficulties. The sum required to establish a Jewish majority in Palestine is not so large that we will be unable to raise it.

It all depends upon what we Jews in America do. The Jews in Europe are doing everything they possibly can. If Lodz and Warsaw contribute a half million dollars to the Keren Hayesod, they give more than their share because Chicago's

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1923.

contribution is the same. If Lodz and Warsaw can raise one-half million dollars, Chicago ought to raise ten million.

America must be the center of this work. If America raises five million dollars for the Keren Hayesod in the next ten years, we will be able to rehabilitate three or three hundred and fifty thousand Jews in the next ten years--and in 1934, Palestine will have a Jewish majority and a Jewish government.

Remember that Palestine must have a Jewish majority thirteen years from now--or we won't have Palestine.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1923.

ORGANIZE FOR THE \$2,500,000 CHARITY DRIVE

Julius Rosenwald, Jacob M. Loeb, Sol Klein, Charles Ruben, and other prominent men in the field of Jewish charity in Chicago, held a meeting yesterday at 321 Plymouth Court to discuss preparations for the drive to raise \$2,500,000 for the purpose of building a nurses' home for the Michael Reese Hospital, creating a branch of the Jewish People's Institute in the Lawndale district, and enlarging the Mt. Sinai Hospital. The drive, which will begin in two weeks, will be headed by two committees. One committee will consist of the above-mentioned men, and the other will be a women's committee, with Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. Joseph Fish, and Mrs. Morris Rosenwald at its head.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, April 6, 1923.

The Young Peoples Sokolow Club benefit performance that was given for the Los Angeles Sanitarium, April 3, 1923, at Gartner's Theatre, has brought in a clear profit of \$192.50. We extend our appreciation for the good work of this club and the committee. We hope that this club will continue its good in helping the unfortunates.

Respectfully,
The Jewish Consumptive Relief Association of
California.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1923.

FRAME THE YIZKOR IN CHARITY, SAY CHICAGO RABBIS

To the Chicago Jews! We never thought that we would have to approach our fellow Jews, at this time, with the ancient and mournful text of the Lamentations of Jeremiah. We had all hoped that the misfortunes and woes of our brethren in the European valley of sorrow would be over by now.

Unfortunately, however, the stream of tears still flows. The cries of the Jewish people are still heard. In the Jewish world, the heart-breaking plea for help continues. The cries of those who are to perish from the sword and from hunger are heard! Oh, Lord of the universe, when will there come an end to these troubles?

Brethren of Israel! Everyone of you is familiar to some extent with the conditions of the Jews abroad, through the private letters that you receive from relatives. It is also true that many of you support your relatives.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1923.

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We envy you because you know only of the bitter conditions of your own relatives. We, however, receive a multitude of letters, in which pain and suffering are described by Jews from all parts of the world, and we hear one cry: "Jews of America! We have no relatives in America, but we are, nevertheless, Jews. Have mercy upon us. Appease our hunger; assuage our pain!"

Friends! We ask that you give heed to these despairing cries from those victims of misfortune.

Thousands of widows, hundreds of thousands of orphans, cripples, infirm, aged, sick, and those frustrated by despair and torture, can see only a dark future ahead of them. There is no ray of hope; only one spark of expectation sometimes penetrates the darkness--and that is, relief from America.

Jews of Chicago! You should not and must not lock your hearts and close

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1923.

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your hands.....as long as many hands are outstretched toward you, and as long as many eyes are directed at you, you must not close the gates of compassion. Be merciful!

On the last day of Passover, before Yizkor [memorial services], appeals will be made in every synagogue of Chicago for the purpose of raising money to save the refugees in various countries, to aid the Ukrainian orphans, and to make possible the existence of various institutions to which the soul of our nation is inextricably bound.

In that sacred moment, when we pray for peace for the souls of our parents, as well as for the souls of our martyrs, let us frame Yizkor in charity, and thereby add consolation to the souls of the dead. In the name of charity, the Almighty will keep our families united, and will protect all of Israel.

The United Rabbinate

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1923.

TWENTY THOUSAND CROWNS FOR A PAIR OF PHYLACTERIES

(Editorial)

In Hungary the weekly salary of a rabbi is from one to two thousand crowns. In American money, this is about seventy-five cents. Out of this thousand or two thousand crowns, the rabbi must provide for his family. We can readily imagine how his family lives. In Hungary, a pair of phylacteries costs twenty thousand crowns, and if a rabbi has a son who is about to be bar mitzvah, he the rabbi and his family must suffer the pangs of hunger in order to be able to purchase a pair of phylacteries for their son.

In Poland the weekly salary of a rabbi of a small town is from five to twenty thousand marks a week; now just imagine how much a rabbi of a small town in Poland has to deny himself before he can buy shoes for himself and his family. In Poland a pound of bread costs a thousand marks, and if the rabbi happens to

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be a father of five or six children, we can readily understand how much bread he can buy for his children.

How do the rabbi of the small towns in Poland live? Sometimes they do not have enough food; sometimes they long for a piece of bread; sometimes the Central Relief Committee helps them. The fact remains, however, that there is an abundance of bread, and we ought to see to it that they get bread.

The conditions of the theological seminaries in Russia, Galicia, Poland, and Hungary are no better. The students go hungry. The heads of the theological seminaries are in need, although they try to provide for the students. The entire Orthodox world of learning in Eastern Europe is in need.

In view of these circumstances, something should and must be done for the rabbis, theological students, and officials of Eastern European communities. True, the official relief work has practically ended, but we can help these

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impoverished Jews, who represent the spirit of our people, without an official relief organization. We can raise money and send them that money in an honest, old-fashioned way--i. e., we can send money to those who are in need without any administrative apparatus. With ten or fifteen thousand dollars, we can rescue not only many suffering individuals, but also many institutions, Talmud Torahs, and theological seminaries.

Our radical groups do everything within their power to raise money for the radical institutions of Eastern and Central Europe. Unfortunately, the Orthodox Jews in America do not organize such activities and do not think of what may happen to the Conservative Jews in Eastern and Central Europe, if they are cut off from their source of livelihood.

It is not necessary to raise millions to help the Orthodox institutions in Europe. We can help them with a mere trifle because, after all, a million Polish marks amount to twenty American dollars. In Poland, however, a million

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 5, 1923.

marks is a huge sum of money. At the present time, a great deal can be accomplished in Poland if we have three hundred million Polish marks--and it is not difficult for us to raise three or four hundred million Polish marks to carry the Eastern European Jews through their present crisis.

The official relief work is over, but relief work must go on. The condition of the Jews in Eastern and Central Europe is no better than what it was a year or two ago. We have become accustomed to their distress, and we have become a bit indifferent to the martyrdom of our people abroad. This does not free us, however, from the duty to help as much as we can. For psychological and political reasons, we cannot organize any more large relief drives, but we must still do our duty--and the Chicago rabbinate will tell you, in the near future, what your duty is.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 28, 1923.

GOOD MORNING
by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

At the Winchester Talmud Torah the members of the Ma-oth Hitim [practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy] Committee are distributing Ma-oth Hitim to the poor. The entire capital of the committee is only four thousand dollars--a sum which is not even enough to take care of one-fourth of the poor who seek this committee's aid. What shall the committee do after the four thousand dollars is distributed and the rest of the poor come to demand their share? Shall it tell the poor either to eat chometz (leaven bread) or to starve for eight days? I do not envy the Ma-oth Hitim Committee.

What are the synagogues doing? Nothing. A few synagogues forwarded their contributions to the committee and the others ignore the matter, as though it were not their concern. Individuals are not doing their duty either this year. Every individual or synagogue that has not as yet contributed to the Ma-oth

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Hitim Committee, must do so soon because the time is short and the ranks of the poor who besiege the Winchester Talmud Torah, are growing. Please hurry. It is late. Do your duty before it is too late.

.....

A committee of three young girls, pupils of the [Congregation] Kehilath Jacob Talmud Torah, came to the editorial office of the Courier yesterday and complained about the fact that their Hebrew class will soon be closed. The boy pupils of the class will be transferred to the Hebrew Theological College, but the girls will be deprived of the opportunity to continue their Hebrew studies. The members of the committee made their appeal in a Hebrew which was free of any literary flaws. This proves that they themselves have learned a great deal, and that the teachers and the principal of the Kehilath Jacob Talmud Torah have done splendid work. The children would not leave until I had promised to intercede for them, and I, therefore, serve notice to those in charge of the Kehilath Jacob Talmud Torah, that they will have to give the thirteen students attending the high school classes an opportunity to

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continue their Hebrew studies. The children have spent five years in this Talmud Torah and must be given an opportunity to complete their education.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1923.

\$250,000 DRIVE FOR CHARITIES A SUCCESS

The \$250,000 drive for new subscriptions for the Jewish Charities of Chicago ended last night with a banquet in honor of the workers, at the Standard Club. The full sum had been raised.

Jacob M. Loeb announced that in a few weeks a drive will be launched to raise \$2,500,000 for a nurses' home at the Michael Reese Hospital, a South Side hospital, and for a branch in the Lawndale district of the Peoples Institute. The workers promised to co-operate in order to make this coming drive a success.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 18, 1923.

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SEAL THE MAZOTH WITH THE STAMP OF COMPASSION

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SAYS THE UNITED RABBINATE

From letters which have been received recently from the Ukraine and other regions, it is obvious that the Jewish situation there has taken a turn for the worse. For the last five years, the Ukraine has been the caldron of Jewish sorrow. The many political upheavals and endless pogroms have brought despair upon the Jews there. Hundreds of thousands of orphans and widows, countless numbers of sick and infirm, victims of persecution, go about barefoot, naked, and hungry, and their plight is extremely critical. Circumstances will probably force them to celebrate the Passover at empty tables, and who knows, perhaps with chomatz [leaven bread], during Passover. Saddened and despairing, they will drench their barren tables with their tears. Will we permit this to happen? No, certainly not.

Throughout Jewish history, mazoth have been the silent witness of both Jewish tribulation and Jewish compassion. Silently, this "humble bread" speaks of

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 18, 1923.

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I G the blood accusations, of pogroms, of the horrors that we have endured
IV in the Diaspora. At the same time, it speaks of Jewish brotherhood,
compassion, and charity. Before the Jew would bake his mazoth, he would
give Ma-oth Hitim [practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy].
At the Seder table he would cry out," Let all those who are hungry come
in and eat."

Chicago Jews, sons of compassion! The United Rabbinat appeals to you in this
moment of despair; may the mazoth be the witness of our aid to our unfortunate
brethren. Remember to purchase mazoth which carry relief stamps. May these
stamps serve as the seal of Jewish compassion. Instead of the enemies of
Israel desecrating our mazoth with their blood accusations, let us adorn it
with the seal of charity, the symbol of the Jewish character--aid to the war
sufferers.

The United Rabbinat of Chicago,
Rabbi Judah L. Gordon, president,
Rabbi Eliezar R. Mishkin, secretary.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 18, 1923.

HARRY BERNSTEIN'S CLOAKMAKERS FIRST TO GIVE TO H. I. A. S.

At a shop meeting of Harry Bernstein's cloakmakers, it was decided to give a day's wages to the H. I. A. S. (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society). Mr. Adolph Copeland, president of the Chicago H.I.A.S., urged these workers to support the H. I. A. S. Harry Bernstein promised to give twice the amount raised by his workers.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1923.

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FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

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by

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J. Loebner

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III H Our United Charities, better known as the "Jewish Charities of Chicago,"

III C an amalgamation of the Associated and the Federated [Charities], now
appeals to the local Jewish public to contribute the sum of \$250,000 as
the first installment on the \$1,300,000 which will be necessary this year to
cover the deficit of the twenty-seven [charitable] institutions, including the
Mt. Sinai Hospital, in our city. The appeal was issued Monday evening and in
the last three days, \$150,000 in subscriptions has been pledged. There is no
doubt that the appeal will be a success and the entire sum will be raised by
April 1.

In this campaign, the workers of the United Charities have only one-fifth
of the names of former subscribers who were listed in the books of the
Associated or Federated. In order to raise the required sum, they will not

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only have to reach the rest of the former donors, but will also have to find new subscribers. The prospects for doing so are very favorable.

It is estimated that there are about three hundred thousand Jews in Chicago which means approximately sixty thousand Jewish families. If we deduct ten thousand whose income is derived from a weekly wage, and six thousand who are dependent on charity, we have a remainder of forty-four thousand families who are middle class and big businessmen, and do not depend on weekly wage earnings.

The names of all the heads of the forty-four thousand families are not in the books of the United Charities. The books contain scarcely fifteen thousand names. This situation should not exist. There is no reason why a large proportion of those who are able to give, do not fulfill their duty to their less fortunate brothers in our community. We must reach them [the forty-four thousand families], and if they all give as they should, we will be able to accomplish a great deal. The United Charities won't have to make so many

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drives, and a large burden will be lifted from a minority of Jews. If everyone of the nonparticipants does his duty and gives as much as he should give, many new improvements can be made in our community.

We need more Talmud Torahs; we need more hospitals--one on the West Side and one on the Northwest Side. We need more dispensaries. The day and night nurseries should be a part of the United Charities. We need [social] centers for our young people. A greater number of poor Jewish children should be taken out into the country during the summer. We should be liberal with those who seek our aid. We should set aside a fund for Ma-oth Hitim [practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy], and should abolish all individual forms of begging and charitable organizations, which are parasites upon the public. Charity should be given to one central treasury from which it should be distributed.

The task of enrolling every Jew [as a subscriber to the United Charities] in Chicago, who has made no contribution, but is able to, is a difficult one.

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It may take a year or two; it may be an expensive project, but it will be worth it. The results will be significant and desirable.

We believe that it is pertinent to list here the institutions maintained by the central treasury of our charities:

The Jewish Social Service Bureau is the general welfare agency in our community. The Bureau gives aid to poor Jewish families. Some families are given weekly allowances and others are given the opportunity to rehabilitate themselves so that they will not have to seek charity. The Bureau also extends legal aid, if necessary. About 8,000 individuals were given financial assistance last year by this organization.

The Marks Nathan Orphan Home on Albany Avenue and the orphanage on Drexel Boulevard are supported by the Charities. There are 320 children in the former and 215 in the latter. Orphans are taken care of in these institutions and their well-being is provided for after they leave these institutions.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ 20275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1923.

The Jewish Home-Finding Society took care of 1,200 children last year. More than 800 were maintained in various homes and boarding houses, while others lived with their relatives.

The records of Michael Reese Hospital show that 8,347 patients were admitted last year, who were given treatment over a period of 115,527 days. Almost forty-four per cent received medical treatment free of charge. Many poor patients were also given private rooms.

Three thousand and eight hundred Jewish men and women made 7,300 visits to the Michael Reese Dispensary last year, and the Dispensary doctors made 2,300 visits to patients in their homes.

The Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium is taking care of 110 patients, one-half of whom do not pay any hospital fees.

The Jewish Consumptive Relief Society provides milk, eggs, and other necessities

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to tubercular patients in their homes.

In the Home for the Aged on Albany Avenue, there are 115 men and women; in addition, there are twenty-five inmates who lie completely helpless in the hospital there. In the Home for the Aged on 62nd Street there are seventy men and women.

The Aid Association provides for the comfort and spiritual needs of the 200 incurable Jews in Oak Forest.

Jewish children receive religious instruction in Talmud Torahs and in the [Hebrew] Theological College.

There is an employment bureau which secures positions for Jewish men and women.

The Industrial Workshops operate a factory for blind Jews and also maintain shops where sewing and carpet weaving are taught. Volunteers sell the products of these shops. The sales amounted to \$59,000 for the year 1922.

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The Hebrew Sheltering Home on Morgan Street provides needy itinerants with food and sleeping quarters.

The Women's Loan Association made loans amounting to \$20,000 in the past year. Loans of not more than \$100 were extended to those who were in need of them.

The Research Bureau is making a survey of the community's needs.

We have no report on the Mt. Sinai Hospital before us. Up to now, the Hospital has functioned independently, under the supervision of a small group of people. The Mt. Sinai Hospital does not have enough beds to accommodate all the needy. Now that it has been admitted into the Chicago Jewish Charities, it will either be enlarged at its present location, or another building will be erected at another location. The Mt. Sinai Hospital will thus become a hospital for the whole Jewish community, instead of the enterprise of a small group.

Aid to other institutions is given by the Jewish Charities of Chicago--a policy

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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which brings honor to the Jewish community of this city. May each one of you, who can afford to give, earn his portion of honor deservedly.

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Tender-hearted Jews are asked to give some attention to the small drives now being made for Ma-oth Hitim. About \$10,000 is needed for Ma-oth Hitim this year in our city. Ma-oth Hitim! This is one of the most sacred traditions in Jewish philanthropic life. At all times and in all countries, Jews have held this sort of charity as sacred.

Every poor Jew in Chicago who wishes to observe Passover should receive not only mazoth and flour, but also money for groceries and other necessities. Let us welcome the Ma-oth Hitim Committees. Let us contribute as liberally and as generously as we possibly can.

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Today is the last day that the office of the Joint Relief Committee, 720 West Roosevelt Road, will accept money to be sent to cities in Russia to aid the

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Jews there celebrate Passover. All Russian countrymen societies are urged to take advantage of the last opportunity to send money to their compatriots.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1923.

SPECIAL RELIEF

(Editorial in English)

The heads of the synagogues of Chicago have decided at their last meeting to appeal for the war sufferers in Eastern Europe on the last day of Passover. They did it at the request of Mr. B. Horwich, the chairman of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, a branch of the Central Relief Committee.

It is, of course, true that the position of our people in Eastern and Central Europe has not undergone a change for the better during the last two years. In many respects the situation is much worse now than two years ago, and they are surely not yet economically independent. We must continue to help them, to help them substantially to avoid more misery, but the question is how can we do it best; that is to say, how can we raise the necessary sums needed for the continuation of our relief work in Europe. The old cry, Help the War Sufferers,

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no longer finds an echo in the heart of the American Jew. He has been giving all these years for the war sufferers, and is simply tired of giving; he is, so to speak, philanthropically exhausted. We do not assert that he cannot give any more, but he is simply tired of giving. He is already [so] accustomed to the cry from the other side of the ocean that it no longer makes an impression. These are the bare facts, and the Central Relief Committee must take these facts into consideration and act accordingly.

We are almost convinced that if a general relief appeal were to be issued today by the leaders of American Jewry, it would be of little effect, and even a relatively small sum of money, let us say, five million dollars, could not be raised today from the American Jews. But inasmuch as our people over there are still dependent on our help, and inasmuch as we must continue part of our relief work, some new methods of soliciting and collecting monies for relief purposes must be found, and we believe that such methods can be found and that the new methods will induce the average American Jew to continue to give money for relief purposes.

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We would advise our relief workers and all those who are interested in the relief work to specify the sort of work they mean to do, and to specify the purpose for which the money to be collected will be used. We have just heard that the Joint Distribution Committee is only caring for fifteen thousand war- and pogrom-orphans in Europe, but there are not less than three hundred thousand all told, and what is to become of the two hundred eighty-five thousand of the war- and pogrom-orphans who are not cared for by the Joint Distribution Committee? Are we going to leave them to their fate? Are we going to let them starve? There are also more than a half-million Jewish refugees in Central Europe, and their fate is as bitter today as it has been a year or two years ago. Some of the European governments have decided to expel them from their countries, and where are they to go? No other country would admit them. It is surely our duty to care for them and to help them as much as we can.

The Central Relief Committee should concentrate all its efforts on helping these two victims of the war and the pogroms, the orphans and the refugees, and the appeal to be made in the synagogues on the last day of Passover should not be

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made for the war sufferers in general, but for the orphans and the refugees. The Jewish public must be told that although the general relief work has actually come to an end, there are still some special cases to be taken care of, and that it is our duty to deal with these cases. We should not ask money for the Jewish war-sufferers in Germany, but we should make it clear in the appeals that the money is to be devoted only to caring for the orphans and the refugees. Let the speakers in the synagogues, whether they be rabbis or laymen, dwell on this point. We hope that by specifying the work to be done by the Central Relief Committee in Europe, the Orthodox Jews in America, although also tired of giving, could be induced to give more. We believe that the new name will do the miracle. The cry should go out, Help the orphans, Help the refugees. Let us not call it relief work at all. Let us call it "Orphan and Refugee Aid". The case of the poor and starving orphans was always dear to the heart of the Jews, and the case of the refugees is also near to his heart. Let us specify the purpose for which the money is to be used; let us forget about general relief or war sufferers, and we will get some money as a result of the appeals. If we were to make the appeal for the war sufferers in general, we would scarcely get anything at this time of the year.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1923.

**\$250,000 CAMPAIGN FOR THE JEWISH CHARITIES
BEGUN YESTERDAY**

Last night, at a fish dinner at the Standard Club, a campaign was launched to raise \$250,000 and to increase old and collect new subscriptions for the Jewish Charities of Chicago. Those who attended the dinner pledged \$40,000. The chairman of the evening, who is also chairman of the campaign, was Sol Klein. He explained the purpose of the gathering and urged those present to pledge \$40,000 immediately in order to supply funds to twenty-seven [charitable] institutions, including the Mt. Sinai Hospital, which has become affiliated with the central charity organization.

Stirring appeals were also made by Judge Henry Horner, Julius Rosenwald, Judge Harry M. Fisher, and Abel Davis. More than one hundred teams will canvass the city to gather new, and increase old subscriptions.

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The headquarters of the campaign are at 321 Plymouth Court. Sol Klein, Charles Rubens, Jacob M. Loeb, S. J. Rosenblatt, Captain Forsanger, and James Berger will be there each day to instruct the campaign workers.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1923.

THE DUTY OF THE SYNAGOGUES

(Editorial in English)

In his address before the presidents of the Orthodox synagogues some two months ago, Dr. Shmarya Levin suggested that the synagogues should raise a quarter of a million dollars for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. Those who are familiar with the achievements of the synagogues in the past will probably say that Dr. Shmarya Levin was overestimating the financial resources of the Orthodox Jewish community of Chicago. It is our belief, however, that the synagogues could raise vast sums for the Keren Hayesod if they were properly organized as individual bodies, and if they would make up their mind to carry out a certain program of work. There are, by this time, nine thousand Orthodox Jewish families in Chicago affiliated with the hundred and sixty Orthodox synagogues. These nine thousand Jewish families represent the economic backbone of the Orthodox community. Nor are they indifferent to the woes and sorrows of our people.

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Those Jews in Chicago who consider it worth while to be affiliated with the synagogue, are as a rule serious-minded Jews and they could be made to give money for the Keren Hayesod. Among these nine thousand Jewish families in Chicago, affiliated with the synagogues, are a number of very rich people. The average Orthodox Jew in Chicago who is a member of a synagogue is by no means a poor man, for the really poor cannot afford to carry the burden of membership to the synagogue, and, therefore, it stands to reason that there is a possibility of raising vast sums of money from among the Orthodox Jews in Chicago for the Keren Hayesod. Some of the synagogues having a wealthy membership could raise as much as fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each, and the poorest and smallest synagogue could raise from five hundred to one thousand dollars. Now we must bear in mind that there are some one hundred and sixty synagogues in the city of Chicago, and there are in each and every synagogue a few active Zionists. We, therefore, believe that Dr. Shmarya Levin did not exaggerate the financial possibilities and resources of the Chicago Orthodox Jewry, and that his suggestion that the synagogues raise a quarter of a million dollars for the

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Keren Hayesod is at least debatable. They may not raise a quarter of a million dollars the first year, but if properly organized for the purpose, they could raise at least one hundred thousand dollars this year, and more in the years to come.

The only way to enable the synagogues to raise a substantial quota for the Keren Hayesod is to organize them in the proper way and make them do things. If left to themselves, they will do nothing, or next to nothing. But if pressure will be brought to bear on them, they will do things. They will organize committees, teams, and squads, for the purpose of soliciting and collecting moneys, and they will succeed in collecting a substantial sum of money in the course of the campaign to begin March the twenty-first.

The presidents of the various Orthodox synagogues in conference assembled, have decided to participate in the campaign of the Keren Hayesod and to do their utmost for the Keren Hayesod. A committee of fifteen presidents of the largest synagogues has been appointed to work out the plans of a campaign

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and if this committee does good work, as we hope it will, there is no reason why the representatives of the Chicago Orthodox Jewry should not be in a position to hand over to Dr. Weizmann, at the reception to be accorded to him by the synagogues, a substantial check for the Keren Hayesod. It is the duty of the presidents to line up at least ten well-to-do members of their organizations and to persuade them to give substantial amounts for the Keren Hayesod. In addition, each and every synagogue should take upon itself to raise a certain quota, say from a thousand to five thousand dollars. They all can raise a certain quota if they will go to work in a spirit of earnestness and idealism. The rabbis, of course, too, must be drawn into the work, and we hope that they will be only too glad to serve.

It is the duty of the committee to start work right away. In about a month, Dr. Weizmann will be in town, and everything must be done before his arrival. The bulk of the work should be done and must be done before Dr. Weizmann will come to Chicago. The leaders of the synagogues must understand that if they will not come to the aid of the Keren Hayesod, the campaign will be a failure,

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for the Keren Hayesod cannot appeal to the radicals and cannot appeal to the Reformers. It can only appeal to the Orthodox Jews, and if the Orthodox Jews will not help build Palestine, who will?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1923.

SYNAGOGUE PRESIDENTS PASS IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

Saturday evening, at a meeting of synagogue presidents, it was decided that on the last day of Passover, an appeal should be made in all the synagogues in behalf of the war sufferers. This resolution was passed after a committee composed of Rabbi Ephraim Epstein and B. Norwich of the Central Relief [Committee], had stressed the needs of the war sufferers.

Max Shulman, Sam Rosenthal, Sam Ginsburg, and Dr. S. M. Melamed represented the Keren Hayesod ["treasurer" of World Zionist Organization], and urged the synagogue presidents to arrange a cordial reception for Dr. Weizmann, when he arrives here April 15. It was decided to arrange a banquet in honor of Dr. Weizmann, and to present him with a check for \$50,000, given for the Keren Hayesod. A committee of fifteen synagogue presidents was appointed to arrange the banquet.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1923.

FINIS?

(Editorial)

According to a communication from the New York Tageblatt, the Joint Distribution Committee is about to give up relief work completely and will soon end its work in Europe. Before these lines appear in print, the decision taken by the Joint Distribution Committee regarding this matter will probably be known because a meeting was to take place last Sunday. As it had been officially announced that the purpose of this meeting was to pass resolutions regarding the cessation of relief work in Europe, and as it was also announced that this meeting would be the most important one ever held, we can take it for granted that either it [the meeting] adopted some important resolutions or the meeting was, due to some still unknown reason, postponed and will soon take place.

Until recently, the representatives of the Committee contended that the

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Committee must, and will, continue its work in Europe. But if there was to be another relief drive, everyone felt that the American Jewish relief work would soon end because it had not been as successful as was expected. The Committee gave up direct relief work long ago and has been chiefly occupied with constructive relief work. Today it is an open secret that the so-called constructive relief work has never been constructive for two reasons:

First, the precarious foreign exchange situation did not permit any real work to be carried on in the realm of constructive relief. Second, the men who controlled the relief activities were not capable of carrying out the task. It is easy to distribute money; anyone can do that. But when it comes to reconstructing the life of a people, then those who are responsible for that task, must have some sort of a relationship with the people they are helping, must understand them and their ideals, must respect their traditions. Directing American Jewish constructive relief work were men who are invaluable as men and citizens, but who are not the best sons of our people in so far as

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Jewish ideals, Jewish traditions, and Jewish knowledge are concerned. They were very capable when it was a question of distributing alms, but they were not effective in constructive relief work in Europe. To do constructive relief, one must have a certain amount of love and understanding of Eastern European Jewry. The work could only be done by nationalistically inclined Jews who understand and love the Eastern European Jews, not **by** individuals who consider those Jews foreigners and total strangers. For this reason, the constructive relief work could not be successful, whereas the general relief work of the Committee was very successful.

The leaders of the Committee feel that they were not capable of such work. They feel that their work of the past eighteen months has been ineffective, and in our opinion, this is the psychological reason behind the Committee's wish to give up constructive relief work.

Objectively the situation is such that we cannot defend the policies of the Joint Distribution Committee. Constructive relief work should not be given

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up because the need of the Jews in Russia and the Ukraine is great and because the question of the orphans and refugees is still not solved. If the men who stand at the helm of the Committee had been nationalistically inclined Jews, the question of the orphans and refugees would have been settled long ago. The Joint Distribution Committee should have raised a fund of twenty-million dollars to transport the orphans and refugees to Palestine. By doing so it would have accomplished two things: first, it would have helped the orphans, and second, it would have helped Palestine. The orphans have not been taken care of, and some of them are doomed to death; the refugees are in a far worse condition today than they were two years ago. Two years ago they could at least expect aid from America. Today they can no longer expect that aid and are actually being driven from country to country, without knowing how long they will have to wander about. Even if the Committee should dissolve tomorrow, it does not follow that the constructive relief work will come to a complete standstill.

If the Committee does not concern itself with the orphans and refugees, the

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Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] will have to do so, and it will. But it [Keren Hayesod] will not try to invest millions of dollars in the Polish or Ukrainian swamps--it will invest the money in Palestine and it will transport many orphans and refugees to Palestine. The Joint Distribution Committee should have done that. This was its mission after the war, and since it did not do so because it lacked the moral courage and the requisite vision, others will fulfill that mission. Because the Committee was unable to fulfill its historic mission, i.e., to help the orphans, the refugees, and Palestine, and because its work has not been very successful lately, no conscientious Jew will weep if the Committee should completely dissolve.

When it has dissolved, a joint conference should be called by the Central Relief Committee and the Keren Hayesod for the purpose of organizing the work that the Joint Distribution Committee was incapable of doing, viz., to raise a large fund for the transportation of a great number of the orphans

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and refugees [from Eastern Europe] to Palestine. There the orphans will grow up as Jews and will be a great asset to the country, and the refugees will have a haven.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1923.

AN ABNORMAL CONDITION

(Editorial)

All modern nations have adopted the maxim that the majority rules, but the Jews have not yet adopted this principle. Among the Jews, the minority rules, rather than the majority. Of the four million Jews in America, at least three million of them are from Eastern Europe, and have Eastern European traditions; and yet, American Jewry is led, and often misled, by Western European Jews, i. e., by Jews who have Western European traditions. If the difference between the Western and the Eastern European Jew were not so striking, it would not be so bad. But the Jew whose traditions are those of Western Europe, has very different ideals and a very different outlook on Jewish life than the Eastern European Jew. Therefore, when the Western European Jew dominates the Eastern European Jew, the latter's ideals and aspirations must be submerged.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1923.

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If American Jewry, which is made up of both Eastern and Western European Jews, were led by the majority, or by representatives of the majority, the Jewish people would have a different countenance. All the differences and the inconsistencies in modern Jewish life would not exist, and the life of our people in all countries would be less contradictory than it is today. The relief work would have a different appearance and the situation in Palestine would be different; but as the Jews in America have not yet adopted the maxim that the majority should rule, the condition of the Jews is abnormal, even where other racial elements do not interfere. Not only are our internal conditions abnormal--they are often tragi-comic and ridiculous. Because American Jewry is led by a minority, its whole position on Jewish problems becomes false.

At present what are the chief problems of the Jewish people? The chief problems are the rehabilitation of Jewish life in Eastern Europe and the rebuilding of Palestine. Every Jew who has any Jewish sentiment, understands this. But what is the position of the leaders of the minority on

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these immediate Jewish problems? It appears to them that the work of rehabilitating Jewish life in the countries of the Diaspora has been completed, and the question of rebuilding Palestine no longer exists. Either they do not have enough Jewish feeling to understand this question, or they do not want to understand it because they refuse to dismiss an old and long-shattered dream: the dream of assimilation.

It would, however, be the greatest tragedy in history if a people were to suffer and perhaps perish because a small group of people had neither the courage to understand the problems of the people they were leading, nor the courage to dismiss a spurious ideal and an idle dream.

In the minds of the leaders of the Jews in America the situation of our people presents itself thus: The war is over, peace reigns over the world; all the problems which affected us during the war have either disappeared or else life itself will solve them. As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, the Jews of Eastern and Central Europe obtained

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their "rights". Theoretically, they are completely emancipated, and they themselves will fight for actual emancipation. If they are emancipated, they have but one task, viz., to emancipate themselves from Judaism and to follow the identical path that the Western European Jews have taken. If they take this path, they will no longer need Palestine because their present native countries will become their Zion and their Jerusalem. Since they expect the same results from the emancipation of the Eastern European Jews as was true of the Western European Jews, our leaders in America consider the whole Palestine question as nonexistent and artificial.

In a moment when we stand at the threshold of liberation, in a moment when we must concentrate all of our energy on the rebuilding of Palestine, the leaders of the economically and politically powerful group of Jews--the leaders of American Jewry--are busy with the building of palatial homes for nurses, and with similar unimportant work. They care nothing about the vital question which fate has placed before us. Not for a long time

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has our history recorded such a ridiculous and tragi-comic situation in our life.

If the Jewish masses in America were the same today as they were twenty or thirty years ago, a group of poor immigrants, a poor colony of workers, peddlers, and small storekeepers, the situation would not be so tragi-comic, because a group of economically weak people can do nothing, even if they are numerically strong. But today the Jewish masses are not what they were twenty or thirty years ago. The change in the economic status of the Eastern European Jews is amazing. Today there are multimillionaires among the American Jews of Eastern European origin. Among them there are a large number of intellectuals and influential people.....And if they surrender leadership to the minority of Western European Jews, it indicates weakness; they show neither moral nor intellectual strength.

We have only one answer to the question of whether American Jewry will do its duty to Palestine. As long as the assimilated minority [Reform Jews]

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runs the business of the nationalistically inclined majority, American Jewry will be unable to do its duty to Palestine. Until this abnormal condition in the life of American Jewry is erased, until the representatives of the majority take over control, the American Jews will be in no position to do their duty to the Jewish people in the countries of the Diaspora and in Palestine.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1923.

A SHEKEL FOR THE NATIONAL FUND

(Editorial)

Today, Purim [festival observed by the Jews on the 14th day of the month of Adar in commemoration of their deliverance from the hands of Haman], is National Fund Day. Every synagogue will take up a collection of shekels--one dollar in American money--for the National Fund, and every Jew who goes to the synagogue to listen to the story of Esther should not and must not forget to give his shekel to the National Fund. Every Jew can afford to give a dollar for Palestine. It is only logical that when you listen to the story of Haman, you should realize that the sensible way to break loose from the clutches of Haman is by rebuilding Palestine--and Palestine can only be built by purchasing as much land as possible and settling Jews on that land. The chief task of the National Fund is to purchase land in Palestine. This is the simplest but most practical plan of transforming Palestine into

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Eretz Israel (Land of Israel). Nearly everything that has been built in Palestine in the past years was built by the National Fund, i.e., with your nickels, with your quarters, with your dollars which you have given to the National Fund.

The National Fund Commission determined to set aside Purim as National Fund Day. The rabbis of this city promised to help carry out the plans of the Commission. We hope that the worthy rabbis will keep their promise and that the presidents of the synagogues will also do their duty in this matter.

Every Jew who enters the synagogue this morning should remember to give his shekel--his dollar to the National Fund. By doing so, he will become no poorer, but Palestine will become richer.

Give your shekel today for constructive work in Palestine. Today is Purim; prepare yourselves for Passover--the Liberation.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1923.

FEDERATE THE FOREIGN JEWISH CHARITIES

(Editorial in English)

The committee appointed at a meeting of rabbis and laymen to investigate the activities of the collectors of foreign Jewish charities have published in the Courier a list of institutions in Palestine and the Diaspora, which, in its opinion, are worthy of support and should be supported. But this list is not a complete one. All in all, there must be at least from twenty-five to thirty foreign Jewish charities appealing to American Jews for support, and each and every one of the major charity organizations in Palestine and in the countries of the Diaspora, has an emissary or collector in Chicago. In many instances, the collectors work on their own hook, collect as much as they can, remit to the institutions as much as they want to, pocket the rest, and get away with it. In some instances, they work under the supervision of a certain Gabai [trustee] or set of Gabais, and the money collected by them is transmitted to its destination not by

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the collectors themselves but by the Gabais, yet the Gabais can only vouch for the money that is sent away, but not for the money that is collected by the emissaries. There are also collectors here who solicit funds for fake institutions, and, of course, keep the money for themselves. But even in the best of cases, a good part of the money given to these collectors is wasted either because the commissions taken by the collectors are too exorbitant (as a rule fifty per cent, and in some other cases seventy-five per cent) or because the collectors do not keep books and do not know how much they have collected, how much commission they are entitled to, etc.

We figure that the collectors in Chicago, representing foreign Jewish charities, send away annually to their institutions from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, but they collect at least from forty to fifty thousand dollars. Now is it necessary for each and every one of these institutions to have a special collector in Chicago? Cannot three or four institutions have one collector, and thus do away with the duplication of work and effort

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and the exorbitant commissions, and is it necessary to have collectors in Chicago at all for these institutions? Cannot the Orthodox Jews in Chicago affiliate all these collecting agencies and organize the collections in such a manner that the middlemen between the institutions and the donor disappear?

Of course it can be done, and it should be done. The institutions abroad will profit from it and the Chicago Jews will also. The latter will have to give less, while the institutions will actually get more.

We, therefore, propose that a committee to investigate all the collectors be established by a Federation of Foreign Charities, that the collections thus be organized and that all the moneys to the various institutions be transmitted on the basis of what they have received from the collectors in the year of 1922. There are scores of wealthy Jews in Chicago who never give a cent for these institutions because they do not trust the collectors. They would give liberally if there would be a responsible

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agency to collect the moneys and to transmit them directly to the institutions, without deducting any commissions. We believe that we can find in Chicago from one thousand to fifteen hundred Orthodox Jews to subscribe from five to twenty-five dollars a year to foreign Jewish charities. If the committee will assure them that by subscribing an annual sum to these charities they will be relieved of their duties to give to collectors, they will surely do so, and in disposing of the question in such a manner, Chicago Jewry will render a great service to the needy institutions deserving of support, and will eliminate a great deal of fake charity and fake collectors.

The system of boxes and box collections will also be done away with. There is only one box which should be in every Jewish home and that is the National Fund box.

If rabbis and laymen, representing the Chicago Jewish community, are really anxious to serve the needy institutions abroad, whether they be

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philanthropic or educational in nature, and if they are really anxious to do away with fake charity, let them establish a central agency in Chicago for the collection of funds for all these institutions. In short, let them establish a sort of Federated Foreign Jewish Charities, and thus bring order out of the present chaos.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 28, 1923.

DR. WEIZMANN IS COMING

(Editorial)

The Chicago Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] has officially announced that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization and representative of the Jewish Bureau of the English Mandate over Palestine, will arrive in Chicago on April 15. Jews who have a well-developed sense of duty understand the significance of this announcement. Dr. Weizmann is not coming from such a distance (3,000 miles) to amuse us or to tell us of his latest experiments in chemical research [Dr. Weizmann is a chemist], but rather, he comes to remind us of our duties toward Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann, who is today the recognized political leader of the Jewish people and bears the greatest responsibility for Palestine, has a right to ask: What have you Chicago Jews done for the Keren Hayesod in the

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course of the past twelve months, and what do you intend to do in the future? Willingly or unwillingly, we shall have to answer that question. We cannot, under any circumstances, evade our duty because conditions make it imperative that we fulfill our obligation. If Jewish conditions were today normal, i. e., if the whole Eastern European Jewry were not as good as economically wiped out, we would then be able to say: Let the European Jews give, and if they don't give, then we'll come to the rescue.

At present, we cannot use that excuse because they [Eastern European Jews] are completely impoverished and if we do not help now in the building up of Palestine, it is true that the world will not perish but the Jewish people will because the majority of our people live in countries that promise no future for the Jews.

Seventeen million people cannot live forever in pogrom-ridden areas and cannot forever be dependent upon charity and cannot forever live in horror and fear.....We must not allow a feeling of despair to overwhelm

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the Jewish masses. Millions of Jews in Eastern Europe are now living on hope alone. Take away their hope and they will collapse morally and physically.

We cannot shirk our duty. We must help build Palestine and we must strengthen the hand of our leader. In our name, he assured the Great Powers that we would rebuild Palestine if we were only given the opportunity to do so. Morally, we have not sunk to such depths that we should retreat like cowards and withhold from our leader the aid which should be given him, and which he has a right to expect from us.

Dr. Weizmann, the great Zionist leader, will arrive in Chicago on April 15. Are we prepared to receive him as he deserves, as his mission merits?

If we have any self-respect, if in our soul there still remains a spark of Judaism, and if our Jewish hearts have not yet become petrified, we will not only give our great Zionist leader an enthusiastic reception, but we

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will, by our action, also convince him that we stand solidly behind him, and that we will do everything to help him bear the great responsibility which he has assumed.

Dr. Weizmann will arrive in Chicago on April 15. Let every Jew in Chicago do his duty. Let every Jewish organization in Chicago do its duty, because on the performance of these duties rest not only the prestige, but also the existence of our people.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 27, 1923.

A TRIBE OF WINDBAGS

(Editorial)

The greatest curse of American Jewry is not the fact that its forces are disorganized, but rather that the sense of responsibility of the individual to society is not developed. Very few Jews in America concern themselves with Jewish problems, and those that do take an interest in Jewish affairs, are not always trustworthy.

It is always interesting to follow the development of a campaign among the Jews, from the standpoint of the reliability of individuals. In the early stage of the campaign, an overwhelming enthusiasm prevails among the rank and file, and if we were to take the promises of our welfare workers seriously, we would soon arrive at the conclusion that the campaign was going to be a brilliant success. Seldom, however, is a Jewish campaign in our beloved America a complete success because the enthusiasm soon dies out and nothing

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I C comes of the many promises. Only a few devoted welfare workers do their full duty. The others prove to be windbags. They mean well, but they lack the sense of duty to hold out until the end.

When a Jew in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, or London promises to do a certain thing for the Jewish community, he keeps his promise under any circumstances. But when a Jew in America promises to do something, we cannot always rely upon his word. The leaders of movements, organizations, and institutions of Jewish life in America have experienced this. The most distressing experiences in this respect, however, have been encountered by the Orthodoxy and by the Zionists.

In America there is a Union of Orthodox Synagogues. This Union holds a convention every year, adopts resolutions, acts, does things--and an outsider, reading the newspaper reports of these conventions, might believe that everything was in the finest order. In reality, however, everything that he reads is full of hot air. The American Jewish Orthodoxy is not organized. There

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I C exists neither a firm will nor a fixed policy among the Orthodoxy. Everyone does as he pleases; everything is a free-for-all, everything is hot air. The few leaders [of the Orthodoxy] are either weaklings without any power of endurance, or downright windbags. Perhaps it is not nice to say this, nevertheless, it is true, and the truth is not always nice.

The Zionists in America have had similar experiences, and that is the only reason why American Zionism has not progressed. It cannot be said that the American Jews are hostile to Zionism. The truth of the matter is that in America there are many Zionists voices, but there is little Zionist activity because, among the Zionists, there are also many windbags.....The enthusiasm lasts one, two, or three days, and then everything dies out.

Why hasn't the American Zionist organization one hundred thousand members? Aren't there one hundred thousand Jews in America who are sympathetic to

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Zionism, and willing to spend six dollars a year on Zionism? No one can say that there aren't. If the Zionist organization in America has, after thirty years of work only thirty or forty thousand members, it is because the American Zionists lack a consciousness of their duty. Of the forty thousand organized Zionists in America, there aren't even tree thousand who possess a strongly developed sense of duty. All of the hard work is done by a small group of people. The overworked Zionist leaders are forever complaining, "There is a shortage of workers." Whenever a great Zionist affair takes place, whenever Zionist banquets and mass meetings are held, whenever a great Zionist figure makes a personal appearance, huge crowds manifest great enthusiasm, applaud, sing Hatikvah [Jewish national anthem], make pledges, and do everything. But as soon as the affair blows over, they all disappear and are not seen again for another year. The reason for this is because they lack a sense of duty, because they are windbags. All who attend a great Zionist affair are good Zionists. They certainly have good intentions toward their people, but they lack backbone, character,

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and will power, and without these characteristics, we cannot raise millions for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization], nor can we build a strong Zionist organization.

Jewish life in America is theoretically beautiful, but in reality it is not. If the American Jews were more conscious of their duty, and more sincere; if they had more backbone, the Jewish situation today would be much more favorable because among the Jews of America there are great philanthropic and nationalistic forces. But there is a lack of responsibility about organizing these forces. That is why we always have to organize affairs. In order to launch a Keren Hayesod campaign, the presence of Dr. Weizmann in America is necessary--then great excitement prevails, but little money is raised. In order to launch a Relief Campaign, the presence of Louis Marshall from New York is necessary. Without "affairs," without excitement, we can't do anything because, as far as Jewish community work is concerned, we are a bunch of windbags. As long as we American Jews are not conscious of our duty--are

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not sincere and serious in our attitude toward Jewish affairs, so long will our people, as well as Palestine, suffer.

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AGUDATH MA-OTH HITIM OF CHICAGO ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the leaders of various synagogues, which was held in the Hebrew Theological College last night, an Agudath Ma-oth Hitim /organization to provide the poor with food for Passover/ of Chicago was organized. The following officers were elected: Joseph Weil, president; J. Finestein, W. M. Goodberg, I. Strohl, and J. Goldberg, vice-presidents; B. Lazarowitz, treasurer; N. H. Bolotin, secretary.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 21, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

An attempt has finally been made to create some order in the M'shulochim /collectors for charitable institutions and theological seminaries/ business, at a meeting which was held Monday evening in the Hebrew Theological College. The meeting was well attended by prominent laymen and rabbis, as well as officials of various foreign institutions of charity. Following a long and heated discussion of the entire question, it was decided to appoint a temporary committee of fifteen, which is to be known as the Control Committee for Foreign Charities. This committee will have control over the M'shulochim. No M'shuloch will be able to collect money unless he has credentials from the committee. He must also carry stamps issued by the committee. If you give a M'shuloch a quarter or half a dollar, he must give

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IV you a quarter or half dollar's worth of stamps, and in this way, the committee will know how much money the M'shuloch collects in the course of a day or week. If you wish to give the M'Shuloch a check, the check should be made out to the treasurer of the committee. The treasurer's name will be announced Thursday morning. You will soon become familiar with all details of the administration of the committee. In the meantime, do not give any money to any M'shuloch until the committee announces the new setup.

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I believe that every group of people is entitled to its political representation. If a group of people is socialistically inclined, it should have socialist representation. Theoretically, the comrades accept this principle, but in practice the Chicago comrades are seeking at the present time to obtain political representation in the City Hall for the ward that is the center of Jewish activity--the Twenty-fourth Ward. Should the comrade who is a candidate from this ward accidentally creep into the City Council, he

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IV will have to be the spokesman for the Jewish Orthodoxy of Chicago,
 and it is obvious **what** this will lead to. But what do you think will
be the result? Either a Republican or Democratic candidate will be elected,
and the comrade who is a candidate will keep on running, because the major-
ity of Jews in that ward are Jews and not comrades.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 20, 1923.

A SUPERFLUOUS DRIVE

(Editorial in English)

The United Jewish Charities of Chicago are preparing the Jewish public for a two and a half million dollar campaign to take place sometime in March or April. The money to be collected during the campaign is to be devoted to the establishment of a Nurses' Home for the Michael Reese Hospital, which will cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars, to a Lawndale Jewish People's Institute, and eventually to the development of the Mt. Sinai Hospital. It has not yet been finally determined whether the Mt. Sinai Hospital will get anything out of this drive because the gentlemen at the head of these charities believe that a palatial Nurses' Home for the Michael Reese Hospital is more necessary than enabling the Mt. Sinai Hospital to get fifty or one hundred beds more so that it can admit all those who want to be admitted. We understand that the leaders of the United Jewish Charities contemplate devoting the first million dollars of the two and one half million dollar building fund to the establishment of a Nurses' Home. If, after a year or

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so, more money will be forthcoming, the Mt. Sinai Hospital will get a part of it. For the time being, however, it will get nothing, but it is called upon to help in the drive.

We believe that the building-fund drive planned by the United Charities is altogether superfluous. The Michael Reese Hospital does not need a Nurses' Home to cost a million dollars and the Lawndale district does not need a Jewish Peoples Institute. If the West Side Jews need a center for their young people, they can and will establish it without the aid of the United Charities. The many synagogues of the Lawndale District, as well as the many young peoples' organizations, will see to it that such a center be established. The only actual need of the community now is a new home for the Mt. Sinai Hospital, for its present home is quite inadequate to the needs of the district. At present, the Mt. Sinai Hospital can only accommodate a limited number of patients. To do justice to the sick and needy, the Mt. Sinai Hospital must have at least two hundred beds, and to get them, a new building--to cost half a million dollars--must be established. To deny hospital accommodations to our poor and sick on the West Side and to build a palatial

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Nurses' Home of a million dollars for the Michael Reese Hospital is nothing short of criminal. If the leaders of the Michael Reese Hospital are anxious to ape the other big hospitals in the city, let them pay for the luxury from their own pockets, but they have no right to come to the hundred thousand Jews on the West Side and to the seventy-five thousand Jews on the North Side and say: Give us money so that we can establish a palatial home for the nurses of our hospital that is not Jewish in spirit and that caters to as many non-Jews as to Jews. The West Side and Northwest Side Jews would be really destructive to their own ends and rights if they give a single cent for a million-dollar Nurses' Home for the Michael Reese Hospital. Before the West Side and Northwest Side Jews give anything for this purpose, they are in honor and duty bound to see to it that their own hospital, the only real Jewish hospital in the city, always jammed to capacity and often overcrowded, is in a position to develop its service to the community so that it can do justice to the sick and the poor, and even then the West and Northwest Side Jews will have no reason and no right to help build a million-dollar palace for nurses, because it will serve no useful purpose. A nurse must be modest and humble; she must minister to the sick and the poor not for the money

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alone, and she must live a modest and humble life. To place her in a million-dollar home is to compel her to travel the road of frivolity.

For these and other reasons, we believe that the contemplated two and a half million dollar drive is altogether superfluous. While half of our people in Eastern Europe are starving, and while we have to provide thousands of Chalutzim with workers in Palestine, we cannot indulge in such luxuries as the leaders of the United Jewish Charities would like to provide for the nurses of the Michael Reese Hospital. But this is not the only consideration. The real consideration is that while the community badly needs a large kosher Jewish hospital, and while it is badly in need of at least ten more Talmud Torahs, we cannot go ahead and just waste our money on luxuries. The only drive for local charities that would have a justification would be a drive for the Mt. Sinai Hospital, but since the drive contemplated by the United Charities is not for the Mt. Sinai Hospital, it is superfluous and will, therefore, not be supported by the West Side and Northwest Side Jews. If our wealthy people on the South Side want to equip a palatial Nurses' Home for the Michael Reese Hospital, which is not a strictly Jewish hospital, let them pay for it.

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J. I. I. I.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 20, 1923.

COMMITTEE OF RABBIS AND LAYMEN TO REGULATE THE L'SHULOCHIN

At a well-attended meeting of rabbis, laymen, residents, and prominent citizens, which was held last night at the Hebrew Theological College, the whole matter of the L'shulochin [agents collecting money for charitable institutions and theological seminaries] was discussed. At this meeting, the evils and frauds committed by irresponsible L'shulochin were denounced. After a long and heated debate, it was unanimously decided that a committee of fifteen, consisting of four rabbis and eleven laymen, should take over the full responsibility for the L'shulochin business. The committee will hand out stamps, and no L'shuloch will be allowed to collect money without a stamp from the committee. A temporary committee has been appointed to work out the details of the plan, and they will report at the next meeting.

The meeting endorsed the drive for the building of the Daughters of Lion Nursery on the Northwest Side.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

TOO MUCH CHARITY--TOO LITTLE TZDOKOH

(Editorial)

Jews have always given Tzdokoh [Hebrew word meaning righteousness or alms], but America has taught them to give charity. Tzdokoh means to give anonymously; charity is a matter of publicity. Every Jewish community has its charitable institutions, but only here in America do we make such a fuss about our charitable institutions, just as if we in America were the only Jewish group in the world that took care of its orphans and aged, of its sick and needy.

The Jews in London, Berlin, Paris, Budapest, Bucharest, Krakow, and Lemberg, also have their charitable institutions. The Jews in all of Eastern Europe have their charitable institutions, just as we have ours here in America. One can live in a large Jewish community in Europe for twenty years, and not hear a word about charity and institutions, but one can live no more than three days in a Jewish community in America without hearing a great to-do about charitable affairs, drives, institutions, etc. The Jews in London provide for

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

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III C their needy as well, if not better than we in America do, and the same holds true of other Jewish communities in Europe. But one seldom, if ever, hears as much discussion of a drive, of this or that institution as is, unfortunately, much too often the case in America. The Jews in Europe give Tzdokoh anonymously; here in America, they give ostentatiously. An individual contributes a dollar and gets a thousand dollars' worth of publicity. In America, the membership of a board of directors of a certain institution is a matter of great moment, it is a question of honor, of connections, of politics, of how much one gives to the institution, etc. This situation is unknown in Eastern, and even Western Europe. The various [Charitable] institutions there are administered by boards of directors as they are here, but the people never know who compose the board of directors of this or that institution, unless a cultural institution is concerned, because the Jews in Europe give Tzdokoh, and here they have learned how to give charity; charity is not Tzdokoh.....

In America everybody knows how much each person gives, when he gives, for whom and for what he gives. The donor knows the recipient and vice versa. This is

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

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III C contrary to the Jewish spirit and the Jewish tradition, and is, from a Jewish standpoint, very vulgar.....

The manner in which we give Tzdokoh in America is not only contrary to the Jewish tradition, but it is also one of the reasons why the American Jewry is so unproductive spiritually and why it takes so little interest in intellectual questions and affairs.

If the American Jews would give Tzdokoh instead of charity, our welfare workers would have time and opportunity to do some cultural work. Tzdokoh is given not because one wants to, but because one must. The giving of Tzdokoh is a duty which must be quietly fulfilled. Tzdokoh does not simply kill time. Tzdokoh is given with no shouting, with no publicity, with no beating of drums, with no blasting of trumpets, with no drives, with no mass meetings, and with no politics. Every member of the community, i.e., every Jew is taxed according to his wealth and income. He sends his check to the community and the representatives of the community know that they will have a definite income each

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

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III C year for the maintenance of all community institutions. The energetic and intelligent members of the community who feel the lack of social work, devote their time and energy to educational and cultural work. If the Jews in London, Paris, Vienna, or Berlin would make a fuss about charity such as the Jews in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia make, there would be no intellectual Jewish life in Vienna, London, and Berlin because their entire energy would be wasted on charitable enterprises. But because they give Tzdokoh instead of charity, they have time for everything, and can devote themselves to educational and cultural work.

In all of Western Europe, each Jewish community has a Jewish literary society, and the large Jewish communities have a number of Jewish cultural organizations, whose objectives are the cultivation of Jewish literature, art, erudition, etc. But in America we do not have such a thing because every Jew in America who has time and opportunity for social work, spends all his energy upon charitable activities, and has no time for cultural work. That is why the spiritual life of our people in America is so meager.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 18, 1923.

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III C Tzdokoh is, however, impossible without a Kehilah [Hebrew term for organized Jewish community] and as long as we have synagogues and do not have a Kehilah, we must concern ourselves with charity. Even the little that we do for education is also under the "supervision" of charity. It is no honor to the American Jews that the Talmud Torahs are supported by the charities. It is simply a disgrace that Jewish education in America should come under the heading of charity. Such Talmud Torahs will produce neither scholars nor well-bred Jews.

Paradoxical as it may sound, it is literally true that charity is the misfortune of American Jewry. When we stop giving charity and begin to give Tzdokoh, our life will take on a new aspect, and we will [begin to] grow spiritually and morally.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1923.

FINALLY

(Editorial)

The Jewish public has finally awakened to the consciousness of its duty concerning the business of M'shuloch im /agents representing charitable institutions and theological seminaries; most of them represent out-of-town and foreign institutions⁷. Letters from all parts of the city flow into this editorial office daily. These letters criticize the irresponsibility prevailing in this city in the field of foreign charities. Since we began to publicize this evil in our philanthropic life, we have become aware of various angles of the M'shulochim business. From the information we receive from trustworthy and reliable sources, we can state, without exaggeration, that a certain type of M'shulochim confiscates ninety per cent of the money which he collects, and many others pocket all of the money for themselves. To which category the "noted" M'shuloch Pinsh Teilman belongs, we cannot say, but we have learned that he is a M'shuloch of a certain office in New York, which

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commissions Mikolochim throu hout the country in behalf of dubious institutions, and that he pockets nine tenths of the money for himself.

Unfortunately, Hirsh Teilzin is not the only "speciali t" in this field. Chicago Jews who have been prominent in public life for many years, know of many scandalous cases.

The result is that legitimate institutions suffer most of all. While the students of large theological seminaries in Lithuania are starving to death, the Mikolochim are plunging the Jewish districts of America and stuffing their pockets each year with thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. As long as we tolerate the existence of such a situation, we are aiding the swindlers to extort money from Jews, and are helping to ruin necessary and legitimate institutions.

It is the duty of the Jewish leaders of this city to put a stop immediately to this deplorable situation. An authoritative committee must forthwith be

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1937.

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organized to regulate the M'shuloch in business. The whole work of foreign charities must be controlled not by individual trustees, but by a group of rabbis and prominent leaders. If each M'shuloch has the privilege of selecting his own trustee in this city, he will not be able to establish order because the trustee will not, and cannot know what the M'shuloch is doing and how much money he is collecting. A committee can control a M'shuloch-- and without the control of a committee, nothing can be accomplished.

A meeting will take place Monday evening in the Hebrew Theological College, at which rabbis and prominent leaders will consider this question. We hope that this meeting will establish order in the field of our philanthropic work.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

What right have the Chicago rabbis to authorize agents [persons who collect money for local or foreign charitable institutions and theological seminaries] whom they do not know, and what right have the laymen, among the Chicago Jewry, to accept the office of treasurer for this or that agent, if they have no information regarding the activity and efficiency of the institution the agent represents? If the rabbis and laymen in Chicago investigated the agents a little more carefully, less of the money contributed by Jews would go to waste.

There is a man in this city at the present time, who is trying to get money from everybody for what he claims is a Zionist Orphanage in Palestine. Max Shulman inquired at the Palestinian Department of the American Zionist Organization as to whether it knew anything about the existence of such an institution--and the answer was no. Nevertheless, this man still has the effrontery to approach Zionists and extract checks from them for this dubious institution.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1923.

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Is it not time that the Chicago jews put an end to such a scandalous situation?

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1935.

WEINSTEIN, ALD HA-AM AD BILLIE ARRIVE APRIL 15

At the meeting of the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] Executive Committee, which was held last night in the law offices of Max Shulman, it was disclosed that the Zionist leaders, Dr. Weizmann, Ahad Ha-am, and Chaim Bialik will arrive in Chicago on April 15, and plans have, therefore, been drawn up for the Keren Hayesod campaign, which will soon be launched.

It is expected that a quarter of a million dollars will be raised in Chicago this year for the Keren Hayesod. Dr. Abramovitz, director of the Keren Hayesod office, has presented a detailed plan for the campaign, and Dr. S. M. Melamed presented his plan for the campaign in the form of a memorandum to the chair.

It was determined that the campaign should be placed on a highly democratic basis, so as to involve all classes of Chicago Jews in the work. It was also decided to organize an army of a thousand volunteers to aid in this work.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1923.

CONTROL THE AGENTS

(Editorial)

During the past few weeks, Chicago has been simply overrun with agents [collectors for charitable and other institutions], honest and dishonest, and the dishonest ones are extorting money from everyone. We believe that the time has come to put an end to this misappropriation of the hard-earned money of Chicago Jews. A city like Chicago should be able to control these agents. Unfortunately, no one has any control over the situation.

A few weeks ago an agent, whose integrity is doubtful, was not permitted to speak in two synagogues unless he became recognized as a legitimate agent, and this he failed to do. Many of these dishonest agents do not even ask money of the synagogues, lest they be asked embarrassing questions. Instead of soliciting the synagogues, they employ assistants to canvass from house to house. They take as much as they can get, from a nickel up. In many cases they obtain money because they are hard to get rid of. Nobody knows what

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III C becomes of the money. They themselves admit that they take fifty
III E per cent commission besides their expenses. What happens to the
other fifty per cent, after they deduct their expenses? We do not
believe that the institution which they represent sees more than ten per cent
of the money these agents collect. In some cases, the institutions do not
receive anything, simply because they exist only on paper. Thus, the Chicago
Jewry contributes annually not merely thousands, but tens of thousands of
dollars to fake charities from which no one but a few swindlers benefit.

This cannot go on any longer. Something must be done to put an end to this
deplorable situation. Not only do large sums of money go to waste each year,
but [what is more] those institutions **that** are actually in need and that
commission reliable agents, suffer horribly from this deplorable situation.
The public, knowing that there is no control over the agents, treats every-
body the same, the honest and the dishonest, and the result is that institu-
tions which we should, and must, support, do not receive the necessary attention.

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We can establish order in this field of charity if we adopt a

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responsible and sympathetic attitude toward the situation. Most

agents that approach us represent either theological seminaries or Palestinian institutions. So far as the theological seminaries are concerned, we now have in Chicago a central organization that is interested in the Torah. We refer to the board of directors of the Hebrew Theological College. Let this organization establish a committee whose task it shall be to control the activity of the agents representing foreign theological seminaries. No agent representing a seminary should be permitted to collect money in this city unless the committee is convinced that the institution which he represents is a legitimate one, and that he is actually authorized to solicit funds for it. Every agent should be required to give the committee an exact accounting of his work each week. The money that he collects must be given to the committee. To us this appears to be the only way that we can guarantee that the money which is collected in Chicago for theological seminaries actually reaches the right place. When the public realizes that the agents representing seminaries are under supervision, the agents will receive better

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III C treatment, and the legitimate seminaries will receive a great deal

III H more money from Chicago than they do now.

The other category consists of agents who come to Chicago to collect money for Palestinian institutions. These agents must be placed under the control of a committee composed of leaders of the Mizrahi Orthodox wing of the Zionist organization and rabbis, and no agent of a Palestinian institution should be permitted to collect money in this city without the consent of this committee. The remittance of the money must be handled by the committee, not by the agent. The agent is no more than an agent, i. e., his business is to collect the money and to get paid for his work. Nothing else is any concern of his.

No one can claim that this plan is not feasible. If the rabbis and prominent leaders of the Chicago Jewry are in earnest about this matter, these two committees can be organized overnight. It is needless to say that the Courier will help these committees carry through their tasks, by which the legitimate

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III C institutions and the city of Chicago will profit. First of all,
III H the treasurers whom the various agents have selected and who do
not have the power to control these agents, must resign from office
in order that no agent can claim that he is not subject to the authority of
the control committee because he is under the control of a treasurer.

We beg the rabbis and the prominent men of the Jewish community to take up
this matter, because the present state of affairs is harmful to both the
Jewish community and the legitimate institutions; it only enables a few swind-
lers to grow fat at the expense of the public. In a city like Chicago, def-
inite order must prevail in the field of foreign charities, just as definite
order must prevail in the field of local charities. We must do no less for
our foreign charities than we do for our local charities.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1923.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE H. I. A. S.

(In English)

by

Adolph Coveland, President

Submitted at the annual meeting of the Chicago Branch H. I. A. S., January 31, 1923. To the officers and directors of the Chicago Branch and the National Organization, H. I. A. S., and the officers and directors of the Jewish Charities of Chicago:

With the completion of another year of service as president of the Chicago Branch of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, it becomes my official task to present to you a statement of what has been accomplished by our joint efforts in our field of work during the last year, and to call to your attention important matters affecting our work during the coming year.

I can summarize our past year's work in general in no better way than to say

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that in some respects we have gone forward, while in other very important respects we have stood still.

As we stand at the portal of a new year in our work, with traditional Jewish modesty and high aspiration, we are more concerned with what we have failed to do during the past year than with what we succeeded in doing. We might if we wanted to glance over our shortcomings and say "Dayer"--"We have done good work"--but if we were to say so, it would mean that we are satisfied with something less than our best, which, of course, we are not. Rather we prefer to say "Chotonu"--"We have sinned"--for we want earnestly to know what our faults and weaknesses are, in order that we may correct them, and do our work with the greatest efficiency and the truest helpfulness. To paint a glowing picture of the past year's work, whether it is true or not, may satisfy our conceit, but it does not advance our work. We have to ask ourselves, first of all, "What is our work?" and then, "How have we done it?"

It is most unfortunate that we are generally regarded in the community merely as a sheltering agency. For this work we have been allowed annually a certain

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sum by the Federated Orthodox Charities, which has now been merged in the Jewish Charities of Chicago. As a matter of fact, our sheltering work is the lesser part of the work we do. Our main work is our immigrant service. We are an important link in the chain of a world organization, which for a number of years has been ministering in a most devoted and substantial way to the suffering masses of our people, in matters of life and death. We are, therefore, more than a merely local organization in the Jewish community, affiliated with the local organized Jewish charities, and attending only to local needs. We are part and parcel of the national M. I. A. S. organization, with which we stand on the firing line for our people. As such, the national M. I. A. S. organization has a right to look to us for help so that it shall be able to go on doing its blessed and needed work throughout the world, and we cannot fail it when it calls upon us for help. But we have failed the M. I. A. S. national organization during the past year, and that is why I repeat, we are compelled as we assemble in annual meeting, to say "Chotonu", we have sinned!

Let me give you the facts that justify this statement. Having in mind our inescapable duty to our national organization as well as to our local shelter

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needs, I pointed out in my annual report a year ago, that the support we have been receiving from the Federated--\$10,000 a year--is but a fractional part of what we need. This is not my personal opinion alone. We all agreed we ought to have more than the amount allowed us by the Federated, and one of the very first things we did at the beginning of the past year was to take the matter up with the Federated, with a view to secure an increased allowance. A year has gone by, and we are no further ahead than we were a year ago! During the past year, our national organization has been confronted with a crisis and its very existence has been at stake, and is still at stake. We, in Chicago, have had to stand idly by while our great mother organization has been hovering between life and death. The national organization implored us to start a campaign for \$50,000 in Chicago for H. I. A. S. work, but, owing to our affiliation with the Federated, we could not initiate such a campaign without first making efforts to secure the Federated's sanction. This was neither given nor declined. Nothing came of our efforts. Toward the end of the year, Mr. Isidore Hirshfield, one of our national directorate, on his way from New York to California to launch a H. I. A. S. campaign on the Pacific coast, at our request stopped off in Chicago for several days, and personally took up the

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matter of proper support for H. I. A. S. in Chicago with the heads of the local organized charities. Mr. Mirshfield took the advanced position that our national organization desires to co-operate to the fullest degree, with local charities' federations wherever they exist, rather than to raise the funds it needs for its work, independently. In a formal communication addressed to the heads of our local organized charities, Mr. Mirshfield asked that for the coming year the sum of \$40,000 be set aside in the local charities' budget for the H. I. A. S., and \$50,000 for the Emergency Fund Drive, the directors of the Chicago Branch undertaking to see that the greater part of the sum thus set aside, shall be raised by them in the community, at the time of the holding of the general charities drive. Thus, a separate H. I. A. S. campaign would be avoided.

To my great disappointment, nothing has been done in this matter. Two months have passed and we have yet to receive an acknowledgment of the receipt of Mr. Mirshfield's letter. We are, therefore, "up in the air". We have a right to ask the local charities' heads to let us know what they think about

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our proposal. If they favor it, we want to make plans without delay so as to do our part in the coming united charities' drive. If they do not favor setting aside the sum asked for by Mr. Hirshfield to enable us to help our national organization in its general work as well as to do our local immigrant and sheltering work, they should at least not withhold their endorsement of a campaign for F. I. A. S. conducted in the community by ourselves, so that without further delay we can set our campaign under way, and can raise at the earliest date possible, the amount the national organization is looking to us to raise for it in Chicago.

This matter cannot be deferred any longer. It has been put off too long already. We must do something and as soon as possible. I earnestly submit this matter to your immediate attention, and hope a way will be found to meet the situation honorably and harmoniously, to the satisfaction of all.

While we have made no progress during the last year in the pressing matter of launching a campaign in Chicago for the national F. I. A. S. organization, we have attended to our immigrant work in a most gratifying way. Our office

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during the past year was busily engaged without letup, in attending to the various needs of all who applied to us for help. Our office force was taxed to the limit giving interviews, making out affidavits, forwarding money, locating relatives, sending telegrams, inserting notices in the papers for information regarding relations in this country, and in various ways, in which we render intimate personal service to all who come to us, not in vain, for aid.

We transmitted to Europe through our office last year, for the use of needy relatives abroad, the sum of over \$220,000. This money was transmitted without a penny of cost to the senders, and was paid in American dollars, not in depreciated European money, to recipients abroad.

We handled 12,500 separate inquiries, involving bringing immigrants to this country from Soviet Russia, Latvia, Poland, and Rumania; locating relatives in this country, furnishing transportation and giving immediate assistance wherever needed; meeting immigrants at the depots and directing them to their destinations or providing for their shelter and comfort, etc.

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Our office filled out 11,599 affidavits for the use of European emigrant officials, 1,588 affidavits for American immigration officials, 1,167 being for Ellis Island and 421 for Washington.

We personally met 503 persons at the various depots, transferring them to other depots, directing them to their destinations beyond Chicago, and providing food and shelter to all in need of such.

Every case we handled had its own special, and often trying, features but we gave the fullest attention to each, not resting until all that could be done was done. One case in particular stands out among the rest during the past year, in which our timely aid prevented a great injustice from being done. This case throws light upon some of the inner, as well as outer difficulties confronting some of our immigrants. After being in this country for a short time, a young immigrant and his wife were denounced by his own older brother living in Chicago, as Bolsheviks, and they were, as a result, about to be deported, when, upon their appeal to us, we intervened in their behalf, secured their release under bond while we could look fully into the case, and

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1923.

finally satisfied the authorities that the charge was untrue, and was made because of a family difficulty of long standing, that had been intensified since the landing in this country of these young immigrants. This one case required no end of work until it was disposed of. Such a case shows clearly that we help not only those against whom a cruel world shuts its doors and heart, but those also against whom the hands of their own flesh and blood are raised.

Several reports, each much longer than this, could be filled with dramatic incidents in our daily work. The Jewish and non-Jewish press, too, is filled with the most touching stories of distress, softened and relieved by the tender heart and healing hand of H. I. A. S. Thousands of households bless the H. I. A. S. for what it has meant to them and done for them.

This, not the mere provision of lodgings and meals to needy transients, is our main work. This is our task--ministering to the driven, the harnessed har-assed, and exploited in the household of Israel! Who is there so small of soul as to say that this blessed and urgent work can be done with a pittance.

JEWISH COUNCIL 1000

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1933.

Who is so lacking in true humanity as to say that it is not our duty to acquaint Chicago Jewry with the needs of I. I. A. S. and give it the opportunity to show how it desires to help meet those needs?

In our sheltering work, to which the community properly looks to us for efficient effort, we have again demonstrated that a shelter can be conducted in such a way as to be a credit to the community in the fullest sense of the word. We have provided a place to which those in need of shelter can come, that is clean throughout, and hospitable. It would be better to call our shelter a first-class hotel for dependent transients. It is as far removed from the old-style shelters as day is from night.

To our great disappointment, we find efforts still at work by private persons to operate shelters on their own account without responsibility to anyone. There is room in the Chicago Jewish Community for only one official shelter which has a rightful claim upon the full support of the community. We are prepared to take care of all shelter needs in the community and to see that those needs are met in the most efficient as well as the most economical way. Private

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1938.

shelters run by a little group that alone knows how much money is raised and what disposition is made of it, besides diverting funds that are needed for legitimate and authorized sheltering effort, add to the shelter burden on the community. They encourage a vainglorious attitude of building up self-respect and a spirit of personal pride and independence. If they made efforts to deal with the shelter problem in an enlightened and constructively remedial way, there would be some excuse for them, but this is the farthest from their minds.

In one important respect, our shelter work is in need of improvement to which we must give our attention without delay. Often we find the female transients, especially among the self-respecting immigrants who come to us for help, are in need of shelter. We are at present equipped only to care for male transients. Accordingly our plans for the coming year must provide for accommodations for female transients in quarters apart from those provided for male transients. This involves the remodeling of our building. The first steps in this direction, that is, the drawing of the architects' plans, have already been taken, and we are hopeful that before the present year has advanced very far, we shall be equipped to take proper care of all female as well as male transients applying to us for shelter.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Daily Jewish Worker, Vol. 1, No. 1.

With the further installation of the proper disinfecting apparatus and many other needed improvements, such as painting the building throughout, we shall be equipped with sheltering facilities second to none anywhere.

During the past year we have sheltered 1,416 desperate individuals, to whom we served over 14,000 meals. The shelter was attended to, with the utmost fidelity and efficiency, by our superintendent, M. Sam Forewitz, and his wife, in addition to the former's heavy duties with the Emergency Aid. Credit is also due for the success of our shelter work to our able and devoted house chairman, Mr. Morris Tower, who, as before set an example of fidelity to duty to all directors and chairmen, supervising the details of our shelter work with the most painstaking and intelligent attention. He is indeed a tower of strength in our work.

It is when we have competent and conscientious chairman, and an alert and active board of directors that takes a close personal interest in every aspect of our work, attends meetings regularly and discharges faithfully committee assignments, that we alone can do our work the way it ought to be done. The

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1923.

work cannot be left to one man or to a few; it must be shared by all.

Fortunately we start this year with a board of directors that gives promise of service in this spirit and manner. We have new blood on our board that gives indications of vitalizing our efforts in every respect. We bid our new directors a most hearty welcome along us, making no distinctions between the newer and the older members of the board. None will be overlooked in opportunities to serve. In view of the great problems before us during the coming year, we need an especially able and active board of directors and I am confident that we now have such a board.

We need also a large and active Women's Auxiliary, and a Junior Auxiliary, too. Such bodies are of great help. When, for any purpose, workers are needed, they are available, and from their ranks come good material for future directors.

Let us go at our work the coming year as we have never before gone at it. Let us not sit back and hold back. Let us realize what we have to do, and do it, each to the fullest of his ability. Let us remember that we are not a minor

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1933.

institution in the community because we conduct a shelter, but that we represent H. I. A. S. in Chicago, H. I. A. S. that helps the suffering and the wandering in Israel, H. I. A. S. that reunites the sundered, and rescues from the grave the faltering, H. I. A. S. that awells here and here, intervention and interest, attention and assistance, shelter and security to countless numbers of our people, lashed by a cruel fate and driven mercilessly from place to place, from land to land. Let us feel anew the full dignity and immeasurable worth of our work, and bend every effort to see that the work is done by all of us without any exception, with the greatest zeal and the greatest helpfulness.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 8, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

If the Chicago rabbis and Orthodox leaders would establish a rule to prohibit agents from collecting money throughout the city without a permit from a recognized authority of the community, many agents who collect money for legitimate institutions would not be suspect and many pseudo agents, who collect money for very dubious institutions under very dubious conditions, would not extort so much money from the public. I have reference to a certain agent who is now collecting money in Chicago for the Ukrainian orphans, although none of those authorized to solicit for the Ukrainian orphans has given him a permit to do so. This man who sails under various alias is can be found everywhere. He wanted to make an appeal at the Congregation Kehilath Jacob, but Max Shulman recognized him....and then, he wanted to make an appeal at the Congregation Anshe Liebawitcly, but there they told him that if the Rabbinical Association would recognize him, he would be given two hundred dollars for his institution. He did not accept this offer, but he is still going about the city collecting money. Rabbis and Orthodox leaders, do you think this is right? Chicago spends several thousand

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 8, 1923.

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IV dollars a year on fake charities, while our own institutions are in dire need.

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[Cantor] Joseph Rosenblatt will officiate at the services this coming Sabbath at the Congregation Anshe Liebawitch. If our Jewish fathers have all their wits about them, they will take their children to the synagogue to listen to the great Rosenblatt, because the melodies he sings have a definite educational value. Everybody is familiar with the legend of the converted Jew who, after living for many years as a Christian, returned to Judaism because, as the story goes, he passed a synagogue and heard a cantor singing the beautiful melodies that he [the Jew] had known in his youth. These melodies moved him so deeply that he became a Jew again. In this legend, the cultural value of the melodies heard in the Jewish synagogue is tellingly revealed, and that is particularly true when they are sung by such a noted cantor as Rosenblatt. These melodies are precious because they arouse profound Jewish emotions, which become deeply rooted in the soul of a child. Therefore, if you intend to listen to Joseph

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IV Rosenblatt, don't forget to bring your children with you.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 8, 1933.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1923.

FIFTY MILLION MARKS

(Editorial)

Students of the Hebrew Theological Seminary in Slobotka [a town in Lithuania, famous for its theological seminary] are still striking for more bread. The strike is naturally, a demonstration to attract the attention of World Jewry to the deplorable condition in which the theological college finds itself. It stands to reason that if the theological students in Slobotka are suffering the pangs of hunger, then the students in Telz and other Jewish centers in Lithuania are likewise suffering the pangs of hunger. And if the need in all theological seminaries is so great, their existence is in danger. Everybody can easily imagine what the destruction of the theological seminaries in Lithuania will mean to all of Eastern European Jewry. The only group of Jews in the world who can save the Lithuanian seminaries from extinction, are the Orthodox Jews in America. The Jewish groups in Europe who still have somewhat of an understanding of the importance of theological seminaries are the Jews

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1923.

in Germany and Hungary, and these two very important Orthodox groups in Central Europe are, at present, so economically ruined that instead of helping others, they themselves need foreign relief.

The seminaries in Lithuania cannot expect any kind of help from Europe at present, and if the Orthodox Jews in America do not come to their aid, all the theological seminaries in Lithuania will soon be closed.

Upon the Orthodox Jews in America lies a great responsibility, and if they do not take energetic steps to save the theological colleges in Lithuania, they alone will be guilty of the consequences.

The first thing that must be done to alleviate the need is to collect immediately fifty million marks for first aid. In America, fifty million marks is a small sum of money, only one thousand dollars, but in Lithuania, fifty million marks is a great deal of money. The immediate need can be alleviated with fifty million marks. As soon as the immediate need is checked, a conference made up

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1923.

of rabbis and civic leaders should be called, to consider ways and means of creating a permanent source of revenue for these seminaries. We believe that the Orthodox Jews in America are rich enough and kind enough to take over the responsibility of providing for the existence of these seminaries until the crisis is over. But first of all, we must send first aid--we must send fifty million marks at once. In Chicago there is a nucleus of an organization for this purpose. Mr. Lillienthal is the treasurer of this organization and it is the duty of Mr. Lillienthal and his colleagues to call together a group of social workers for the purpose of raising the above-mentioned sum immediately. There is not a poor Jew in Chicago who will refuse to give a small contribution for this noble purpose. It is only a matter of work and of organization. There can be no excuse for not raising and forwarding this first aid to Slobotka. Each day that is lost, places the existence of the seminaries in Lithuania in still greater danger.

Begin the work at once. Later it will be too late.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1923.

CONGREGATION BICKUR CHOLIM SENDS \$205 TO
SLOBOTKA THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Congregation Bickur Cholim on the South Side has forwarded \$205 to Slobotka (Slobotka is a town in Lithuania famous for its rabbinical seminary). The money was raised by the rabbi of the congregation, Rabbi Harrison, who sent the money to the head of the Slobotka Rabbinical Seminary, Rabbi Moshe Mordecai Epstein.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 28, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I read in the newspapers that the theological students in Slobotka [town in Lithuania famous for its theological college] have walked out on strike. They have taken their Talmuds [text books] home to resume their studies. They are not striking for higher wages or less hours nor because their bosses do not suit them, but because they are not getting enough rye bread. They do not even demand white bread. Their strike slogan is, "No food, no Torah"....and nobody can say that they are wrong. Against whom are they actually striking? They are striking against us American Jews, and they are quite right. Not only could the American Jews--the Jews in the Lawndale District of Chicago could have averted this strike. What is the question involved? It is a matter of a thousand dollars a month!!! The Jewish women in the Lawndale District spend more money in one day on cosmetics than it would take the Slobotka Seminary to feed its students rye bread for a whole month. I propose

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 28, 1926.

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IV that an emergency strike committee to aid the strikers should immediately be organized in U S. Let Mr. Balk, president of the Congregation Anshe Cheseth Israel, become the chairman of this committee. Whoever is in favor of my motion should give the regular sign by writing a check and forwarding it to Mr. M. Balk, chairman of the Emergency Relief Committee for the strikers of the Slobodka Seminary.

If you don't study yourselves, then, at least, let others to study.....

.....

I have the greatest respect for Mr. [J.] Rosenwald, but I cannot recognize him as an authority on questions of Jewish religion. If Mr. Rosenwald wishes to raise a question concerning the Jewish religion, he knows, or should know, to whom to go. Whether the Jewish religion requires genuine wine or grape juice for Kidush [Editor's note: Ceremony of blessing the wine] and Havdalah [Ceremony on Sabbath night to divide the holy day from the week days] is a matter which only the Orthodox rabbis can decide. Reform rabbis are no authorities on the Jewish religion. If we were to follow the Reform rabbis, we would have

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 28, 1923.

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IV neither a Sabbath nor a holiday, neither kosher nor unkosher laws. What the Reform rabbis say about religious customs, laws, and traditions doesn't mean a thing. Not at a congress of Reform Jews, but at a convocation of Orthodox rabbis should Mr. Rosenwald have made his proposals [on religious issues]. There is no harm in offering a proposal, even if the proposal is out of order. If Mr. Rosenwald had made his proposal at the proper place, he would have received an authoritative reply and a true explanation.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 21, 1923.

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AMALGAMATED BANK HAS DIRECT CONNECTION WITH RUSSIA

The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is the only bank in the country that has received a concession from the Soviet Government permitting Americans who have relatives in Russia to forward money there.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who returned from Russia last month, made the necessary connections with agencies in the larger cities in Russia and the Ukraine, from which money will be sent throughout all of Russia and the Ukraine.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I do not know whether you are familiar with the fact that five per cent of the fertile land of Palestine already belongs to us, and that the largest portion of that land was purchased by the National Fund from the pennies and nickels which were collected from the National Fund Boxes. In the course of the past year, the National Fund purchased 25,000 acres of land which can feed a few thousand Jewish families--all this was made possible by the pennies and nickels collected by the National Fund.

.....

On this occasion, I wish to inform you that we have in our midst a man known as Reverend Mandel Halperin. If you should see this man, you would think that you were in the presence of either an Arabian field marshal or possibly a wealthy Jewish merchant from Poland. And this man, whom we knew in the old

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1923.

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IV country as a Zionist worker of long standing, has undertaken to bring a little order into the Chicago National Fund. He will, therefore, see that you have a National Fund Box in your home. He will also see that these boxes are emptied and that the money is sent to the office of the National Fund. This man will visit you--give him a friendly reception. Let us all realize that from the pennies and nickels which he will collect from your National Fund Boxes, large tracts of land will be bought in Palestine for the Jewish people.

.

The season of "drives" will soon open in Chicago. The Jewish Charities will launch a drive for a quarter-million dollars, which will also be a sort of membership drive; later there will be a drive for two and one-half million dollars for the erection of new homes for the already existing institutions; the Keren Hayesod is now organizing its spring campaign for \$300,000. Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Sir Alfred Mond will arrive here soon and we must give them a grand reception, i.e., a substantial check for the Keren Hayesod.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1923.

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IV A movement for the erection of centers for our youth will also be launched within a few weeks and a quarter-million dollars, will probably be raised for this purpose. Then, there will be a series of small drives for local institutions, such as the Daughters of Zion Day Nursery and Infant Home, and The Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery.

So, try to earn a lot of money. You will soon have to donate a lot of money because we will not accept a little. Thy people, Israel, is in need; you must help.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1923.

CENTRAL RELIEF ORGANIZES PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED
by
J. Loebner

(Special to the Courier), New York, January 8: The Central Relief Conference has determined to organize a permanent committee of one hundred to carry on the reconstruction work. It was decided to send representatives to Russia to investigate and report on conditions there, since the Communists are charged with hindering the Jewish relief work and persecuting the Jewish religion.

Leon Komaiko was appointed chairman of the executive committee; Rabbi Berlin, Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Rabbi Levinthal, B. Horwich, and Peter Wiernick were elected vice-presidents; Harry Fishel, treasurer; and Mr. Engleman, secretary.

As members of the Executive Committee the following were elected from Chicago: Rabbi Yehudah L. Gordon, N. P. Ginsburg, Judge Harry Fisher, Rabbi Saul Silber and S. J. Rosenblatt.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

It will be of interest to my readers to learn that three years ago, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and I agreed to publish jointly a Jewish monthly in English. It was planned that we were both to write on the same issues--he, from his point of view and I, from my point of view. The monthly was to reflect two extremes within the Jewish community, assimilation and nationalism.

Everything was agreed upon and I was ready to take up the work, but Dr. Hirsch suddenly got cold feet and changed his mind. A few days after our agreement was made, he informed me, through a letter, that he withdrew from the plan. He felt that he would derive no pleasure from a literary partnership with me.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1923.

My dear synagogue presidents have become engaged in the great task of raising a quarter-million dollars for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization].

If they adhere to this plan, I am afraid that they will raise nothing. But if they plan on raising one hundred thousand dollars, and do not theorize but put their plan into action, I am convinced that they can actually raise from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars because there are now approximately seven or eight thousand organized Jews who attend the synagogues. These Jews belong to the middle class and none will hesitate to give from ten to twenty-five dollars for the Keren Hayesod.

The only question is how can we reach these Jews? How shall we speak to them? How can we organize one hundred teams who will go out and do the work? If the presidents of synagogues will organize teams for the Keren Hayesod, then they will prove that the Chicago Orthodoxy is a great factor.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

CENTRAL RELIEF CONFERENCE ADOPTS PLAN OF
\$600,000 CAMPAIGN FOR CULTURAL WORK IN EUROPE

by

J. Loebner

(Special to the Courier), New York, January 7: The Central Relief Conference opened today in the presence of 200 delegates. Leon Komaiko, president of the Central Relief Committee, introduced Rabbi Meyer Berlin as chairman of the Conference. He /Rabbi Berlin/ appealed for more intensive work to rebuild the Jewish cultural life in Eastern Europe, which has been destroyed.

Treasurer Fishel's report for the period from October, 1914 to December, 1922 stands as a monument to American-Jewish charity. \$10,625,800 was raised during that period and the gigantic task of raising this sum cost less than three per cent of the total.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

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About \$757,600 was distributed in 1,027 cities for cultural work alone, benefiting 1,737 institutions, over 5,000 teachers, and 150,000 students, of whom 5,000 were orphans.

The report presented by the Joint Distribution Committee to the Conference shows that more than forty-seven and one-half million dollars have been distributed for relief throughout Europe.

Rabbi Levinthal of Philadelphia and Rabbi Hagolis appealed to the Orthodox Jews of America to continue their support of the Central Relief in order to make possible the work of preserving the spiritual values of Judaism.

At a caucus meeting held by the Chicago delegation under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Horwich, it was decided to demand of the organization that the western

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

states be under the jurisdiction of the Chicago office and that all money raised in the western states be sent through the Chicago office. It was also decided to demand that all questions entering the New York office [from western states], be referred to the Chicago office.

B. Horwich, chairman of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, submitted to the Conference a report of the work done in Chicago and the Middle West. The report showed that \$2,853,400 had been raised from December, 1914 to December, 1922 and that the expenses were somewhat more than three per cent. Mr. B. Horwich pointed out that the portion contributed by the Orthodox Jewry to relief is, in reality, much larger than it had been reported, but the credit for the rest of the money went to the American Jewish Relief Committee.

The resolution of the Chicago delegation was referred to the new Executive Committee.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

IV

It was determined to launch a \$600,000 campaign throughout the United States for cultural work in Eastern Europe this year. The quota for Illinois is \$70,000.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Jan. 7, 1923.

UNION OF SYNAGOGUES TO RAISE QUARTER-MILLION
DOLLARS BEFORE WEIZMANN'S ARRIVAL

At a well-attended meeting of rabbis and synagogue presidents last night in the [Hebrew] Theological College, called by the Orthodox synagogues, the question of receiving Dr. Chaim Weizmann upon his arrival in Chicago next March was discussed.

It was decided that the Union of Synagogues should appoint a committee to organize all the synagogues immediately for the purpose of raising the sum of a quarter-million dollars for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. The committee will be appointed by the president of the Union.

Dr. Shmarya Levin addressed the meeting, and in a brilliant speech, pointed out the duties of the Orthodox Jews in the rebuilding of Palestine.

Mr. Joseph Weil was chairman.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 5, 1923.

CHICAGO DELEGATION TO GO TO CENTRAL RELIEF CONFERENCE
IN NEW YORK

A conference called by the Central Relief Committee will open next Sunday in the Central Jewish Institute in New York. About 200 delegates from various parts of the country will attend the conference.

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee, which is a branch of the Central, will represent the Middle West through B. Horwich, Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Rabbi Saul Silber, H. M. Barnett, Isadore Liederman, and N. J. Wital.

The Courier will be represented by Mr. J. Loebner, who will keep the Chicago Jewry informed of the transactions and resolutions passed at the conference.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1923.

BE PREPARED

(Editorial)

Dr. Weizmann will arrive in America on March 1, and is expected to reach Chicago about March 15. Dr. Weizmann is not coming to Chicago simply to enjoy himself. He is coming here to remind the Jews of their duty to Palestine. The Chicago Jews have not, as yet, fulfilled their duty to Palestine, and they are in a position, both materially and financially, to bear a portion of the great responsibility which history has imposed upon them.

Thus, we can only say to the Jews in Chicago: Be prepared! When the great Zionist leader comes to you, you should know what to do. He is not coming to talk to you personally; he is coming to tell you what has been accomplished in Palestine in the last two years, and what must be

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1923.

accomplished in the next two and one-half years if we are to attain our goal.

It is now two and one-half years since Sir Herbert Samuel became High Commissioner of Palestine. In these two and one-half years, relatively little has been done in proportion to what could have been done. Instead of twenty-five thousand Jews, one hundred thousand could have emigrated, if the Jewish people had responded to the first appeal issued by the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. Instead of two hundred thousand acres of land, our property should embrace a million acres, and instead of fifteen thousand pioneers, there ought to be forty thousand pioneers in Palestine today.

Sir Herbert Samuel still has another term of two and one-half years to serve as High Commissioner of Palestine (it is an old tradition in England that a High Commissioner or Governor General in a colony, domin-

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1923.

ion, or occupied territory serves no more than five years. After five years he will be replaced by someone else. In two and one-half years someone will succeed Sir Herbert Samuel). Who this someone will be, we do not know. Perhaps Sir Herbert Samuel's successor will be a Jew and, possibly, a more energetic Jew than the present High Commissioner. It is also possible that he will be a Gentile, and not particularly sympathetic to Zionism. Much depends upon the quantity and quality of our work in Palestine. If England can be convinced that the experiment with the Jews in Palestine has been successful, that Jews are sincere and intend to build up the land, she will surely encourage us, and Sir Herbert Samuel's successor will be an energetic friend of Zionism. But if we do not accomplish a great deal in these five years, England will become indifferent to the whole matter and will not overtax herself for us.

One need not be a far-sighted statesman in order to realize how absolutely imperative it is for us to continue the constructive work in Palestine and to do it as quickly as possible. But how can we go on with the work

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1923.

rapidly, when we contribute pennies instead of dollars to the Keren Hayesod? In a city like Chicago, with 400,000 Jews, the Keren Hayesod has 3,000 subscribers in all, and most of the subscribers only contribute small amounts. Chicago should have at least 10,000 subscribers, with an annual income of no less than a million dollars for the Keren Hayesod. If the other Jewish communities in America contribute proportionately, we will have a quarter-million Jews in Palestine by 1926.

Dr. Weizmann comes to Chicago to speak to us about one thing--about the Keren Hayesod. And we can only say to Chicago Jewry: Be prepared!

When Dr. Weizmann comes to Chicago we must present him with a large check for the Keren Hayesod. The check should not be for less than \$100,000. Therefore, be prepared to raise, in the next ten weeks, \$100,000 for the Keren Hayesod.

The campaign should not begin when Dr. Weizmann arrives. It must begin

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1923.

immediately. When the great Zionist leader arrives in Chicago, the campaign should be near its end, and the check should be written.

All Keren Hayesod workers must begin at once to work for this campaign; otherwise the time will be too short. The leaders of large Jewish organizations and institutions must be attracted to the work; the presidents of synagogues, the grand masters of fraternal orders, the leaders of youth societies, etc. We must all be prepared for the day of Dr. Weizmann's arrival.

Upon Chicago Jewry rests a large responsibility--and the only way to fulfill this sacred duty is to work. Be prepared to make a sacrifice. Be prepared!

WPA 711, PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 22, 1922.

A group of persons, under the name - Jewish Workers Relief Committee, have written letters to all organizations of Chicago, that is labor organizations, to all synagogues, vereins, lodges and etc., wherein they severely attacked the Peoples Relief Committee of America. The members of this so-called committee, in the midst of the Peoples Relief Tool Campaign, have chosen this time for attack. We can not and will not permit those attacks to pass without explanation. We do not answer them, the larmoon writers, neither do we extend them an explanation, because they know the truth, which they so easily deny. We make the explanation to the Jewish public of Chicago, to those who wish no politics in the relief work and to those seeking the truth.

The Jews of the Relief Committee state that the Peoples Relief is decrepit, the Peoples Relief is very small in membership; they attack the Peoples Relief for its alliance with the Joint Board, whom they call "peoples fiend" and "anti-proletarians." They attack the Peoples Relief for not recognizing the "Yidkeskon," which, as they state, is the only constructive proletarian relief apparatus in Russia.

Forward, October 22, 1922.

The very same Jews have shrieked a few weeks ago, that the Peoples Relief is dead. Now it is no longer dead, but they state that it is decrepit. This decrepit Peoples Relief Committee has, for the past year and a half, for cultural work alone, sent to Russia, \$300,000 and gathered clothing amounting to \$2,000,000. We do not count its work in the Joint Board, which placed itself on a constructive basis through the influence of the Peoples Relief. The Peoples Relief is an organization established by the Jewish working class. That the entire Jewish working class is with the Peoples Relief can be seen by its last convention in Philadelphia. The International Ladies Garment Workers, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, The Workmen's Circle, The United Hebrew Trades, The International Furriers Union, Joint Board Baker's Union, Jewish National Labor Alliance, Independent Workmen's Circle, Socialist Verband, Poale Zion Party, Theatrical Trade Council and country-men vereins were represented. Without exaggeration, all these organizations represented more than one-half a million Jewish workers. This is the decrepit Peoples Relief.

Forward, October 22, 1922.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

They sneer at the Peoples Relief by remarking "small in membership!" The Peoples Relief is no Communist organization and did not accept the code of devouring Workers Relief Committee. The Peoples Relief is being attacked by them because it did not accept the Communistic code, and whoever is no Communist is designated as an indifferent citizen and counter-revolutionary.

The representatives of the entire Jewish working class, together with the representatives of the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Alliance have determined, at the convention, to remain with the Joint Board, because they were all convinced that it would be a crime to destroy the relief work now. The Peoples Relief still consists of responsible organizations that did not want to terminate the relief work, which would imperil the lives of millions of Jews in Europe. If the Peoples Relief would abandon the Joint Board now, it would lead to a struggle with the Joint Board and the relief work in America would cease functioning. The Jewish working class did not desire to do this. The "revolutionists," the "left-wing heroes," who compose the Workers Relief Committee, are not concerned with the above mentioned, and they, therefore, attack the Joint Board and pour wrath on the Peoples Relief for

Forward, October 22, 1922.

remaining with the Joint Board, To attack, in such manner, the Joint Board and the Peoples Relief for clinging to the Joint Board, is demagoguery and charlatanry. They, the "truth-hounds" of the committee know that, but what significance has the truth to a committee adopting the Jesuit motto that "all methods suit the object." If the Joint Board is fiendish and anti-proletarian, why was the Joint Board recognized by the Soviet Government in Russia? If one feels ashamed of the Joint Board, one must feel ashamed of Lenin and Trotsky, who have so warmly accepted it and given it the privilege to work.

The Peoples Relief Committee was the first to help the Yidgeskom in America. The Peoples Relief Committee had, recently, received a letter from the Yidgeskom in Russia, thanking them for the machines received. Out of \$1,640,000 that the Joint Board has now assigned for work in Russia, the representatives of the Peoples Relief demanded that the Yidgeskom schools should receive \$200,000 and it was so decided upon. The Peoples Relief supported and will support the institutions of the Yidgeskom, but it can not recognize the Yidgeskom as its sole representative in Russia. The Peoples Relief is not against the Yidgeskom, but it wants to contact all Jewish

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 22, 1922.

labor organizations and social enterprises that work for relief in Russia.

We wanted to explain the matter, as much as possible, and inform the Jewish masses that they should not be misled by persons who seek to destroy the relief work.

Peoples Relief Committee of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Forward, Oct. 16, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Comrade S.P.Kramer, Managing Editor of the Chicago Forward, appeared at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades yesterday, and declared that the Peoples Relief is preparing to carry through a tag day for the tool campaign for the Jewish Colonists in Soviet Russia and Ukrania.

He proposed that the United Hebrew Trades, being a part of the Peoples Relief, should indorse the tool campaign, participate in the tag day and appeal to the Unions for support in the tool campaign.

The United Hebrew Trades resolved to indorse the tool campaign and urge the unions to support the campaign, in order to raise money to purchase tools for Jewish tradesmen in Russia and Ukrania.

The United Hebrew Trades delegate to the Labor Defense Council gave a report, yesterday, concerning the work of the organizations in defending the imprisoned radicals.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Forward. Oct. 16, 1922.

The delegates have determined to appeal to the unions which have, as yet, not joined the Labor Defense Council to join and help in the defense work in the interest of the radical element.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1922.

/TESTAMENT OF A NOBLE CHARACTER/

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

My friend, S. B. Komaiko, laid a piece of paper on my desk. This paper is one of the greatest human documents that I have ever seen because it reflects a great Jewish soul.

An old man, Harry A. Fishkin, who was beloved by all the Jews of Chicago, particularly by the Zionists, has left the following will:

"I, H. A. Fishkin, leave my fortune--the result of a life's work--of \$235 to be distributed as follows:

"To the Keren Hayesod, \$100; to the National Fund, \$25; to the war sufferers, \$25; to the Daughters of Zion Infant Home, \$25; to the Congregation Tiphereth Zion, \$25; to the _____ Synagogue /name not legible/, \$10."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1922.

Old Mr. Fishkin wanted to leave something for other institutions, but he did not have anything else. The few cents that he had he divided among organizations which he, an experienced community worker, considered the most important. He thought the Keren Hayesod was the most important undertaking of our times. You may be sure that old Fishkin wanted to leave one hundred thousand dollars rather than one hundred dollars to the Keren Hayesod. Fortune, however, did not smile upon him during his lifetime and he died a poor man materially, but with the soul of a spiritual aristocrat. Just imagine what would happen if a few Jewish millionaires followed the footsteps of old Fishkin! The worries of the Jewish people would be over, and within a short time, we would be a nation among other nations.

Unfortunately, however, souls like Fishkin's are not reincarnated in millionaires.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

THE NEW EMISSARY

by

J. Loebner

Who is this Rabbi Moses Weinstok, and what kind of an institution is the United Home for Old Men and Women in Palestine, for which he is collecting money in Chicago? People say that Rabbi Weinstok enters a Jewish residence or store, makes himself at home, as if he had known the family for a long time, and claims that one or another rabbi of Chicago will vouch for him. He ends his speech in a mixture of Yiddish and English: "The old people of the institution, four hundred strong, are praying for the donors at the Wailing Wall and at the grave of Mother Rachel, God bless her memory." This Rabbi Weinstok is now operating on Randolph Street. Max Malter has been his victim twice, and paid a dollar each time.

What kind of a new plague is this on Jewish picketbooks? This is even worse than Rabbi Bzalel Silberman who wanted people to trust him personally. He

PA (11) PROJ 59275

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

looked like a typical Jew from the old country, with his flowing beard and sideburns. The newly arrived beggar, however, refers to other people who say they have never heard of him. No rabbi in Chicago has ever issued any credentials to him.

It would thus seem that Jewish pockets are free pickings. This is the result of not having an organized rabbi rate in Chicago and not having proper supervision of the activities of the collectors in Chicago who claim to represent philanthropic institutions. The sad part of the story is that the honest collector suffers because of the faker. In many Jewish homes where the householder has discovered that he has been fooled, no exception is made now, and the honest collector as well as the crook is chased away.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, Sept. 13, 1922.

PEOPLES' RELIEF CONDEMNS THE LEFT-WING BLACKMAILERS

It is well known that the left-wing newspaper [Editor's note: The newspaper, is probably the Daily Jewish Freiheit, a communist paper published in New York] seeks to divide and destroy the Jewish labor movement in America, and that it attacks, in a sordid manner, all those who are connected with the labor movement. On Thursday, September 7, the Chicago representative of this newspaper published a filthy article about one of the oldest and most devoted workers in the Socialist and labor movements in Chicago. It is a piece of libel written in an abominable manner. In it he stated, intentionally, that Comrade Leon Hanock, who is the secretary of the Chicago United Hebrew Trades, occupies, at the same time, a paid position in the office of the Chicago Peoples' Relief.

We, the members of the Peoples' Relief Executive met last Monday evening, September 11, and heard the contents of that filthy article read. We decided to express our most severe condemnation of the action of that newspaper. Moreover, we wish to declare that Comrade Hanock voluntarily offered a few hours

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Daily Jewish Forward, Sept. 13, 1922.

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of his free time to this office (until a permanent manager will be engaged). He did not receive one cent pay for this work. The assertion that Comrade Hanock received a salary from the Peoples' Relief is as false as the second statement by that libelous writer--that the Peoples' Relief held a tag day in Chicago.

We see in this libelous action no other aim than that of besmirching the reputation of Leon Hanock. We condemn this act as the lowest form of indecency. We refute the unreliable charges against Comrade Hanock and the Peoples' Relief as false and vile accusations.

A. Lurie, chairman,
Chicago Peoples' Relief.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

CHICAGO AND OTHER CITIES IN AMERICA

Proposal to Unite the Two Charity Organizations

by

J. Loebner

Some very important ideas, plans, and enterprises which affect local and national Jewish life, have originated in Chicago. They were initiated and put into effect here. We need only mention two movements which started in Chicago: the Zionist movement and the movement to consolidate the charity and educational institutions of the Orthodox Jews.

In Chicago a Zionist society was organized immediately after Dr. Herzl announced his plan to establish a homeland for the Jews in Palestine. New York and other cities in America followed in Chicago's footsteps. The Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities is another undertaking of which the Chicago Orthodox Jews are proud. They were the first to introduce one collection and one distribution agency for all their

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

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I B 4 charity and educational institutions, thus doing away with the
III C custom of each institution raising and disbursing the money it
IV needs. New York and other American cities followed Chicago's
example. The Reform Jews of Chicago have to their credit the
merger into one big charity organization of all charity organizations
which individual groups had founded and maintained. They called their
new organization the United Hebrew Charities, and then changed its name
to the Associated Jewish Charities.

It has been proposed and recommended that the two charity organizations--
The Associated and the Federated--should amalgamate and become one. The
members of both organizations will soon have to vote upon this proposal.

Times have changed a great deal. The great division between the Orthodox
and the Reform Jews in this city has almost been wiped out. The Orthodox
Jews have become more Americanized, and have come to respect order and
system in the field of charity. The Reform Jews have become more Jewish.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

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They have become so conscious of their Judaism that they have

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left behind them those spiritual leaders who constantly complained

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that the Polish Jew did not and could not come up to the level of

an American or German Jew; that the Polish Jew did not know how to

behave, that he was a beggar, whom one should treat with contempt.

During the last ten years, the Reform Jews have come in closer contact with the immigrant Orthodox Jews and their American-born children; they have become convinced that we are just as good as they and that we too have millionaires among us. We learned from them and they learned from us. We began to feel closer to each other; we have similar interests in many fields of public affairs. Gradually, very gradually, we began to realize that the two charity institutions, to which the same Jews contribute a certain sum of money each year, should merge and become one. Undoubtedly, the Jewish community of this city will gain a great deal, spiritually and economically. The Jewish community will also gain greater consideration in the eyes of the non-Jews.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

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The Reform Jews have agreed that all existing educational

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institutions, Talmud Torahs and seminaries, should be supported

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by the central treasury. This is the best proof that the Reform

Jews are honest, serious, and aboveboard in their plan for the merger of the two charity organizations. The Reform Jews have believed for a long time that educational institutions have nothing to do with charity--that they should remain separate. The Reform Jews themselves proposed that the problems of Kosher food and religious observance in the institutions of the Orthodox Jews, should be under the supervision of the Orthodox Jews themselves.

The entire plan, upon which the committees from the two organizations have come to an understanding, will soon be put before the respective boards of the Associated and the Federated. As soon as the plan is approved by the boards, it will be submitted to the general membership of both organizations. This procedure is very democratic. Mr. James Davis, the president of the Federated, is very glad that the representatives

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

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I B 4 of both sides considered and respected each other's opinions
III C and desires, and that every member is to have an opportunity to
IV accept or reject the entire plan.

Mr. Davis tells us that an agreement has already been reached regarding the name of the new organization. Its name will be The Jewish Charities of Chicago. This is a correct and appropriate name. We also learn from Mr. Davis that the board of the new organization will consist of thirty-six members, one-half from the Associated and one-half from the Federated. This is reasonable and satisfactory. The new board, declares Mr. Davis, will be in charge of everything except the religious conditions prevailing at the institutions. The board of directors of every institution or their appointees will take care of that.

It is to be hoped that the central organization will have sufficient funds, when the merger takes place, to support every affiliated organization so that it can continue its activity. The annual budget will probably be

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

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I B 4 about a million and one-half dollars, and there is no question

III C but that the sum will be raised. It is to be hoped that the

IV institutions of the Federated will be able to wipe out their

debts when the merger takes place because it stands to reason that a well-organized Jewish Charities of Chicago, with Julius Rosenwald as one of its leaders, will not wish to have a mortgage on its property.

Get ready, Chicago Jews, to vote on the merger of the two charity institutions. We hope that you will vote correctly--that is, in favor of the merger. A call for a vote will be sent out soon, and it is hoped that after January 1, the field of Jewish charity in Chicago will take on an entirely different appearance. The West Side Jews will no longer solicit the South Side Jews, and the latter will no longer feel slighted because the former do not trust them as Jews or as men. The West Side Jews will no longer be afraid that the Reform Jews want to absorb their institutions and to feed nonkosher food to all who go there.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

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There is a group of Reform Jews in Chicago who have the same

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conception of charity as we have, but who believe that charity

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institutions should be conducted in a systematic, business-like way. The plan for the Federated was borrowed from the

Associated. This plan reduced the operating costs. The costs will be further reduced when the merger of the two institutions takes place.

Many expenses will be reduced. Institutions that are affiliated now or that will affiliate later with the main organization, will benefit greatly by the reduced costs.

The West Side will soon have, as a result of the existence of the new organization, a great, modern kosher hospital, and the nurseries and the Hebrew Theological College will have sufficient funds to enable them to continue their activities.

We hope that new institutions will arise in addition to the splendid and well-regulated hospital, and the other existing institutions, which

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1922.

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I B 4 probably will be affiliated with the new organization. For
III C example, we need an institution for old people who are able to
IV pay or whose children are willing to pay for them, but who have
 no home. Such a home can be built by the new organization.

New York and other Jewish cities in America will have, once more, something to learn from Chicago--another example to follow. Then we will be able to begin the work of uniting all local organizations into one organization in each city. The general public will then have a healthier attitude toward the Jews than it has now.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 2, 1922.

[JEWISH INSTITUTIONS IN GOOD FINANCIAL CONDITION]

by

Dr. S. L. Melamed

The Orthodox Jewish institutions in Chicago are becoming more civilized and more modern. All the Orthodox Jewish institutions in Chicago have learned the spirit of proper management and businesslike methods. All keep books and publish financial statements so that the public can see that everything is all right.

A few days ago the Courier published a detailed financial statement by a reliable auditor of the financial condition of the Daughters of Lion Day and Night Nursery and Infant Home. The statement is concise and precise, and shows what each cent has been spent for.

A few days ago, the treasurer of the Hebrew Theological College presented a detailed and encouraging financial report on the receipts and disbursements

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 8, 1922.

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III H of that institution. Everybody was happy and satisfied. Every direc-
IV tor expressed his satisfaction and promised to do more work. The face
of Mr. Ben Lion Leizerowich, the chairman, shone with happiness. The
presentation of a report is a step forward when compared with the practice of
a very recent past.

Tomorrow evening, the workers of the Keren Hayesod "Lechequer" of World Zionist Organization⁷ will present a very detailed and encouraging report at the Morrison Hotel, where they will gather for their annual conference. A comparatively large sum was collected in Chicago last year for the Keren Hayesod. The small group of workers, led by Mr. Max Shulman, has the right to be proud of its achievements. No Chicago contributor to the Keren Hayesod should fail to attend the conference of the Keren Hayesod, which will present an encouraging report and will elect new officials.

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J. T. H.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 7, 1922.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1922

The City Council has designated Monday, September 11, as a general tag day for the associations of charity in Chicago. Alderman Anderson of the Thirty-third Ward is chairman of the Federated Charities Committee, which is in charge of the tag day. Mrs. I. Benjamin is one of the vice-presidents, Miss Ellen Babcock is secretary, and George E. Jave is treasurer.

The following Jewish societies received permission to participate in the tag day:

- Chicago Consumptive Aid Society,
- Samuel Mizik Bikur Cholem Society,
- Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery,
- Chicago Ladies Gmilas Chasodim Society,
- Independent Sisters of Charity,
- Sisters of Helping Hands Society,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 7, 1922.

Northwest Side Sisters of Charity,
Enos Jacob South Side Nursery Society,
Humboldt Daughters of Israel Society,
Bread to the Poor Ladies Aid Society,
Chicago Ladies Aid Society.

Daughters of Zion Nursery and Infant Home lost its right to participate
the tar day because it had a tar day of its own during June.

Every tasser will wear a card with an inscription: "Have a Heart".

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1922.

UNITED APPEAL FOR KEREN HAYESOD
AND HEBREW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
No More Dead Bodies In The Synagogue

On Wednesday evening there was a meeting at the Anshe Sholom Center of the rabbis of Chicago, headed by Rabbi Judah Leb Gordon, and of the synagogue presidents from all parts of the city. The meeting was well attended. It was resolved to make an appeal in the synagogues, during the High Holidays, in behalf of the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] and the Hebrew Theological College. Only one appeal will be made. The money realized from the appeal will be divided; seventy per cent will go for the Keren Hayesod and thirty per cent for the Hebrew Theological College. Max Shulman, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Sam Ginsburg, Meyer Abrams, and Dr. Abramowitz appeared at the meeting as a Keren Hayesod Committee to tell the meeting of the importance of having a Keren Hayesod appeal made in the synagogues of Chicago. Mr. Leizerowich, supported by the Keren Hayesod Committee, appeared

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1922.

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III H in behalf of the Hebrew Theological College. The meeting, acting
IV on a proposal by Dr. Melamed, adopted the resolution for a united
appeal, and acting on a proposal of Mr. Miller, adopted the resolution for the seventy-thirty ratio.

The meeting also heard a committee from the H.I.A.S. [Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society], represented by Mr. Copland. Mr. Ginsburg proposed, and it was resolved, that an appeal in behalf of the H.I.A.S. should be made in the synagogues on the day before the last day of the holidays.

An important community and religious problem came up before the meeting. Rabbi Judah Leb Gordon pointed out that Chicago's custom of bringing a dead body to the synagogue is a violation of the Jewish law. The meeting decided to refrain from this procedure in the future, and that no more dead bodies would be brought to the synagogue.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 1, 1922.

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III H Rabbi Judah Leb Gordon expressed his thanks and satisfaction to the
IV rabbis and synagogue presidents present for adopting the resolution
concerning the dead bodies.

Mr. Joseph Neil was chairman.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 25, 1922.

THE SHELTER HOUSE ASSOCIATION,
1246 SOUTH MARYLAND AVE.
An Appeal to the Public

We appeal to every sensitive Jew to help the poor, lonely, and needy Jews who come to Chicago. Help us to make our tax day a success. Our tax day is next Sunday, August 27. Everyone who knows the meaning of pity and brotherliness knows how important the work that we are doing is. Everyone understands the comfort a lonely stranger receives from being able to enter a Shelter House; it gives him courage and strength to help himself.

We need volunteers to help us on tax day, so that we can pay off our mortgage and begin to build a larger home. We urge our members to come and take boxes, and help us to make the tax day a success.

In the name of the committee, we wish to thank you in advance for your help.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1922.

Mrs. Ida Ratz, chairman of the committee,
Mrs. Anna Starr, supervisor,
Elowitz, president,
Wolf Golcin, vice-president,
J. Tweri, secretary,
Israel Stral, treasurer,
Mrs. Esther Gold, vice-president,
Mrs. Anna Locher, president,
Mrs. Mary Simon, vice-president,
Mrs. Halesoff, vice-president,
Mrs. Rose Fink, secretary,
M. Jaffe, vice-president,
Mrs. Ida Stral, treasurer,
J. Tarnhouse, vice-president,
Mrs. Dukler, corresponding secretary.

Boxes may be obtained at the following places:

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J. L. P.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1922.

1246 South Myer Avenue,

2952 West Roosevelt Road,

1141 Linden Park Avenue.

603 015 5 3 0 73

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1922.

SYNAGOGUES CROWDED YESTERDAY FOR PUBLIC FAST DAY:
LARGE SUMS OF MONEY COLLECTED FOR THE
HELP THE TORAH ASSOCIATION

Orthodox Jewish Chicago responded generously yesterday to the appeals of the rabbis for a public fast day as a protest against the persecution of Judaism in Bolshevik Russia and the Ukraine. The synagogues were crowded with worshipers, particularly at the afternoon services when special fast-day prayers were said. All the rabbis spoke on the significance of this special fast day.

A fair sum of money was collected by the synagogues from the eighteen cents "ransom" money, which those who were unable to fast, were required to pay.

The Congregation Tiphereth Zion, on the Northwest Side, had a large crowd. Rabbi Judah Leb Gordon of Lomza [Poland], who not long ago became the rabbi of this synagogue, delivered a poignant speech which deeply moved the large

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1922.

audience that came to hear him. Over one hundred dollars was collected.

Sixty-five dollars was collected at the Congregation Knesseth Israel, where Rabbi B. Z. Margolin spoke.

The money collected will go to an organization called the "Help the Torah Association," the purpose of which is to support the Jewish clergy in the countries ruined by the war.

A committee of rabbis has been formed from the Help the Torah Association, to which all the money should be turned over. Rabbi B. Z. Margolin of 1301 North Rockwell Street is president, and Rabbi Saul Silber is treasurer of this committee.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 30, 1922.

THE POLTISHINER VEREIN AND THE PREPARATIONS
FOR WELCOMING THE RUMANIAN QUEEN
by
J. Loebner

Queen Marie of Rumania has expressed a desire to visit America, for the purpose of interesting the Rumanian Jews here and the Rumanian-Americans in the orphanage she plans to build in Bucharest. The war left many orphans in Rumania who have no home, who have nobody to take care of them, and an orphanage is urgently needed.

It has been announced in the Queen's name, that the orphanage will have a separate department for Jewish orphans, where they will be brought up according to the traditions of their parents. Considering the fact that nowadays the Jews in Rumania are not treated as they used to be--the Jews there have been granted equal rights, according to the terms of the Paris treaty--it is the duty of the American Jews, regardless of where they come from, to see to

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 30, 1922.

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it that the Queen leaves America with a substantial sum of money. It is particularly important that the Queen's visit to Chicago shall be a success because the initiative was taken in Chicago to invite her to come here, and the assurance was given that everything possible would be done to help her in this noble undertaking. Mr. Henry Friend, the well-known State Street merchant and philanthropist, who knows the Queen personally, has heard that the Queen wants to come here. A correct invitation, signed by Mr. Friend and other well-known Chicago Jews, was cabled to the Queen's palace in Bucharest.

Queen Marie's visit to Chicago, as I have said before, must be a success. All the forces here should unite, under a prominent chairman and a responsible treasurer, to raise the money and turn over a large check to the Queen.

However, it looks as if the Rumanian consul in Chicago, Mr. John S. Popowich, has learned the game of a ward-politician or, maybe, he knew it before. In order to gain favor and prestige in the eyes of the Queen, to hold his job, he has decided to show what he can do. He, himself, wants to send the Queen,

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 30, 1922.

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even before she comes here, a check from Chicago for the orphanage. All well and good. But where is the money to come from? The Chicago Rumanians, who are members of his faith, are not in any hurry to contribute; the only ones left are the Jews. In a situation like this, Jews should be approached through a Jew--but who? He found such a Jew in the person of one Nelman, who came here, God knows from where, about two months ago. This Nelman, who does not make a particularly pleasant impression upon anyone, has influenced the members of the Poltishiner Verein of Rumanian Jews in Chicago, to call a meeting for today to raise money, so that Popowich can brag about his achievements.

We are astonished at this action of the Poltishiner Verein. The Poltishiner is one of our most important societies. It has been in existence for seventeen years. It has paid benefits to its sick and indigent members. The public at large has benefited from it. Its contribution to war relief was fair and it has responded liberally to other Jewish undertakings in Chicago by contributions or activity. When one speaks about prominent Chicago societies, which are an

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 30, 1922.

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honor to this community, one must include the Poltishiner Verein.

Our annoyance is, therefore, greater when we see that the Poltishiner wanted to act independently in such an important matter. The Poltishiner should not act that way. There is no great rush. Let it wait awhile. A large, general committee will soon be organized in Chicago and the Poltishiner will form an important part of it. The Poltishiner Verein by its splendid record and by its admittedly serious and productive activity can help to make Queen Marie's visit to Chicago what she wants it to be, so that she can leave Chicago with a feeling of gratitude and a high opinion of the Rumanian and other Jews of this city. This will not happen if our forces are divided.

Let us hope that Messrs. Ephraim Goldstein, Brener, Abrahamson, Baron, Bromberg, Goldstein, Rohrlich, Sperling, Selzer, Kling, Schwartz, Rabinowich, Chaimowich, Itzkowich, Marcus, Motenko, Rosenthal, Horwitz, Siegel, Dr. Lesh, and others will consider our friendly warning and will change their attitude.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 30, 1922.

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As far as Mr. Popowich is concerned, he should understand that it is neither diplomatic nor good taste to try to hog all the credit. His desire to have the Poltishiner act independently of the Jewish community, his desire to obtain a little money that way and make an individual contribution to the Queen, is more of an insult than a compliment to Queen Marie. A diplomat should understand this without being told. It looks, however, as if he does not understand nor does he wish to understand.

Will Mr. Bonescu, his unofficial representative on the West Side of Chicago, call his attention to this and influence him to stand aside?

WPA 11111111

Forward, May 14, 1922.

No Customs Taxes will be paid by those receiving parcels through Idgeskas in Russia. In case there will be any payment changed, it will be made here by the senders of the parcels.

Send your parcels direct through the Chicago Office of Idgeskas, in the office of the office of the Labor Relief Committee, Room 218 Independence Building, Roosevelt Road and Kedzie Avenue. Telephone 2899.

A parcel must not weigh more than 50-lbs. Size of bundle: 18 inches by 27 inches by 15 inches.

The Parcels are insured until they reach the addressee.

A Ship sails from New York May 20.

On or about May 20, the office will be on the third floor, Rooms 340--341.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1922.

OVER TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
RAISED IN CHICAGO FOR THE KEREN HAYESOD

There was a meeting last night of the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] volunteers of Chicago at the Hotel La Salle. At the meeting it was reported that from July, 1921, up to now, Chicago had raised two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in cash and pledges for the Keren Hayesod, and that one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars had already been sent to New York. This sum does not include the money which has been pledged for the next five years, and which amounts to about a quarter of a million dollars. The total of all the expenses, including the amount spent while the Sokolow delegation was here, was fourteen thousand dollars.

The volunteers then reported on the work they had done up to now and they undertook to go on with the work of raising new subscriptions as well as collecting outstanding pledges, including annual obligations.

Dr. M. Shenkin of Palestine, who is now a guest in Chicago, reviewed, in a long

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1922.

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speech, his impressions of Palestine and pointed out the practical work which the Keren Hayesod does there, to build up the country.

Mr. B. Horwich was chairman.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1922.

PHILANTHROPIC HYPERTROPHY

(Editorial in English)

The Federated Orthodox Charities of Chicago spent last year two hundred and five thousand dollars, and out of this amount approximately forty thousand dollars was spent for educational purposes. In the city of New York the proportion is the same. They spent eighty per cent for charity and twenty per cent for education. In a very well organized community, the proportion of the educational budget to the philanthropic budget is fifty to fifty and in many cases it is sixty to forty, but we, the so-called People of the Book, spend eighty per cent on charity and twenty per cent on education. Judge [Harry] Fisher of Chicago, who is himself a devoted philanthropic worker, was right when he complained the other day about suffering from a philanthropic hypertrophy. We are over philanthropsized (sic), not in the sense that we give too much for charity, but that we give too little for education and for

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1922.

cultural purposes in general.

[Translator's note: This editorial was not transcribed in its entirety. Only those parts of the editorial were transcribed which fall within the scope of this work.]

Figure 1 consists of seven panels, labeled (a) through (g), showing cross-sections of rat aortas. Panel (a) shows a normal aorta with a thin, uniform wall. Panel (b) shows an early aneurysm with a slightly dilated lumen and a thin, irregular wall. Panel (c) shows an aneurysm with a larger lumen and a thin, irregular wall, with a small mural thrombus visible. Panel (d) shows an aneurysm with a larger lumen and a thin, irregular wall, with a small mural thrombus visible. Panel (e) shows an aneurysm with a larger lumen and a thin, irregular wall, with a small mural thrombus visible. Panel (f) shows an aneurysm with a larger lumen and a thin, irregular wall, with a small mural thrombus visible. Panel (g) shows an aneurysm with a larger lumen and a thin, irregular wall, with a small mural thrombus visible.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1922.

[PAY UP YOUR KEREN HAYESOD PLEDGES]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I entreat you, synagogue Jews, lodge Jews, rich Jews, poor Jews, educated and ignorant Jews, ordinary Jews, prominent Jews--I implore you by everything that is sacred to you and to me, pay up your Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] pledges. On the last day of Passover, you made your pledges at the synagogue--pay up your pledges like gentlemen.

The Haluzim cannot wait until you wake up and remember that once upon a time you made a pledge for Palestine. Palestine cannot wait. It must be active and the sooner you pay up your Keren Hayesod pledges, the better it will be. If you do not send in your check, they will come to you and they will take not only your check, but will also take up your time. Therefore, write out your check, and sent it to Mr. S. Phillipson, treasurer of the Keren Hayesod in Chicago, or to the Keren Hayesod office in Chicago, 118

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1922.

North La Salle Street. Please, hurry up.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1922.

[JEWISH EDUCATION IN CHICAGO]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Do you know what has happened to the board of education of the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities, appointed by Mr. James Davis? If I am not mistaken, three months have passed since the board was appointed, and, again if I am not mistaken, the board has not yet had a single meeting. The question naturally arise, why? If the board of education considers itself superfluous, why not say so? On the other hand, if it thinks that it can do good work and that its existence is justified, why doesn't it get to work?

By leading a "paper" existence, the board of education will not accomplish anything for Jewish education in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1922.

NEVELEFF LEAVES FOR EASTERN EUROPE
AS RELIEF DELEGATE OF THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE

Samuel Neveleff, manager of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee and the middle western bureau of the Central Relief Committee has been appointed [relief] commissioner by the Orthodox relief organization. He will go to Eastern Europe to investigate and promote the cultural work there.

Mr. Neveleff is one of the best-known Jewish social workers of the country. For the last seven years he has been connected with relief work, and he has accomplished a great deal. His experience here will help him a great deal in his work there and the experience he gains there will help the relief work here, because our sisters and brothers in Eastern Europe still need our help.

Mr. Neveleff leaves Chicago on Monday, April 24. He leaves New York on the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1922.

"Aquitania" on May 2 and he will be back in September.

The officers of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee gave a banquet last night in his honor. The affair took place at the Covenant Club and sixty-five persons were present. Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt was toastmaster. The speakers were: Judge Hugo Pam, B. Horwich, Judge Joseph David, Isidor Liederman, Judge Harry M. Fisher, H. Steinberg, Max Korshak, and Miss Augusta Shapiro, who was appointed office manager of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee and of the midwestern bureau until Mr. Neveleff returns.

The speakers spoke of Mr. Neveleff's distinguished services as a relief worker, expressed their confidence in him and his work, and wished him a happy journey. The guest of honor replied with an appropriate speech.

Among the telegrams received by the guest of honor at the banquet was one from

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1922.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Komaiko, and one from the Stanley Bureau of New York.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1922.

THE DUTY OF THE CHICAGO SYNAGOGUES

(Editorial)

Last Rosh Hashanah eve, a group of Chicago civic workers gathered at the office of the Chicago Zionists to consider the question of an appeal for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. The representatives of the relief organization argued that since the relief drive is to begin shortly after the holidays, it would be no more than just that the appeal should be made for the relief drive and not for the Keren Hayesod. After a brief discussion of the question, it was decided that on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kipur an appeal should be made for the relief drive, but that on the coming Passover an appeal should be made for the Keren Hayesod alone.

The Chicago synagogues have thus assumed an obligation which they must now fulfill. On the last day of Passover an appeal must be made in behalf of the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1922.

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I B 4 Keren Hayesod because this has been promised to the Keren Hayesod, and
III C because, in Chicago, th Keren Hayesod is continuing the drive it began
III H with the help of the synagogues. The synagogues have shown their
interest in the Keren Hayesod by raising, as a body, a respectable sum
of money and turning it over to the Keren Hayesod. Now they have to finish
what they have begun. Upon their work depends the final success of the Keren
Hayesod drive in Chicago.

The present Keren Hayesod drive in Chicago aims to raise two hundred thousand dollars in cash. About eighty thousand dollars has already been raised which is, relatively speaking, a large sum, when one considers that the number of volunteers and Zionist workers is very small. If the appeal for the Keren Hayesod on the last day of Passover brings in another thirty or forty thousand dollars, then we can hope that with the collection of the installment for the second year, plus continued intensive work during the remaining months of the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1922.

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I B 4 year, it will be possible to reach the sum of two hundred thousand
III C dollars. Chicago will then contribute the small quota which it should.
III H If the synagogues do not do their duty, then it is unlikely that
Chicago will raise its small quota. The entire Keren Hayesod work in
Chicago will be endangered.

It is true that the synagogues have already done something for the Keren Hayesod. It is also true that most of the money that has been collected up to now has come from the Orthodox Jews. However, one should remember that there are in Chicago one hundred and ten Orthodox synagogues with a membership of seven to eight thousand, and that the number of subscribers to the Keren Hayesod is only eight hundred. One can thus see readily that at the most, only ten per cent of the synagogue Jews of Chicago have participated in the Keren Hayesod campaign. What about the other ninety per cent? Even if we should assume that fifty per cent of the synagogue Jews cannot give anything at all because the times are hard or they are poor, there still remains forty per cent that can and must give. If ten per cent of all the synagogue Jews of

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1922.

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I B 4 Chicago could give fifty thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod--the
III C other thirty thousand dollars came in from various sources--why shouldn't
III H forty per cent give another fifty thousand dollars? We say that they
can give, that they must give, and that they will give if they are
approached in the right way, and the situation is explained to them.

The only comforting aspect of the present Keren Hayesod drive is the unanimous declaration of the volunteers that only one out of every hundred Jews refuses to give something. All who are approached for contributions, give. Some give more, some less, but everybody gives.

The problem of how to reach all the synagogue Jews cannot easily be solved during the year, but on the holidays that problem can easily be solved, in a more or less satisfactory manner. Most of the synagogue Jews can be found in the synagogue on a holiday, particularly just before kadish [prayer for the dead] is recited. An appeal made in all Orthodox synagogues of Chicago just before kadish, will not fail to bring results. There may be no thousand-dollar contributions, but there probably will be hundred-dollar ones, and these can

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1922.

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I B 4 be easily collected right after the holidays.

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III H Up to now we thought that the Hebrew Theological College would be the only obstacle to an appeal for the Keren Hayesod, to be made in the synagogues on the last day of Passover. The Hebrew Theological College needs money and has needed money. Now that we have succeeded in convincing the synagogues that they must help the Hebrew Theological College as a body, and many synagogues have already done so, and almost all the synagogues will do so, this obstacle has been removed. Now it is the duty of all the synagogues to make an appeal for the Keren Hayesod on the last day of Passover because upon this appeal depends the success of the entire drive.

We hope that all the synagogues of Chicago will do their duty on the last day of Passover; that they will fulfill the promise they made last Rosh Hashanah eve; that on this last day of Passover they will do everything that is necessary to make the Keren Hayesod drive a success.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 18, 1922.

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This will also show the opponents of Orthodoxy that the Orthodox

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synagogues are the driving force in the life of our people in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1922.

[RESULTS OF KEREN HAYESOD DRIVE]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Yesterday at 12:40 in the afternoon, Mr. Sokolow left Chicago for New York. The local Zionist workers were at the depot to bid him goodbye. I asked Mr. Sokolow whether he was satisfied with the results of his visit to Chicago. He replied yes and--no. He is satisfied with the work of the few Zionist workers who were extremely active and worked day and night to make the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization] drive a success. He is not satisfied with the large Jewish public of Chicago. The Chicago Jewish public did not do its duty. Chicago should have given at least a quarter of a million dollars in cash during the drive, and a quarter of a million dollars during the year. But what did it actually give? When the drive comes to an end, Chicago will have raised from a hundred to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which means thirty cents for every Jew in Chicago. Chicago Jews can well afford to give three dollars per capita.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1922.

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Nahum Sokolow looks upon the results of the Keren Hayesod drive as a beginning, and hopes that we will do better during the year. I sincerely hope so.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1922.

[MA-OTH HITIM CONTRIBUTIONS]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Now, a few days before Passover, I reserve my "Good Morning" greetings for those Chicago Jews who have given something for Ma-oth Hitim [Translator's note: practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy]. To them I extend a hearty greeting but for those Jews who have not given anything for Ma-oth Hitim, I have only a cold stare. Such Jews do not deserve anything better.

A Jew should act like a human being, not like a donkey. A Jew should know what it means not to have mazoth for Passover, not to be able to observe the Passover, to be hungry during Passover. The difference between a human being and a donkey is that a human being can imagine himself in the position of another human being, can realize that the other man suffers and can try to help him, while a donkey cannot imagine himself in the situation of another donkey or of any other creature. A donkey thinks only about himself and never about anybody else, and, therefore, one does not say "good morning" to a donkey.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1922.

There is no reason in the world why a Jew who earns a living should not give for Ma-oth Hitim. Big sums of money are not demanded of him, only a few cents and, surely, if he earns a living he can afford to give a few cents for such a noble undertaking as Ma-oth Hitim. If such a Jew does not give, he is a.... and maybe even worse than a.....

[Translator's note: Some liberty was taken in translating this article as Dr. Melamed uses a very idiomatic Jewish.]

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1922.

[INDEPENDENT SISTERS OF CLARITY]

The Independent Sisters of Charity, an organization that has been in existence for many years and which does important work in the field of charity--this year it distributed over five thousand dollars--was the first to respond to the appeal for Ma-oth Hitim [Translator's note: Practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy]. The organization sent in a check for fifty dollars for this purpose. The most active workers of this organization are: Mrs. J. Oberman, Mrs. P. Pritikin, Mrs. Fanny Goldfein, Mrs. Shuman and Mrs. Rewa Shekman.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1922.

LARGE NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE NEED
MA-OTH HITIM; FUNDS
ARE REQUIRED

The four hundred and nineteen poor Jewish families who need mazoth and other things for Passover, were taken care of last night at the first meeting of the Ma-oth Hitim Committee [practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy], held at the Winchester Avenue Talmud Torah. The Committee distributed fourteen thousand sixty pounds of mazoth, two thousand two hundred fifty pounds of meat, and eight hundred seventy-three dollars in cash.

This year, the number of poor families is very large and they all have to be taken care of for Passover. This cannot be done on the money which the Ma-oth Hitim committee has received up to now. Representatives of the synagogues and prominent citizens are urgently asked to take this into consideration and to contribute so that the committee can go on with its noble and necessary work.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1922.

Ma-oth Hitim will also be distributed on Monday and Tuesday, at the same place.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1922.

DISTRIBUTION OF MA-OTH HITIM BEGINS
TOMORROW MORNING--MORE MONEY NEEDED

Tomorrow morning Ma-oth Hitim [practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy] will be distributed at the Winchester Avenue Talmud Torah. Thus far only \$2,500 have been collected for Ma-oth Hitim. The committee requests all synagogues to try and raise more money. At least ten thousand dollars will be needed for this Passover, since the number of needy is great.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1922.

CHICAGO "HIAS" OFFICERS ELECTED

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society (Hias), 1336 South Morgan Street, the following were elected as officers of the institution: Adolph Copeland, president; Sieg Natenberg, vice-president; William Durchschlag, vice-president; J. T. Cantor, financial secretary; O. G. Felton, recording secretary; Morris Tauer, A. Brodie, Sieg Natenberg, trustees; and M. Alschuler, J. S. Horner, Jacob Alexander, Harry Bernstein, Edward G. Blonder, J. Blonder, A. Brodie, J. T. Cantor, J. H. Klonek, Max Cohen, A. Copeland, Wm. Durchschlag, Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, H. Felz, O. G. Felton, J. Friedman, M. Ginsberg, Edward Greenstone, Rabbi L. Kaplan, Joseph Keller, Sieg Natenberg, A. S. Roa, B. L. Simon, Rabbi S. H. Schach, M. Teitelbaum, L. E. Toaf, Isidore Tau, Morris Tauer, M. Udewin, and D. H. Weitzenfield, members of the board of directors.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1922.

CAMPAIGN FOR KEREN HAYESOD
ENERGETICALLY CONTINUED

IV The Administrative Committee of the Chicago Keren Hayesod /"exchequer" of World Zionist Organizations/ office is very active at present in arranging speakers for Passover services at the various synagogues where appeals for the Keren Hayesod will be made. The officers of this committee are: B. Norwich, chairman; Judge Joseph Shulman, vice-chairman; Samuel Phillipson, treasurer; Isidore Liederman, recording secretary; and Fred Lubin, financial secretary.

A committee composed of B. Norwich, Samuel Ginsberg, M. Abrams, H. Steinberg, Dr. S. M. Melamed, P. Stein, B. Antonov, Max Shulman, and Isidore Radish, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, 720 West Roosevelt Road. A list of all Chicago synagogues was made up, as well as a list of all speakers available for this appeal.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1922.

The Administrative Committee expects very satisfactory results from this appeal for the Keren Hayesod.

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Butchers' Association Decides to
Raise \$5,000 for the Keren Hayesod

The Chicago Butchers' Association, of which George Goldberg is president, and David Levinson secretary, has decided to do its duty for the Jewish people, and has undertaken to raise five thousand dollars in cash, among its members, for the Keren Hayesod. Tonight the Association will hold a meeting in the Lawndale Hall where ways and means of raising the pledge will be discussed. Joseph Weisman will address the assembly. It is expected that all of the members of the Association will attend this meeting.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1922.

THE RESTORATION FUND AND THE MEREN HAYESOD

(Editorial in English)

Exactly two years ago the drive for the Restoration Fund was started in Chicago under the chairmanship of Judge Hugo Pan. The auspices under which the drive was inaugurated were very favorable, the times were good, everybody was prosperous, and the pending appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner of Palestine was a source of inspiration to every Zionist and non-Zionist alike. Justice Louis D. Brandeis was at the head of the movement, Judge Julian M. Mack came to Chicago to help conduct the drive, and a great number of volunteers participated in the drive. Great enthusiasm prevailed in all Zionist circles in Chicago. The hope was expressed everywhere that the drive would net at least a quarter of a million dollars. Scores of people underwrote from one thousand to five thousand dollars, and everything seemed so easy. One of the most popular and most active communal workers in Chicago, Mr. James Davis, was the treasurer of the Restoration Fund, and the general press took notice of what was going on in the Zionist camp. Success was at hand. But after

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1922.

seventeen months of driving and campaigning, and speechmaking and collecting, the sum of seventy-three thousand dollars was collected. To the present day the adherents of the old Lionist administration are still proud of this achievement.

The Keren Hayesod drive of 1922 was started in Chicago under unfavorable conditions. Everybody complains of bad times, everybody is losing money, everybody is tired of giving, and so many people have so much to say about the split in the Lionist organization. The adherents of the old administration are not only not participating in the Keren Hayesod drive, but actually sabotaging it. A considerable number of old Lionist workers in Chicago ignore the Keren Hayesod drive altogether for reasons of their own, and the number of those who participate in the Keren Hayesod drive is but a small one. But in spite of all these unfavorable circumstances and conditions--the lack of prosperity, the philanthropic exhaustion on account of the preceding relief drive, the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1922.

so-called split in the organization and the consequent sabotaging of the Keren Hayesod on the part of some adherents of the old administration--seventy-five thousand dollars have been collected in cash, not in seventeen months but in two weeks, and it is not only possible but probable that twenty-five thousand more will be forthcoming before the end of the month.

We do not say that we have reason to brag about the success of the present Keren Hayesod drive in Palestine. From the point of view of the present needs in Palestine, the drive was not a success, because Palestine needs half a million dollars a month, and if Chicago Jewry could only afford to give one hundred thousand dollars for this year's Keren Hayesod drive, we cannot possibly see how the Zionist organization can make both ends meet. But from the point of view of the achievements of the past, the Keren Hayesod drive in Chicago is a tremendous success. Comparing the above-mentioned figures, one must admit that Chicago Jewry has never responded so nobly, so quickly, so generously to

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 26, 1922.

an appeal in behalf of Palestine, and taking into consideration that the first seventy-five thousand dollars collected in cash for the Keren Hayesod drive is only a beginning, one must be honest enough to admit that the Zionist workers in Chicago have done well. We say, of course, that they could have done much better, for we believe that eight out of ten Jews in Chicago have the cause of Palestine at heart and are ready to support it financially. Only workers are needed to go out and get the money. We hope that the Chicago Zionists will now make a great effort to collect all that can be collected. But even these seventy-five thousand dollars in cash must be considered a success. Mr. Louis D. Brandeis and Mr. Mack have never during their administration gotten more out of Chicago than the leaders of the present Zionist administration, and we doubt very much whether the old administration would have scored such a success in Chicago as has the present.

Of course, knowing the needs of Palestine and knowing what is at stake, we are by no means in a jubilant mood, but we say frankly and candidly that there is

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1922.

no reason to be pessimistic. The second Zionist delegation is leaving Chicago with the consciousness that Chicago Jewry is noble and **generous** and will respond to an appeal in behalf of Palestine. Mr. Sokolow and his colleagues are also aware of the fact that although the number of **volunteers** in Chicago is but a small one, it will nevertheless do all that it is expected to do and that it will not give up its work and will not end the drive today or tomorrow. The drive will go on until after Passover, and we hope that when the drive will be over, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand will be collected in cash and a similar amount pledged.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1922.

PASSED THE TEST

(Editorial)

The Chicago Orthodoxy has passed its test, and passed it brilliantly. The Chicago Orthodoxy, for the first time in its history, came out openly as an organized body, engaged in a great undertaking, and brought the undertaking to a splendid and successful conclusion.

The gift of twenty-two thousand dollars in cash for the Keren Hayesod/"exchequer" of World Zionist organization/by fifteen synagogues, which had already contributed thirty thousand dollars for the same purpose, is a great achievement when one takes into consideration the fact that the time to organize the campaign was very brief, and that the number of people who participated in the organizational work was very small. There are only a few people who are willing to embark upon new adventures, new undertakings, the outcome of which is unknown.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1922.

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I C We fully agree with Rabbi Saul Silber that the Chicago Orthodoxy can
IV give half a million dollars for the Keren Hayesod, provided that the
campaign is properly organized. The undertaking of last Wednesday
night proved two things; first, that the Orthodox Jews of Chicago want to
give money for the Keren Hayesod, that they understand their duties and
responsibilities; second, that they can be organized for great and produc-
tive work.

The undertaking of last Wednesday also proved that the small synagogues will
contribute to general campaigns for Jewish purposes. The small synagogues
have, proportionally, given more than the large synagogues. If the Vilna
Synagogue can bring in a thousand dollars in cash and has five hundred dol-
lars in pledges, which will soon be collected, then the Congregation [Anshe]
Kneseth Israel should have brought in ten thousand dollars. If Rabbi [B.]
Margolin could give a check for two thousand dollars, in behalf of his
synagogue, then Rabbi Ephraim Epstein should have given a check for ten
thousand dollars in behalf of his synagogue. The fact that this did not

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1922.

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I C happen can be explained by assuming that the large synagogues either
IV do not have a sufficient number of workers, or that they do not understand their duty.

We have no right to assume that a great Jewish community does not understand its duty, and we, therefore, must assume that the large synagogues do not have a sufficient number of workers to devote themselves to this work. The only large synagogue which has really done some brilliant work, and which may be proud of its achievements in connection with last Wednesday's undertaking, is the Congregation Tiphereth Zion of the Northwest Side. It is not the richest Orthodox synagogue in Chicago, but it does have many serious and devoted workers among its membership. Had the other synagogues a group of workers such as George Marrok, Meyer Teitelbaum, A. Miller, and H. Steinberg, then they too would have been able to collect large sums of money, because Jews want to give for the Keren Hayesod. One has only to go to them and accept their contribution. This is our one great comfort in the present critical moment in the life of our people, and our only hope

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1922.

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I C for the future. The Zionist leaders know that they can depend upon
IV the American Orthodoxy.

The representatives of the Chicago Orthodoxy should not rest upon their laurels, after having achieved their first, great success as an organized body. When the iron is hot, they should strike, and the first thing they ought to do is to perfect their organization.

There are over a hundred Orthodox synagogues in Chicago. At the banquet in honor of Nahum Sokolow and his associates of the Zionist delegation, fifteen synagogues were represented, all of them big synagogues. But where were the eighty-five small synagogues? The aggregate membership of those eighty-five small synagogues may be less than that of the fifteen big synagogues, but, in any case, those eighty-five small synagogues represent a significant minority.

We do not doubt that these eighty-five small synagogues can be organized and

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1922.

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I C made productive for Jewish work, particularly for the Keren Hayesod.

IV The representatives of the Association of Synagogue Presidents should immediately make a sincere effort to draw the small synagogues into their organization. A better organizational machinery of the Association of Synagogue Presidents should be created immediately. It must have its own office at a specific place, where its meetings will be held. It must have a paid executive secretary because a voluntary secretary cannot, under any circumstances, do all the technical work. Everything which must be done, should be done systematically.

The Chicago Orthodoxy has passed its test and, is therefore, now facing great responsibilities. If the undertaking of last Wednesday night had been a failure, nothing would have been expected of Chicago Orthodoxy. But because the undertaking was successful and revealed the fact that the Chicago Orthodoxy is a power, it is the duty of the Chicago Orthodoxy to utilize the power that it has for the good of the community. Every Chicago Jew can now say to the representatives of the Orthodoxy: "You have shown what you can do; why don't you do it?"

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 24, 1922.

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I C The representatives of the Association of Synagogue Presidents,

IV Mr. Joseph Weil, Mr. Salk, Mr. Wilensky, and Mr. H. M. Barnett

have worked very hard for the success of the first great task undertaken by the Chicago Orthodoxy. They must now, with the same devotion, work for the development of their organization, and then they will have accomplished for Chicago something that will last for generations.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1922.

ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUES RAISE
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS
FOR THE KEREN HAYESOD

More than three hundred men and women, representatives of all the Orthodox synagogues of Chicago, and all the rabbis of Chicago were present last night at the magnificent banquet given by the Chicago Orthodoxy at the Leibus Hall, in honor of the Zionist delegation, Nahum Sokolow, Colonel Peterson, and Dr. Alexander Goldstein. The guests greeted the great Zionist leader, statesman, and writer, Nahum Sokolow, with tremendous applause and with the strains of the song Hatikuah ("The Hope"--Jewish national anthem).

The Zionist leader, in a brilliant speech, pointed out to the audience the necessity of building Palestine, and the duties of the Orthodox Jews to Zionism. The (material) result of Mr. Sokolow's appeal was twenty-two thousand dollars in cash and fifty thousand dollars in pledges. The Tifereth Zion Synagogue gave a check for five thousand dollars; Atereth Israel (Synagogue)--two thousand dollars; Vilna Synagogue--fifteen hundred

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 23, 1922.

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dollars; (Congregation Anshe) Kneseth Israel--thirteen hundred dollars.

The presidents also pledged themselves to tax every member ten dollars a year for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of the World Zionist Organization].

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1938.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

(Editorial)

Today is Judgment Day for the Chicago Orthodoxy. The Orthodox Jews of Chicago will have to prove this evening whether they are sincere in their prayer "Let our eyes behold Thy return to Zion". Tonight they will have to prove whether they realize their duty as Orthodox Jews and whether they are a force in the Jewish life of Chicago.

For the first time in the history of the Orthodoxy of Chicago, the Orthodox synagogue representatives will participate in a great undertaking as a united body. If the representatives of the Chicago Orthodoxy are successful today in their undertaking, if they are able to prove that they are a power in Chicago--organizationally, morally, and financially--then from tomorrow on, a new chapter in the history of Chicago Orthodoxy will begin. The present Association of Synagogue Presidents will develop into a solid and mighty

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1922.

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organization, and the foundation for a United Orthodoxy in Chicago will be laid.

It will be a new Jewish Chicago, a responsible and organized Chicago. The spirit of indifference will disappear, the spirit of irresponsibility will disappear, and the Orthodox Jews of Chicago will begin to have faith in their own forces and will embark upon great and productive work.

This is what every serious-minded, thinking Orthodox Jew in Chicago should understand. Chicago Orthodoxy has, today, a great opportunity to become a power, to become an organized force, and if it neglects this opportunity, if it does not carry through today's undertaking with great success--a success so great that people will speak about it and of which we may be proud--then it has exposed, before the world, its weakness and its helplessness.

Today's undertaking is for the Meren Hagodes "exchequer" of World Zionist

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1922.

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Organization⁷, which is by itself the greatest undertaking in Jewish history; it is the greatest problem that our people have to solve today. The Zionist leaders are watching with anxious eyes the movement of the Orthodoxy, the action of the Orthodox Jews, the response of the Orthodox Jews to the Keren Hayesod. If they respond generously to the appeal of the Keren Hayesod, then they will accomplish two things at the same time: they will help to build our homeland and to save our people in Eastern Europe from destruction, and by doing that, they, themselves, will become a power, the greatest power in modern Jewish life.

If they do not do what our Zionist leaders expect them to do, then they will ruin our people in Eastern Europe, they will ruin our work in Palestine, and they will ruin themselves, politically and morally.

If the Orthodoxy doesn't make its greatest effort **for** the Keren Hayesod today, then who will? The Jewish Socialists? The followers of Reform Judaism? The indifferent Jews who live by the slogan, "eat, drink, and be merry for

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1922.

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tomorrow we die"?

Just as the Orthodoxy is the pillar of Jewry in the lands of the Diaspora, so it is the last and only hope of our people who want to be redeemed from the Diaspora. Today both suffer--our people in Eastern Europe and the Jewish Orthodoxy in America. Our people in Eastern Europe seek redemption and the Orthodoxy in America seeks strength to continue to live and work effectively. The Orthodoxy may be saved by the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Hayesod may be saved by the Orthodoxy, if its representatives have sufficient intelligence to understand [the need of] the present moment, and if they have sufficient energy and strength to utilize the great opportunity to help save Zion, and by so doing, be saved.

What will the representatives of Chicago Orthodoxy do tonight? They cannot come to the banquet empty-handed. The minimum that they should raise tonight for the Keren Hayesod is thirty thousand dollars in cash. There are in Chicago over a hundred Orthodox synagogues with a membership of six or seven thousand. Such a group of organized Jews, most of whom belong to

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 22, 1922.

the middle class must give not less than thirty thousand dollars if it wants to be respected. The purpose for which the money is given is such that the organized Chicago Orthodoxy cannot, under any circumstances, give less. It often happens in Chicago that a few members of a synagogue will come together and raise ten thousand dollars in one evening for their synagogue. If this is possible, then all the Chicago synagogues can give thirty thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod.

At this moment it is not entirely clear what the rabbis and the synagogue presidents have done to make tonight's undertaking a success. If the representatives of the Chicago Orthodoxy should today--at the eleventh hour--make an earnest effort to visit their members, and to explain to them what is at stake and what their duty is at the present fateful moment, then they can still assure the success of their undertaking.

We appeal to the representatives of the Orthodoxy in Chicago in the name of the honor and the future of the Chicago Orthodoxy--go out and do your duty! Help build our land and help save the Orthodoxy in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 21, 1922.

[PROMISING ACTIVITY FOR KEREN HAYESOD]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I have some cheerful news for you today. The city is excited about the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. The Chicago Jews have awakened from their slumber and have become active. The Orthodox Jews of Chicago have become active and it looks to me as though they will save the situation.

The Vilna Synagogue, which is not a large synagogue, has already collected a thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod, and will bring the check to the banquet that the Orthodox Jews are giving in honor of Mr. Sokolow. The Ezrath Israel Synagogue, of which Mr. Miller, an experienced Zionist worker, is president, has also collected a nice sum of money and will bring it to the banquet. The [Congregation Anshe] Kneseth Israel on the Northwest Side, headed by Rabbi B. Margolin and

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 21, 1922.

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IV Mr. Berkowitz as president is very active and will have a check for over a thousand dollars on Wednesday. The leaders of the Kovno Synagogue on the West Side, headed by Rabbi Isaac Kaplan and President Rabinowitz, are not asleep either. I hear from trustworthy sources that Mr. Rabinowitz will bring a fat check to the banquet.

All this is cheerful news. It seems that the representatives of Chicago Orthodoxy are busy and are trying to do their duty. The representatives of the big synagogues should understand that real deeds and real money are expected from them. The two big synagogues on the West Side, [Congregations] Anshe Sholom and [Anshe] Kneseth Israel, must prove by their deeds that they are the leading synagogues. If small synagogues come to the banquet with thousand or fifteen-hundred-dollar checks, then the big synagogues must not come with checks of less than three or four thousand dollars.

The Orthodox synagogues of Chicago must not let their undertaking fail.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 21, 1922.

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IV It must succeed. The Chicago Jews must recognize that Orthodoxy is a power in Jewish life. The minimum that the synagogues should give for the Keren Hayesod is thirty thousand dollars in cash, and this money must be raised before Wednesday evening. Whether they will or not, will greatly depend upon the representatives of the big synagogues.

I wonder what has happened to my dear Liebawitch friends. Nothing is heard of them. It seems that the Congregation [Anshe] Liebawitch always responds very generously to all Zionist appeals, and, in general, the Liebawitch people are good fellows. If they are still asleep, it would be no more than right for Rabbi Zevin, rabbi of the synagogue, to call them in and say to them: "Wake up and begin to do something. Now is not the time to sleep". The Liebawitch people always listen respectfully to their esteemed rabbi, and if he were to tell them that they must bring a check for at least two thousand dollars to the Sokolow banquet, they would certainly do so. Well, what do you say, rabbi?

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 21, 1922.

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IV The synagogues are active but the lodges are asleep. Up to now we have heard nothing from the lodges about collecting large sums for the Keren Hayesod. It seems that the leaders of the lodges are all good, devoted Zionists and that the Jews who belong to lodges are neither poor people, nor misers. Mr. Sam Epstein is asleep, Dr. Sultan is asleep, and the other leaders of the lodges are also asleep. How can we awaken those Jews from their deep slumber? Tell me, please!

I should like to know whether the Poale Zion, which is also a type of lodge, is asleep like the other lodges, or whether it is active. It would seem that they should be concerned about the Keren Hayesod--and if they are snoring, what's the matter?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1922.

**BIG CROWD IN CONGREGATION ANSHE SHOLOM HEARS ZIONIST
LEADER'S APPEAL FOR THE KEREN HAYESOD**

A great mass meeting and concert took place last night at Congregation Anshe Sholom, Polk Street and Ashland Boulevard. A large crowd gathered, despite the bad weather, to listen to the concert given by the well-known Cantor Moses Shane, with a choir and a symphony orchestra under the direction of Jacob Shaeffer. They also came to listen to the message to Chicago Jews from the great Jewish leader, Nahum Sokolo .

Mr. Sokolow, in a long and impressive speech, analyzed the whole political situation with regard to Zionism. He also gave a historical review as regards the recognition of the Jewish people as a nation. [Translator's note: Mr. Sokolo 's speech has not been translated because its contents do not fall within the scope of this project.] After Mr. Sokolow's speech, Rabbi Saul Silber made an appeal for the Keren Hayesod [Jewish National Fund]. Mr. Joseph Weil was chairman.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 392/5

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1932.

IV

The Sokolov campaign is now in full swing in Chicago. Teams that were organized last Saturday night at a meeting in the La Salle Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Horwich, are now canvassing the entire city to collect subscriptions for the Keren Hayesod.

The local administrative committee of the Keren Hayesod, of which Mr. B. Horwich is president, Judge Joseph Shulman, vice-president, Samuel Phillipson, treasurer, Fred Lubin, financial secretary, and Isidore Liederman, recording secretary, feels that the Zionist leader, Nahum Sokolow, must not leave Chicago without a big check for the Keren Hayesod. That is the reason for the campaign now being conducted in Chicago.

It is expected that the Chicago Jews will fulfill their duty to the Jewish nation and that they will welcome the volunteers with open arms, and will give them their checks for this important fund.

WPA (H) PROJ 20273

Forward Mar. 20, 1922

The Ukranian Countrymen Conference was held yesterday at Maltz's Hall, where 26 countrymen Vereins were represented by their delegates. The conference was addressed by Mr. Rashkes, representative of the Jewish Social Committee of Russia, who revealed the horrible conditions that prevail at present, in the ruins of Ukrania. He presented many facts and statistics on the relief work, carried on by the Jewish Social Committee, in Ukrania, where so little aid from America was received. Several resolutions were adopted which promised to start immediate relief-action for Ukrania, which will be thoroughly applied on constructive basis. The conference appointed a new executive of 15 members, who will open soon a great relief campaign amongst the Ukranian Jews.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1922.

THE REASON FOR THE FEEBLE RESPONSE TO THE KEREN HAYESOD APPEAL

by

J. Leibner

It is very likely that Nahum Sokolow and the other members of the Zionist delegation that is now visiting the city will leave Chicago ashamed, because the Jews in Chicago have not given one-fourth of the amount they were expected to give to the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization]. The Zionist leadership in Chicago is blamed for this state of affairs. I think that is unjust. The blame should be placed on the nationalist Jews who do not respond to an appeal in behalf of Palestine. The Jews are indifferent not because they do not like Palestine, not because they do not understand and feel the need of a Jewish home in Palestine, but because they are simply getting tired of giving.

We have too many beggars, for too many purposes. Some of those purposes

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1922.

are not worth a damn. The Keren Hayesod does not meet with the response it deserves because we are constantly besieged by appeals for Palestine, for some institutions there that have never existed and do not exist now, for institutions that exist but are unnecessary. Half of the sums collected remain in the pocket of the collectors.

You will be astounded to learn that the Chicago Jews give more money annually for various institutions in Palestine than was raised in this campaign for the Keren Hayesod, a campaign headed by Mr. Nahum Sokolow. The same thing happened in New York and in other American cities.

With the money that has been collected up to now for the Keren Hayesod, we will not be able to rebuild Palestine. However, the Zionists will be guilty of a crime if they give up the campaign for the Keren Hayesod, although under the present circumstances, the campaign cannot be a success. A radical solution to these difficulties must be found.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1922.

One general treasury should be created for all the work in Palestine, and out of this treasury, all the necessary institutions in Palestine should be maintained.

Zionism must take under its wing all the activities in the Holy Land. The rights and ideas of the various groups there should be respected. No exception should be made in behalf of any institution or undertaking, even if such an institution or undertaking benefits the country, the Jewish population, or Jewry in general.

The world Zionist leaders are prominent, trustworthy Jews and the nationalist Jews will support them if they, the leaders, introduce this plan--one treasury for all activities in Palestine.

We do not see any other way to realize our plans to rebuild our country.
Demand one treasury for Palestine!

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 17, 1922.

HADASSAH GIVES A LUNCHEON FOR THE ZIONIST DELEGATION

More than two hundred and fifty women of the Chicago Hadassah gave a luncheon and reception yesterday afternoon at the Blackstone Hotel in honor of the Zionist delegation, headed by Nahum Sokolow.

Mr. Sokolow, Miss Sokolow, Colonel Peterson, Judge Hugo Pam, Max Shulman and Miss Lillian Frankel addressed the gathering. Mrs. Bertha Reed was chairman. Judge Harry M. Fisher made an appeal for support of the work of the Hadassah which maintains the medical units in Palestine.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1922.

SOKOLOV OFFICIALLY GREETED BY MAYOR THOMPSON
IN THE NAME OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

More than two thousand Jewish men and women listened with great enthusiasm and interest to the speeches of the Zionist delegation, headed by Nahum Sokolow. The meeting took place last night at Orchestra Hall. The result was that the Keren Hayesod, the fund by which Palestine is to be built, became forty thousand dollars richer.

Mr. Max Shulman was chairman of the meeting. He opened the meeting with a speech in which he thanked the audience for the interest they had shown in the visit to Chicago of the Zionist delegation. He expressed the hope that the audience, together with all the Jews of Chicago, would do their best to help build Palestine as a home for the Jews.

Mr. William Saltiel, Assistant Corporation Counsel, greeted the Zionist delegates in the name of the Mayor and expressed the hope that the Chicago Jews

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1922.

would not lag behind the other Jews of America, that they would fulfill their duty to Palestine, the land which is the dream and the hope of all the Jews.

Speeches were then given by Colonel Peterson, Dr. Goldstein and Nahum Sokolow. Translator's note: The translation of these speeches is omitted as their contents do not fall within the scope of this project.

The Mayor's Speech To The Zionist Delegation

Mayor William Hale Thompson, in the presence of his entire cabinet, officially welcomed the Zionist delegates, Nahum Sokolow, Dr. Alexander Goldstein, and Colonel Peterson, yesterday afternoon, and greeted them in the name of the city of Chicago. The reception was held at the Mayor's office in City Hall. In his speech of welcome to the guests, the Mayor said: "I am honored to extend to you a hearty welcome in the name of Chicago. You have come to a city which is always ready to receive messages from men like you about an

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1922.

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ideal like the one you represent. I understand fully the great purpose of your visit. I know that you, as representatives of a world movement, bear great responsibilities because the future of your organization depends a great deal upon what you will achieve here.

"Chicago has a great Jewish community, whose contribution to our industrial and cultural life has been of the greatest importance. Whatever we have built here, has been built with the help of the Jewish people.

"America, in gratitude to the Divine Providence for the freedom and equality which it enjoys, is always ready to extend help to all oppressed and persecuted people, and to support materially any movement which will lead toward the betterment of humanity. We are proud of your visit, and it gives me great pleasure to extend to you the hospitality and freedom of the city."

In a brilliant speech, Mr. Sokolow thanked the Mayor for his hospitality. He thanked America for its help in effecting the recognition of a Jewish

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1922.

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homeland for the Jews.

The delegation was introduced to the Mayor by Mr. B. Horwich, chairman of the Chicago Keren Hayesod committee. Judge Joseph Shulman, Max Shulman, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Thomas Piser, Isidore Liederman and Fred Lubin accompanied the delegation to the Mayor.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1922.

CONTRIBUTION OF JEWISH WOMEN TO KEREN HAYESOD

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

We know what the men of Chicago have done for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization], but we do not know what the women have done. Up to now, they have not had a chance to do anything. They were not asked to do anything, nor did they take upon themselves the initiative. Now they have been given some work to do--to sell "sacrifice bonds" at twenty-five dollars per bond.

Every Jewish woman who is not poverty-stricken, can buy a sacrifice bond for twenty-five dollars. There should be about five thousand such women in Chicago. Of course, the rich women can buy sacrifice bonds of fifty, one hundred, or five hundred dollars. The men should contribute to the Keren Hayesod; the women should buy sacrifice bonds.

The Jewish women of Chicago now have an opportunity to show the men what

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1922.

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they, the women, can accomplish. My heart tells me that the women will show themselves more enterprising than the men. The men will talk and the women will buy sacrifice bonds because Jewish women are accustomed to making sacrifices.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1922.

MAKE YOUR SACRIFICE

(Editorial)

It was a happy inspiration on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schweitzer to associate the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of the World Zionist Organization] work with the idea of a sacrifice and to introduce the "sacrifice bond," a bond that sells for from twenty-five to a thousand dollars. The sacrifice bond is as good as a government bond that pays interest, and the principal is guaranteed. A sacrifice bond is what its name implies. The buyer of the bond offers the principal and the interest to the Jewish people, to the Jewish land, to the Keren Hayesod. When a Jewish woman buys a bond, she knows that she has sacrificed something for Palestine. Though it is a sacrifice of money only, and not of time or energy, it is a sacrifice just the same. When the Jewish woman looks at the bond, she will feel a certain satisfaction at having made a sacrifice.

When a Jewish woman gives something to the Keren Hayesod she feels as if

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1922.

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she has unburdened herself, and she forgets about it the next day, and does not think any more about the Keren Hayesod. However, when she buys a sacrifice bond, she has an entirely different feeling. She has the exalted feeling of having made a sacrifice, and the possession of sacrifice bonds--receipts for sacrifices--ties her forever to the Keren Hayesod and awakens her interest in the Keren Hayesod.

We hope that the Jewish women of Chicago will buy the sacrifice bonds of the Keren Hayesod--for the Keren Hayesod. Chicago has not distinguished itself thus far in its Keren Hayesod work. Let Chicago at least have the credit of being the first great Jewish city in America to purchase the sacrifice bonds of the Keren Hayesod. Let the Jewish women of Chicago prove that they can make sacrifices, and that by making a sacrifice for Palestine, they express their interest in Palestine.

[Translator's note: A few paragraphs of this editorial were not translated because they do not come within the scope of this project.]

4117 PROJ.30275

Forward Mar. 11, 1922

Jewish mothers of Chicago arrange an affair for the hungry children of Soviet Russia.

Hunger reigns in Russia and the small children are those worst affected.

The Jewish Socialist-mothers of Chicago have an organization, the Mothers League, and this organization has arranged an affair at the Labor Lyceum, 2733 Hirsh Boulevard, tomorrow afternoon and evening, for the aid of the hungry children of Soviet Russia.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1922.

WHAT ABOUT MA-OTH HITIM?

(Editorial)

Although we are busy with the great and sacred work in behalf of the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of the World Zionist Organization] we must not, at the same time, forget the great traditional Jewish duty of Ma-oth Hitim [practice of giving Passover food supplies to the needy]. This duty has a special significance this year.

Passover arrives this year in the midst of a great economic crisis, a crisis of unemployment, a business crisis which has had a particularly severe effect upon the small businessman. Unfortunately, the number of recipients this year will be much larger than last year, while the number of contributors will be much smaller because many people who in past

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1922.

years gave generously for Ma-oth Hitim, will not be able to do so this year, as many of them will be recipients this year.

The duty of those who are in a position to give, will be much greater this year. Also greater will be the duty of all civic and social workers to organize the work of collecting the Ma-oth Hitim and of distributing it to the needy, particularly to those who, for the first time in their lives, stretch out their hands for charity. The work ought not to be postponed; it must begin at once so that no poor Jew of Chicago will lack the essentials for the proper observance of the great holiday, and so that every Jew in Chicago who is in a position to give, may sit down at the Seder

[Translator's note: the religious ceremony and feast celebrated in Jewish homes on the first and second nights of Passover] table, realizing that he has done his sacred duty toward the needy of his community.

Chicago Jewry has a reputation for its welfare work and it is to be hoped

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1922.

that this splendid reputation will be strengthened by a prompt response to the appeal for Ma-oth Hitim, the most noble form of Jewish charity. Let us hope that Jewish Chicago will do its local Jewish duty as it has done its national Jewish duty up until now. Let us hope that it will do its duty immediately because the time is short and there is much work to be done.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 8, 1922.

"ASSOCIATION FOR INCURABLY SICK JEWS" IS PART OF
JEWISH FEDERATION OF ORTHODOX CHARITIES

The "Association for the Incurably Sick Jews" in Oak Forest has become affiliated with the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities. The six thousand dollars which the Association has contributed annually for the maintenance of a kosher kitchen and a social center at the institution, will be contributed, from now on, by the central charity organization.

Several meetings were held by committees representing both organizations before it was decided that the Association should become a part of the Federation. The committee representing the Federation consisted of Judge Joseph B. David, Judge Harry M. Fisher, Rabbi Saul Silber, John Rissman and Max Grossman. The committee for the Association consisted of Paul Rissman, B. Morris, H. M. Barnett, Mrs. Benjamin, Adolph Cohen, and Martin Edelstein.

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The final decision was reached at a meeting held the night before last at the Grenshaw Street Talmud Torah. At that meeting the newly elected officers of the Association were installed.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1922.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR THE ZIONIST GUESTS:
SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS CASH FOR THE KEREN HAYESOD

More than one hundred prominent Jewish men and women attended a splendid banquet and reception last night at the Covenant Club in honor of the New York civic worker and Keren Hayesod ["exchequer"] of the World Zionist Organization/ leader, Mr. Peter Schweitzer and Mrs. Schweitzer, and in honor of Dr. Alexander Goldstein, member of the Zionist delegation, and Morris Rothenberg, a prominent Zionist leader of New York.

Mr. D. Horwich, chairman of the executive committee of Chicago, introduced Mr. Max Shulman, who was to act as toastmaster. Mr. Shulman told the audience the purpose of the guests' visit and then introduced the guests.

Dr. Goldstein, in a brilliant speech, proved that the Keren Hayesod was not a charity institution but was one of the most important funds of the Jewish people, and that the whole political situation in Palestine would be affected

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by the success of the Keren Hayesod drive in America.

"We will be able to approach the leaders of other nations," said Dr. Goldstein, "with the claims of the Jewish people only when the Jewish people, themselves, give money for the Keren Hayesod, which will prove that they want to have a land of their own."

Mr. Peter Schweitzer then made a long and beautiful speech in which he told the audience of the result of the Keren Hayesod drive in America. He also spoke of the political situation in Palestine.

Mr. Morris Rothenberg also spoke, and indicated in his speech that the importance of Chicago's work for the Keren Hayesod lies in the fact that it sets an example to be followed by other cities. Dr. S. M. Melamed greeted the guests in the name of the Chicago Zionists.

In response to an appeal made by Mr. Max Shulman, the sum of six thousand

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five hundred dollars in cash was contributed by those present for the Keren Hayesod. Mr. Samuel Phillipsen gave two thousand dollars, B. Horwich, Max Shulman, and Thomas Piser, five hundred dollars each.

The prominent Jewish women of Chicago will give a reception and tea in honor of Mrs. Schweitzer, tomorrow afternoon, at 3 P. M., at the La Salle Hotel. Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Julius Stone are on the reception committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1922.

NEW YORK '30275

(Editorial in English)

As was to be expected, New York Jewry has not responded to the appeal of our relief workers in behalf of our suffering people across the seas. New York's quota is five million dollars. The first onslaught has resulted in pledges and cash amounting only to one and one-half million dollars. This already includes large sums given by the Schiff and other families and all other wealthy and prominent Jews of New York. Compared with the results achieved in Chicago, the New York response makes a very poor showing. The first appeal in Chicago was responded to generously. Chicago Jewry was asked to give one and one-half million dollars, and the response to the first appeal was eleven hundred thousand dollars. The rest was solicited and collected within ten days. If New York had followed the example of Chicago, the response to the first appeal should have resulted in cash and pledges to at least three and one-half million dollars. But now that only one and one-half million dollars have been collected or pledged

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1933.

within the first week, there is no reason to hope that the balance will be collected within the second week of the drive, and unless the period of the campaign is lengthened considerably, the drive in New York will be a failure, and instead of fourteen million dollars, only about eleven or ten and one-half million dollars will be raised. However, since fourteen million dollars and not eleven million dollars must be raised, it goes without saying that the relief workers will make great effort to get the balance from the Jews outside of New York.

New York Jewry could easily have raised not five, but ten million dollars, because the Jewish middle class in New York is numerous and wealthy today, and besides, there are proportionately more rich Jews in New York than there are in Chicago or Philadelphia. The impression prevails that the mass of New York Jewry have not only not responded generously to the appeal of our relief workers in behalf of our suffering people abroad, but they have not responded at all. Only the comparatively small group of Jews in New York have given their relief donations. Whether this indifference is due to a moral lethargy of the mass of

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1928.

New York Jews or to other causes, has not been determined. We believe that it is more or less due to poor organization. The relief workers in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and Pittsburgh are better men and more able men than the relief workers in New York. The assumption that the New York leaders are the embodiment of wisdom is a wrong one. There are (sic) a set of Jewish workers and leaders in the country communities, especially in Chicago, who would do wonders in New York, because they have done wonders in Chicago and elsewhere. A Chicago gentleman, Mr. Charles Ruben, who is chairman of Zone Number Seven, has put in more work and has shown more results than five other workers in New York, but the New York leaders and workers will not admit their inferiority and would not invite the help of men outside of New York, and this vanity of the New Yorkers is primarily responsible for the poor campaign organization in New York, and thus responsible for the failure of the New York drive. In the end New York will not give one cent more for this drive than Chicago has given, and there are five times as many Jews in New York than (sic) there are in Chicago, and the New Yorkers have no reason to be proud of such a record. We hope that in the future our relief workers will make out different quotas and will not tax

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 1, 1922.

New York with five million dollars.

New York has never given its quota and has never even collected its pledges. New York has done a great deal of talking and boasting, but no work. The capital of Jewish relief activities is not New York, but Chicago, and we do not see why the headquarters of all Jewish relief activities in America should not be in Chicago. We dare say that as far as distribution of the money is concerned, Chicago would also do a lot better than New York, but New York has the numbers--a million and a half Jews--and most of them are unproductive philanthropically, but they want to be considered the greatest donors and the best leaders, though they are neither.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1922.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

In Vitebsk the "Jewish" Bolshevik teachers decided to disclaim Saturday as the day of rest and proclaimed Sunday as the Sabbath. The Jewish press throughout the world, particularly in America, became bitterly incensed as a result of this edict. I can easily understand the excitement of the Jewish press in Europe, but I cannot understand the excitement of the Jewish press in America. Why can't the Bolsheviki do what the Reform rabbis have done? Haven't we plenty of Reform temples in America that are closed on Saturday and open on Sunday?

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Now that so much is being said about establishing order in the M'shulochim [agents representing foreign charity organizations and theological seminaries] business, let us not forget that we have a type of collector who is, in many

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I E respects, worse than the fake Mshuloch. The Mshuloch collects money
IV for a foreign institution. The collector collects either for a noble
charity institution or for a Jewish nationalistic institution in America.
At times he collects for an institution and gives half of his collection to
the institution, and at other times, he pockets his entire collection. Among
these collectors there are as many fakers as there are among the Mshulochim--
and it is no more than right that the committee, which intends to establish
order in the Mshulochim business, should also keep an eye on these collectors--
many of whom rob the public.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 23, 1922.

JUDGMENT DAY FOR THE CHICAGO ZIONISTS

(Editorial)

Judgment Day for the Chicago Zionists will soon arrive. Nahum Sokolow and his associates of the Zionist delegation will arrive here on March 14. They do not come here to listen to our songs of praise, nor to be honored by us, but to get money from us for Palestine, to get our quota for the Keren Hayesod "exchequer" of World Zionist Organization. Our quota is a million dollars a year. In the first six months of the year, we raised fifty thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars less than Milwaukee, which has a Jewish population of twenty thousand.

If the Chicago Jews understand figures, they should bow their heads in shame and humiliation at such a manifestation of Jewish heartlessness and thoughtlessness. They have no excuse whatsoever for such a sad display of

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of niggardliness at a time when every Jew who has a spark of Judaism in his soul, must give as much as he can for Palestine. Small Jewish communities in America, which are villages compared to Chicago, have, during the last six months, given more for the Keren Hayesod than the great Jewish Chicago, with its four hundred thousand Jews. Poor Jewish communities in America have given more for the Keren Hayesod than Chicago, the richest Jewish community in America. Small local organizations have raised more money during the last six months than the Keren Hayesod has raised in Chicago.

The Zionists all over America laugh at Chicago. They think, and justly so, that Chicago is an abandoned city, that the Chicago Zionists are either not Zionists, or else they are great misers.

Up to now the Chicago Zionists have given a thousand excuses: in the summer it was hot and nothing could be done; in the winter it was cold

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and nothing could be done; then came the great relief drive, and again nothing could be done; there were not enough workers and the few workers who were doing something were overworked, and, therefore, did very little for the Keren Hayesod, and so on. One might say that in other cities of America it is hot in the summer and cold in the winter, that in other cities of America, relief drives take place, that in other cities of America, there are not too many workers but, just the same, every city in America has fulfilled its duty to the Keren Hayesod, and Chicago has not.

The members of the Zionist delegation will soon arrive in Chicago and their arrival will herald a Judgment Day for the Chicago Zionists. The Chicago Zionists do not have any more excuses. New York has sent in organizers and will send in more help if it is necessary. The other excuses will not serve now. It is neither too hot nor too cold. The Keren Hayesod committee has now been reorganized. A Keren Hayesod office with an office director, with a staff of stenographers and secretaries,

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now exists. The entire machinery of the organization is now functioning. The success of the Keren Hayesod work in Chicago now depends upon the devotion and sincerity of the Chicago Zionists.

There are several thousand ardent Zionists in Chicago, and thousands of well-to-do Jews who sympathize with Zionism and who are willing to make sacrifices for Zionism.

The Chicago Zionists are not poor people. They belong to the middle classes; many of them are well-to-do. If every Chicago Zionist would give, on the average, one hundred dollars for the Keren Hayesod, and everyone who sympathized with Zionism would give, on the average, fifty dollars for the Keren Hayesod, then the administrative committee of the Keren Hayesod would be in a position to give Nahum Sokolow a check for several hundred thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod. The question is whether every Chicago Zionist is ready to do his duty: to contribute his

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own share and to get contributions from others who are willing to give if someone will go to them, and explain the importance of this campaign.

We are very optimistic about the possibilities of work for the Keren Hayesod in Chicago. We know that the Chicago Jews are willing to give and that they are generous. They proved their generosity a few weeks ago when they answered the appeal of our relief workers and gave more than they were asked to give. Chicago is known all over the world as the greatest Jewish philanthropic center. Therefore, one cannot say that the failure of the Keren Hayesod up to now in Chicago is due to the niggardliness of the Chicago Jews. The failure is a result of the lack of energy of the Chicago Zionists. It is not the fault of the Chicago Jews, in general, but of the Chicago Zionists, and particularly of the Chicago Zionist leaders, that all over America they are laughing at the niggardliness of Chicago. The leaders themselves did not set a good example of their seriousness and devotion to the Keren Hayesod. If

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the Chicago Keren Hayesod leaders gave thousands of dollars for relief, and hundreds of dollars for the Keren Hayesod, how could they expect the masses to contribute wholeheartedly?

We know that this is a weighty and serious accusation to make but we make it because we know that it is well founded. We defy anyone to give us the names of a dozen Chicago Zionist leaders who have, up to now, done their duty to the Keren Hayesod and given as much as they could and should have given, considering their financial means and their social positions.

There is an old rule: people who do not do their duty cannot cause others to do their duty and their voice is like a voice crying in the wilderness.

The Zionist leaders in Chicago will not be able to make a successful appeal for the Keren Hayesod as long as they, themselves, do not discharge

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their duties and obligations in full.

March 14 will be Judgment Day for the Chicago Zionists. On that day they will have to give an accounting of their work for the Keren Hayesod and let us hope that the verdict will be "not guilty".

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 21, 1922.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

(Editorial)

In Chicago they give, in New York they talk; in Chicago they do, in New York they discuss; in Chicago they are concerned with Jewish duties, in New York they are indifferent; in Chicago they have always collected their relief quota, in New York they have never collected the quota and even the pledges--the voluntary obligations--were not fulfilled. However, when it comes to voicing an opinion, it is New York which has the decisive voice, and what the Jews of the rest of the country think, is of no importance.

Of the fourteen million dollars now being collected for relief purposes, New York has to give five million dollars, although, in all fairness, it should give eight million dollars, considering the size of its Jewish population. The prospects are that it will not give even three million dollars.

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Mr. Jacob Loeb is not an extremist. He is a man who counts his words, and who thinks twice before he says a word--and if Mr. Loeb said to a gathering of leaders and public citizens in New York, that New York was inhuman, that it was criminally indifferent and negligent in its duties--we can readily understand that the prospects for the success of the five million dollar drive are very slim. The socially conscious citizens of New York are angry and embittered over the indifference of the New York Jews to relief work.

Judge Otto Rozalsky is one of the most beloved and popular Jewish leaders in New York. On the bench, he occupies the same position as Judge Landis in Chicago--he is strict, just and human. He is one of the most active social workers in New York. A relief committee, a few days ago, sent four thousand letters to businessmen in New York, asking them to attend a meeting at which Judge Rozalsky would discuss the conditions of the Jews in Eastern Europe. About two dozen people answered the invitation, which had been extended to four thousand, and the judge had to address empty

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chairs.

Such a thing could not happen in Chicago. Were one of our relief organizations to invite four thousand Jews to a meeting, at least six hundred to a thousand Jews would respond, and the speakers would not have to address vacant chairs. However, New York laughs at Chicago, and looks down upon Chicago as if it were a backwoods community.

A certain activity is felt in Chicago whenever a relief campaign goes on in the city. Not only every social worker, but every prominent and self-respecting citizen tries to make himself useful, and to do whatever he can to help the campaign. Men and women from all classes of the Jewish population, hundreds of women and hundreds of men who always live in quiet retirement, and never enter public life, become active when it is necessary to raise money for relief. It has been this way in Chicago for the past seven years.

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It is entirely different in New York. The leaders of the relief work can talk until they get hoarse, the newspapers can devote the largest part of their columns to the relief campaign, hundreds of speakers can orate in the synagogues, lodges, clubs, meetings--the public remains indifferent; it acts as if all the turmoil has nothing to do with it. The public at large never responds to any Jewish appeal; it doesn't respond to the relief appeal nor to the Zionist appeal. Were it not for the few hundred consistent philanthropists who contribute to every Jewish campaign, with a full, generous hand, New York would have never given even one million dollars for relief. New York is like that.

Are the New York Jews like the Jews of Sodom? Are they not the same Jews as those of Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Boston? Yes, they are the same Jews, but the living conditions in New York are not the same as in Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia. In those cities, almost every Jew can be reached, everybody knows everybody else, one has a feeling of regard for the opinion of one's neighbor. New York, on the contrary, is an

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abyss; it is impossible to reach the Jews there, because they are numerically too many, they are not sufficiently organized, one Jew does not know the other, and one has no feeling of shame before one's neighbors.

In Chicago, every Jew is a [distinct] personality--in New York, every Jew is a social atom, one of a million and a half Jews. Everybody feels himself lost in the abyss and only the few who are very rich, or very talented, or very audacious can rise to the surface.

Whenever an individual loses his sense of social responsibility, when he has no regard for the opinion of his neighbor, of his fellow man--he becomes an egocentric. Philanthropy presupposes a certain social philosophy, a certain emotional range, which is created in a certain social atmosphere. Philanthropy is impossible if this emotional response is absent, New York has none of the social or psychological conditions necessary for philanthropic activity, and for this reason, New York never responds to

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any philanthropic appeals. This explains why Jewish New York is so unproductive in the field of philanthropy.

Jewish New York is, philanthropically, the smallest Jewish community in America because it gives less, per capita, than any other Jewish community; politically, New York is the greatest Jewish community in America. It has a great political appetite and the pocketbook of a poor man. That is why "the country Jews" are not enthusiastic about New York.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

WHAT WILL THE NEW LEADERS ACCOMPLISH?

(Editorial in English)

The meeting of the Keren Hayesod Committee of one hundred has taken place and has elected a new administrative and a new executive committee to carry on the work. The accomplishments of the meeting itself was a fair example of what Chicago Jewry can do for the Keren Hayesod if it makes up its mind to do anything at all. Most of the members of the Committee of one hundred have already paid their own pledges made during the presence of Dr. Weitzmann in Chicago, and a great many of them have already secured most of the pledges from their friends for the Keren Hayesod, but still this handful of people have underwritten Thursday evening the sum of forty-two thousand dollars to be presented to Nachum Sokolow upon his arrival here, together with other forthcoming funds. These forty-two thousand dollars must be collected in cold cash before Sokolow's arrival, and we are sure not only will this sum be collected, but that many of the underwriters will



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go over the top.

A group consisting of B. Horwich, Samuel Phillipson, and Rabbi Saul Silber has undertaken to raise five thousand dollars. These three gentlemen can raise ten, if they make up their minds to do it. Rabbi Silber, B. Horwich, and Samuel Phillipson, have only to devote two or three days of their time to the raising of funds to secure a much larger sum than they have undertaken to collect. The same holds good of another group consisting of Judge Joseph Shulman, Mr. Paul Rottenberg, and Mr. S. B. Komaiko, who have underwritten four thousand dollars. Judge Shulman can single-handedly raise ten, and Paul Rottenberg and S. B. Komaiko are not cripples either. They can also raise substantial sums. If these three princes of the "shnorrers" make up their minds that a sum of ten thousand dollars must be raised, before the arrival of Sokolow, then one may take it for granted that it will be raised. But they have preferred to be moderate in their pledges--perhaps with the object of giving Chicago Jewry a pleasant surprise when Sokolow comes to Chicago.



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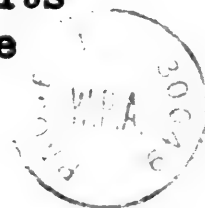
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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

We say it is our sincere belief that the handful of people that have attended the Thursday meeting at the Morrison Hotel can raise not forty-two thousand dollars, but one hundred thousand dollars. This handful of people, however, do not yet represent Chicago Jewry, although many of them are recognized and beloved leaders of the community. There are three hundred thousand Jews in Chicago, and Chicago is not the worst Jewish community in the world. Chicago is not a Sodom. Out of three hundred thousand Jews, five hundred or one thousand will be found to be willing to work for the Keren Hayesod, and every one of the volunteers can bring in some money, from one hundred to five hundred dollars or more. And if this force will be well organized, there is no reason why Chicago Jewry should not be able to raise the sum of at least a quarter of a million dollars before Sokolow arrives, and present the great leader a quarter of a million dollar check.

It is thus up to the new administration and the new executive committee to put things in motion and make them going[sic]. We guess that the administrative committee of the Chicago Keren Hayesod will elect Mr. B. Horwich as its chairman, and it will be up to Mr. Horwich, who is an experienced and able



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public worker, to show what he can do. We believe Mr. Horwich can do a whole lot. We believe that he can make the Keren Hayesod movement in Chicago a going and paying concern, but we also believe that he can do it only on one condition, and this condition is: Give up diplomacy, give up attempts at reconciliation of the ex-leaders with the new leaders of the American Zionist organization, give up side issues, forget personalities, and work for the Keren Hayesod. If Mr. Horwich will do it, and will concentrate all his energies on the Keren Hayesod, he will make it go, otherwise it will be a failure. Mr. Horwich has a good committee to work with. He can have the expert advice of such an able Zionist worker as Max Shulman, and can have the enthusiasm, idealism, and ability to raise funds, of Judge Schulman, and the enthusiasm and ability of the other administrative committee, and of course the assistance and help of the executive. They are all ready to serve loyally and be at the command of the leader, if the leader is ready to do the commanding with one object in view: Get vast sums for the Keren Hayesod, and nothing else.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 19, 1922.

The responsibility for the success of the Keren Hayesod movement in Chicago, the responsibility for the reception to be extended to Mr. Sokolow and his associates in Chicago, rest now entirely on the administrative and executive committees that have been elected on the Thursday meeting, and especially on the heads of these two committees, who are to show the way to their colleagues, and serve as guides. They must show what they can accomplish within the next four weeks, and if they can put it over us, they will be very successful in their great mission. Then they will redeem the honor of Chicago Jewry and will help substantially in the rebuilding of the country of our forefathers and of our children.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE DURING 1921

(Rendered by Mr. A. J. Rosenblatt, vice-chairman, at meeting of Directors, held January 22, 1922)

(In English)

Gentlemen: I have the honor of presenting to you a summary of our committee's activities for the year 1921. This duty is assigned to me because I, as acting chairman during Mr. E. J. Horwich's visit to Europe, supervised the work of this committee, and am, therefore, quite familiar with all that has transpired.

The outlook for relief work, beginning 1921, was very dark indeed, due to the prevailing business depression, but it never occurred to us to slacken the work in behalf of this cause. In fact we accelerated our efforts. For the first time since the outbreak of the world war, the true state of affairs in the Ukraine and Soviet Russia became public. The curtain rose on a tragedy of Jewish life in those lands; scenes revealed horrors beyond imagination;

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It is miserable conditions never before paralleled. The heart-breaking tragedy of it all is indescribable. The determination to alleviate this suffering and to better conditions, served to bind us all the more firmly to the work we had already undertaken.

In order to formulate plans for the work to be accomplished, the Seventh Annual Convention of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee and Middle Western Bureau was called for February 20, 1931. Four hundred delegates from thirty out-of-town affiliated communities, forty-five congregations, and fifty-nine ladies were represented.

Fortunately, Mr. E. Horwich, our chairman, returned in time to participate in the convention, and related to us his observations of conditions in Europe. The insight and the wonderfully real descriptive passages of his report scoured the convention on to great enthusiasm in carrying on the work of relief.

Rabbi Abram Baen Shapiro, the Chief Rabbi of Kovno, confirmed Mr. Horwich's

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IV report and praised the efficiency and the efficacy of the relief work done by the Central Relief Committee in the war-stricken areas of Europe.

The enthusiasm and determination manifested by the delegates forecasted the resulting success of the year's work.

I will now proceed to give you an account of some of the activities of the year.

On March 11th, a circular letter appealing for funds wherewith to supply our brethren with matzoh flour in time for Pesach was sent broadcast throughout the city and the results obtained were good beyond expectation.

As in previous years, the matzoh bakers and dealers of the city co-operated with us by inducing their customers to purchase Relief Stamps, which netted a fair revenue. The sale of Relief Stamps was further increased this year by the sacramental wine dealers, headed by Mr. S. Levin, who employed the

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IV same methods as the national leaders.

On April 1st, Messrs. Corwick, W. F. Levaleff, and myself, went to New York City to confer with the Central Relief Committee relative to broadening the scope of the Middle Western Bureau. We were given authority to proceed with any arrangement we may wish to make regarding the expansion of the work of the Middle Western Bureau throughout the Middle West and East. We also had a conference with the Joint Distribution Committee with regard to the prospective drive for the adoption of war orphans, and also familiarized ourselves with the financial adoption plan for war orphans. It was decided that a drive for the war-orphan adoption be inaugurated in Chicago by our committee, after the completion of the national fourteen-million-dollar drive.

The Achron Shel Iesach Campaign in the convalescences then was launched and the results achieved were most gratifying. The success of this drive was due in a large measure to the splendid efforts of the rabbis of Chicago who at all times are ready to render unstinted service. The following must also

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

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IV be mentioned as deserving of thanks and praise for their services rendered by making an appeal at various synagogues during this campaign: Leonard Grossman, I. Frank, M. M. Greenberg, I. Steinberg, Sam Loshak, Meyer Abrams, Max Shulman, A. S. Gotsliko, S. S. Sachs, M. Stenkin, J. Miller.

Through the efforts of three members of our committee, Mr. George Alter and Messrs. Charles Benza, and I. Chaïro, we have succeeded in getting revenue from the association of Jewish cemeteries of the Forest Park district. This income is derived from contributions made in response to the El Malarachodim. To date we have received \$1,000 and we hope that the committee in charge will put forth every effort to further this project.

During the summer months, affairs and meetings were arranged at the various summer resorts, such as Centon Harbor, South Haven, Mr. Clemens, Ottawa Beach. The proceeds derived therefrom were most gratifying.

As a fitting climax to our activities, the Jewish Heroes Appeal in the

Jewish Heroes Appeal 56275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

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IV congenerations of Chicago resulted in the obtaining of \$110,000. Of this sum \$50,000 has already been received at our office. In mentioning this activity, I cannot refrain from thanking the officers of the Maren Hayesod for their consideration in delaying their own campaign which was scheduled for that period so as not to interfere with the campaign for funds for war relief.

I am sure the committee will appreciate the difficulties attending the collection of money at such a time and will realize the stupendous efforts that had to be put forth by our rabbis and speakers, in raising the above amount.

The gentlemen who assisted us in the Achron Shel Pesach Appeal again assisted us in this Yomim Heroim Campaign, and in addition to these, we wish to make mention of the following, to whom also, thanks and praise are due: Judge W. F. Fisher, Judge Luro Lam, Judge Joseph B. Davis, J. Werensky, A. Loran, Professor S. A. Hoffman, P. Levinson, J. L. Ro , J. Savitsky.

Our work was not limited to Chicago alone, but as always, we operated the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

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IV seven middle western states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska. From the financial report you will note the extent of our accomplishments in this field.

In September, a national conference of the American Relief Committee was held in Chicago, in which we were asked to participate. It was agreed that a fourteen-million-dollar drive is to be launched throughout the United States from September, 1921, to March, 1922, and although we were ready to lend whatever co-operation possible to further this wonderful work, we, nevertheless, thought that since the drive was really under the direct supervision of the American Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee would as a result suffer consequently the cultural work, which is solely being undertaken by the Central Relief Committee.

With this in view, Mr. Neveloff and I went to New York and conferred with the Joint Distribution Committee with regard to arriving at some agreement that twenty per cent of the total receipts of the campaign should be credited to

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

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IV the Central Relief Committee, of which thirty-three per cent is to be expended for cultural work. It is of great pleasure to inform you that we were successful in securing such an agreement which enables us to continue the cultural program as heretofore.

At the opening of the Chicago campaign held December 5th, I presented in behalf of our committee, a check for \$100,000 representing Chicago Orthodox Jewry's contribution. The applause I received upon presenting this check, I knew was not intended as a personal tribute, but applied to those hundreds and thousands of Chicago Jews who had given to their limit, even though some of the contributions were only of one dollar.

Our work in this Chicago drive will be recognized to the extent that we are to receive half a million dollars of the \$1,000,000 dollars raised here, which will be given over to us shortly, to forward to the Central Relief Committee. That we are fully deserving of the twenty per cent of the total receipts of the campaign is evident, for we are taking an active part in the national campaign.

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CHICAGO

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Daily Herald Tribune, Feb. 1, 1922.

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IV 2. An Information Bureau, which collects information and advice regarding connections between American and European relatives who aid in securing the passage of relatives who have to be admitted in Europe to the American Consul for visa on passage.

3. A branch of the American Red Cross, which endeavors to reunite children in Europe with their relatives in this country. Through our efforts, a number of European children have recently joined their relatives in Chicago.

4. A personal service department, which renders aid in the very miscellaneous cases which come up.

The primary object of our committee is to be of service at all times to the public in rendering relief to European relatives, and I can truthfully say that we are fulfilling our mission. We function as a real relief committee, desiring to do real work. Our chairman, Mr. Lowick, also being aware of

RECEIVED FEB. 1 1922

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

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IV this, cabled to us, while on his last trip to Europe, asking our aid in behalf of a number of Ukrainian refugees who were facing expulsion from the country, which practically meant death to them. Immediately upon receipt of this cable, a special meeting was held, and without further hesitation it was decided that \$5,000 be forwarded at once. We felt justly rewarded for this action when we learned that we saved these people and relieved much suffering.

I am most happy to have Mr. Horwich back with us and feel certain that with our captain again at the helm of the relief ship, the task confronting us, which is even greater than in previous years, will be shouldered and best results obtained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CHICAGO JOINT RELIEF COMMITTEE
(For period beginning January 1, 1921 and ending December 31, 1921)

100-1101-3026

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1922.

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INCOME

Subscriptions and donations	\$ 8,961.08
Relief stamps	3,865.85
Contributions received through:	
Daily Jewish Courier	9,674.54
Congregations	55,426.72
Northwest Side Auxiliary	3,316.34
Relief boxes	1,084.37
Orphan fund	1,070.00
Cemetery association	1,000.00
Out-of-town	241,352.10
Interest on bank balance	797.11
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$326,548.11</u>
Administrative expenses	9,476.16

Cost of operation, two and three-quarters per cent.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1922.

IT ALL DEPENDS UPON YOU

(Editorial in English)

The leaders of the Keren Hayesod work in America have every reason to be optimistic as far as the results of the Keren Hayesod movement in the minor communities are concerned. The minor communities always respond nobly and generously to every appeal made to them in behalf of our people and its major communities and especially such large communities as New York and Chicago, when neither the classes nor the masses can easily be reached, that make the work of the Keren Hayesod very difficult. Even relief workers complain about the attitude of the major Jewish communities toward our relief enterprises. Of course Chicago has given more than its quota for relief during the last relief campaign, but we should be sincere and honest enough to admit that this tremendous success of relief work in Chicago is largely due to the philanthropic genius of Mr. Julius Rosenwald. He is

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1922.

just forcing his powerful philanthropic personality upon the community. In other large Jewish communities in the States where there are no Rosenwalds to inspire the masses and the classes the relief campaigns are not as successful as they are in Chicago, and New York is by no means an inspiring example as far as relief work is concerned. New York is supposed to give some five million dollars for relief and the leaders of the relief work will be satisfied if New York will give three million dollars in cash.

Now, it is generally admitted that while our relief campaigns are general Jewish enterprises, our Keren Hayesod campaigns are somewhat different in nature. While every Jew in America is interested in relief work and is greatly moved by the sufferings of our people across the seas, not every Jew in America is interested in the Keren Hayesod movement and a great many of our people here, especially the radicals from left and right are opposed to the movement. The Keren Hayesod leaders are therefore confronted with a difficult and complicated task. They have to raise as much money as the leaders of relief work, but their clientele is not of the same size and

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1922.

they cannot appeal to as many people as relief workers can, and they have therefore to rely on the idealism and devotion of those interested in the Keren Hayesod.

It is said that Chicago has secured the success of the relief campaign in the States. One must also admit that Chicago can and must secure the success of the Keren Hayesod campaign in America. What the minor communities are doing in regard to the Keren Hayesod matters little, because they cannot raise large sums, but what Chicago is doing with regard to the Keren Hayesod means a whole lot. If Chicago will do its share, New York will have to do its share too, and needless to say that Chicago will determine the fate of the Keren Hayesod movement throughout the Middle West. Considering the conditions as they are in Chicago we are by no means too optimistic as to the outcome of the Keren Hayesod campaign in New York, for the movement is still lacking in a central figure, able to inspire the masses and the classes, and unless everyone interested in the Keren Hayesod intensifies his activity and makes great sacrifices in both time and money, the Keren Hayesod campaign

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1922.

in Chicago cannot be much of a success, and if it should not be a success in Chicago, it will not be much of a success in the other cities in the Middle West either. In short, the success of the Keren Hayesod campaign in Chicago and in the Middle West depends on you, and on you only. It depends on your zeal, on your devotion and on your energy.

In a month or so, Mr. Nahum Sokolow, the head of the second Zionist delegation will arrive in Chicago to lead the Keren Hayesod campaign. Mr. Sokolow will not come to you to be honored by you or to be praised by you, but to get your contribution to the Keren Hayesod and also to get your co-operation, interest and participation in the work. If you are a serious minded Jew, if you know what is at stake, if you know that Chicago can make the Keren Hayesod work in America a failure or a success, and if you know that you can contribute either to the failure or to the success of this great enterprise, you will surely try your best to do not only your duty, but more than your duty. Accomplishments of Chicago Jewry in the field of Keren Hayesod work has been poor in the recent past. A minor community like

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1922.

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Milwaukee has given much more money in cash for the Keren Hayesod than has Chicago, the second largest Jewish community in the world. Chicago Jewry has no reason to be proud of its achievements for the Keren Hayesod, and if it is only anxious to be on par with other communities, it has to make some serious efforts to raise ten times as much money for the Keren Hayesod as it has been raising during the last seven months. We know that this is not an easy task. There is no Julius Rosenwald behind the Keren Hayesod in Chicago. But if you and your next-door neighbor are serious minded Jews, you can make the Keren Hayesod in Chicago a success even without Rosenwald backing it. Will you do it and are you ready to do it?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1922.

A MEETING ON THE SUBJECT OF SUNDAY FUNERALS TONIGHT

Tonight, at eight o'clock, there will be a meeting of rabbis and prominent individuals at the Anshe Sholom Center, Homan Avenue and Douglas Boulevard. Mr. Adolph Rabin, president of the Gomle Hesed Shel Emeth (Free Burial Society) will report on what has been done thus far on the question of Sunday funerals, and what the situation is now. All rabbis and prominent citizens are asked to attend the meeting.

[Editor's note: Additional articles on same problem found under same code.]

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1922.

CHARITY AND EDUCATION

(Editorial)

The question of education was discussed by some of the leaders of the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities at its last annual meeting. The men who are responsible for the policies of the Federation felt that something must be done in the field of education. The secretary of the Federation, Mr. Max Shulman, in his official report on the activity of the organization, touched upon the problem of education in connection with the work of the Federation. Judge Harry Fisher, in his speech, considered the problem from a general point of view. All other speakers, with the exception of Mr. B. Horwich, spoke in the same vein. All the leaders of Chicago Orthodoxy understand now that Jewish education in Chicago cannot continue in the same way. The Federation gives money, large sums of money, to various Jewish educational institutions, and thus thinks that it is discharging in full its duty to the Jewish youth of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1922.

Two problems were discussed at the annual meeting: first, the attitude of the Federation itself toward education, and second, Jewish education as a thing by itself, as an institution separate from the Federation. The leaders of the Federation are not in agreement among themselves on those two questions. One group thinks that the best thing to do would be for the Federation to give up its educational activity, and create a special organization that would devote itself exclusively to educational activity. This point of view is represented by the honorary president of the Federation, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, and by the secretary of the Federation Mr. Sam Shulman. Mr. James Davis, the president of the Federation seems to be inclined to that point of view, but he is not committed to it, and will certainly agree to any practical proposal.

There are also many influential members of the Federation who believe that the best solution of the problem would be for the Federation itself to become more interested in Jewish education. This group is afraid to take a chance

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1922.

with a new organization that would be devoted only to Jewish education, because they do not believe that the Jews would support a special organization for educational purposes, or, as Mr. [F.] Leibner expressed it, that the Federation will suffer when its educational work is entirely eliminated from its program.

Mr. Leibner's anxiety is entirely unfounded. All Jews know that, according to Jewish traditions, education is not a part of charity work. When the Chicago Jews support the Federation they do not do it because the Federation gives forty thousand dollars a year to philanthropic institutions. The Jews in Chicago will continue to contribute money to the Federation even if it does not give any money for the cultural program. The Federation is primarily a charity organization and not an educational organization. Only in case of need should it devote itself to education, and when the need ceases to exist, there is no reason why a charity organization should have anything to do with cultural activity.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 30, 1932.

But, after all, this is not a question of principle, but simply a question of practicality. There is nothing to argue about. The chief problem is the improvement of Jewish education in Chicago. If it is practical for the Federation to do it, then let it do it; however, according to Jewish tradition, this should not be done. It is not good for the Jewish children to be conscious of the fact that the Jewish education they receive comes from a secular organization, but, under the present circumstances, we cannot consider somebody's feelings -- we must consider the needs of the Jewish child. If it is possible, to make, in Chicago, a special Jewish organization for Jewish education, that is what we are for. This thing should be done immediately.

We have to find, through the Jewish community, the willing and ready of founders and people to give Jewish education in Chicago because there are not sufficient Jewish people who would be willing to give up their time and money to create this organization. Don't we speak about a special Jewish educational organization in Chicago now well, but they are

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SECTION

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1942.

not active workers. It is difficult to understand very well the opinion of the more conservative element of the Jewish community regarding a cautious policy.

For the present, at least, no attention should be given to the problem of Jewish education in Chicago. It is necessary to consider the problem more seriously, and to devote the money to the Jewish community to a couple of educational agencies. At the same time it is necessary for the Federation to have a single agency only. It is in the home, central, community, or national organization of the Jewish community, it is not usual to have serious attitude toward the problem of Jewish education.

The Federation must have a plan of action to be devoted to education. Problems: improve the private institutions, create new institutions, introduce a common curriculum in all institutions (without affecting the method of teaching), build up the Jewish community, the schools, and so on. The existence of such a plan in the Federation could accomplish a great deal for Jewish education in Chicago, and we hope that the Federation will see the need for such an organization and will create it.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1922.

FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

by

J. Leibner

Today is a holiday in Chicago; it is a day of great Social and historical significance for the Local Jewish radical-nationalist circles. The intelligent and sensitive Jewish workers of Chicago will demonstrate today, in a practical way, their solidarity with the historically significant work of the Jewish workers in Palestine, who are helping to build a new life and a better Jewish Society there.

At ten o'clock this morning, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, a conference will be held of representatives of unions and other organizations. This conference will inaugurate the campaign in Chicago for the great proletarian undertaking of "A Jewish Workers' Bank In Palestine". We hope that the conference will be successful, and that the Jewish workers of Chicago will help their comrades who are engaged in productive, self-sacrificing labor in their new home; we hope

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1922.

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that they will release the productive work of the Palestinian workers

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from dependence upon philanthropic support and supervision, and will

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help them to realize their proletarian-nationalist ideals on a new soil by their financial contributions.

We have been informed that many Jewish unions, Workmen's Circle branches, as well as Poale Zion, Siere Zion, and other radical-nationalist organizations, have elected delegates who will all take part in this conference. Merel Katzenelensohn, the leader of the Palestine Workers' Delegation, and Dr. Judah Leb Lagnez, the well-known Jewish social worker and speaker, came here from New York especially to address the delegates. They will report on the enterprises of the Jewish workers in Palestine. These enterprises require the financial support, not only of the workers, but also of those well-to-do Jews, who feel themselves to be Jews, and want to see a prosperous Palestine.

The initiative of the local workers, with regard to this great Palestinian enterprise, will be shown tonight at the conference, at eight o'clock. There

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1921.

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III C will be a mass meeting at the Ashland Auditorium, where both guests,

I E Katzenelensohn and Leites, as well as the well-known journalist,

IV Kritchmar-Israeli, will appeal to the Jewish masses to help the Palestine workers in their undertaking. There will be a musical program, in which the artists, Joseph Cherniavsky, Madame L. Cherniavsky, Victor Young, and others will participate.

Jewish workers and Jews! Come to the mass meeting tonight at the Ashland Auditorium! Come and help a great and sacred undertaking!

Jewish workers, Zionists, and all those who feel themselves to be Jews! See that you are there. Those who find it impossible to attend, are also expected to do their duty. The Palestine Workers' Bank, as has been announced many times in the Courier, faces great and important tasks. It wants to take over government contracts for public work. It also wants to take over private contracts. In this way, it will be able to give employment to thousands of workers. The

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1933.

III C Palestine Workers' Bank, which is a co-operative workers' bank (a
I E legal institution, established according to the laws of the local
IV government), will make possible the creation of new co-operative
 businesses and co-operative farms.

The Palestine Workers' Bank has the approval of the World Zionist Organization, and of other small, conservative Jewish organizations. Dr. Arthur Ruppin is at the head of this enterprise, and he is a good guarantee for its success.

.....

In his report to the annual meeting of the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities, held at the Hotel La Salle last Thursday night, Max Shulman, the financial secretary of the Federation, took occasion to speak on the question of Jewish education in Chicago. He said that when the Federation was founded here, it was expected to become a clearing house for the Jewish community life, and, therefore, a few Jewish boards became a part of the Federation. "But," added Mr. Shulman, "we see now that the Jewish educational problem is a much graver one than we thought; that the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1933.

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III C Federation has to maintain more than a few Talmud Torahs." Mr. Schul-

man proposed, therefore, that just as the Federation seeks to take care

IV of all the old people and all the orphans, it should also seek to take

care of all those who need a Jewish education--it should maintain more

Talmud Torahs than it has up to now.

This is a timely proposal and it should be supported by all those who wish the Federation well, and who wish to see our youth, the children of Orthodox Jews, receive a Jewish education.

It is not a good plan to separate the Talmud Torah from the Federation. If the Talmud Torahs are separated from the Federation, the Federation will be crippled because the Orthodox Jews are interested not only in giving food to the hungry, but also in strengthening Judaism, in strengthening the concept of Judaism, in seeing that the Jewish traditions are maintained, so that Jews and Judaism may continue to exist.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1922.

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III C What kind of an interest can the Orthodox Jews, the Jews who belong
I E to fraternal lodges, and Jews who have not yet become Reform Jews,
IV show in the Federation, when that organization is interested only in
 Food, and does not care about the spirit? We are more than sure that
those Jews will lose a great deal of their interest in the Federation, when it
becomes merely a food-provider. We can imagine what this will mean: the Fed-
eration will not have sufficient funds, and its amalgamation with the Associated
Jewish Charities will become more difficult.

There is only one way in which the Federation can be strengthened, and the time
required for its impending merger with the South Side organization shortened,
and that is to show the supporters of the Federation, the Orthodox Jews, that
"charity" is interpreted in the full sense of the word--"justice". There can-
not be any justice among the Jews if they permit their children to grow up un-
educated. There cannot be any justice among the Jews if they waste time in
fighting various propositions, in fighting for a plan that is both impractical
and harmful.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 29, 1922.

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We cannot, we must not, establish a state within a state. We cannot create a separate body to collect money for education. We do not have the strength and we do not have the philanthropists. It will be much easier to persuade the present contributors to the Federation to give more money, and then the organization will be able to take care of all the Talmud Torahs.

We believe that the Orthodox Jews of Chicago will be more satisfied when our two charity organizations unite.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1922.

PALESTINE WORKERS' DELEGATION

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

A mass meeting that has been organized to welcome the workers' delegation from Palestine and Dr. Judah Leb Magnes of New York, will take place in Chicago next Sunday. At that meeting, an appeal will be made to the Jewish workers of Chicago in behalf of a Jewish Workers' Bank in Palestine. The yellow Socialists [Translator's note: "yellow" here has the meaning of "pseudo"] who were afraid that the meeting would be well attended and successful, arranged to hold a Socialist meeting on that day, at the same hour, so as to draw away the workers from the meeting in behalf of Zion. Their machinations will do them little good. The biggest organizations of Jewish workers, and many important Workmen's Circle branches, have already promised that they would attend the meeting next Sunday to hear the addresses of Dr. Judah Leb Magnes and Berel Katzenelson.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1922.

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IV Despite all the tricks of the "yellow" comrades who are afraid of the word Palestine, because the Jewish workers who are interested in Palestine will not be duped by the "yellow" grafters--the mass meeting next Sunday will draw a large crowd. There are a great many Jewish workers in Chicago, who are intelligent and sympathetic, who realize the importance of such a great undertaking as a Jewish Workers' Bank in Palestine.

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It is high time that the Jewish organizations in Chicago, particularly the synagogues and the lodges, began to prepare for the reception of the Zionist delegation that is due to arrive here on March 5. The Jewish organizations in Chicago did excellent work in preparing the reception of Dr. Weitzmann. Everything done in connection with the reception was successful! the greeting of Dr. Weitzmann at the Congress Hotel, the demonstration, the banquet, and the mass meeting at the Auditorium. Nahum Sokolow deserves as fine a welcome as Dr. Weitzmann received. One man is an honor to the Jewish nation; the other

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1932.

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IV is one of its pillars.

Chicago Jews should start right now to organize the reception for the delegation.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1922.

JOINT RELIEF HAS COLLECTED THREE HUNDRED

AND NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS DURING THE YEAR

An important meeting of the directors of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee was held last night at the Morrison Hotel. Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt reported on the activity of the Committee, and pointed out that during the past year, the Committee had collected three hundred and ninety thousand dollars. Mr. I. Liederman, secretary of the Committee, read the financial report.

R. B. Mushkin spoke on the subject: "The influence of the relief upon the synagogues and the influence of the synagogues upon the relief".

Rabbi Saul Silber discussed "The Cultural Work of the Central Relief in Europe".

Mr. B. Horwich, president of the Joint Relief Committee, in his speech, stressed the urgency of the work in behalf of the refugees and orphans.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1922.

Mr. Samuel Neveleff was highly praised at the meeting for his work as manager of the Chicago office of the Joint Relief Committee and for his field work in the middle western states.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

INTERESTING FIGURES

(Editorial in English)

/Translator's note: The first two paragraphs of this editorial were not transcribed, as their subject matter does not fall within the scope of this work/

In Chicago neither the Orthodox Jews, nor the Reformed Jews, nor the radical Jews have done their share for the Keren Hayesod. The Orthodox Jews made a good beginning but fell down a little later, and to the present moment do not show any sign of life. The Jewish community of Chicago has thus far given forty thousand dollars in cash for the Keren Hayesod. There are about forty thousand dollars outstanding in pledges, but assuming that all those who have pledged contributions for the Keren Hayesod will pay cash, Chicago will have done less than St. Louis and less than Boston, and even less than Milwaukee, a minor Jewish community.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1922.

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Before we can tackle our wealthy classes and our masses in Chicago for the Keren Hayesod, we, the so called Orthodox Jews, must first give a good account of ourselves, and as long as we ourselves have not done our duty, we cannot call upon the others to give. We believe that it is possible to organize the Orthodox Jews in Chicago for the Keren Hayesod, because if it could be done in Philadelphia, it certainly could be done in Chicago, but it can only be done if there are a number of people who are ready to devote a month's time to this task. It will take a full month to organize the Keren Hayesod campaign in Chicago. We are interested to learn the names of the people who are ready to make this sacrifice.

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III H

III G Fifty-five dollars was collected for charity at the funeral of Nathan

III C Spiwak. The money was distributed as follows: to the Home For The
Aged, eighteen dollars; to the War-sufferers, seven dollars; to the

Marks Nathan Orphans Home, twenty-five dollars; to the Douglas Park Day Nur-
sery, five dollars. Meyer Greenblatt of 1439 South Trumbull Avenue brought the
money to the office of the Courier.

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Tomorrow evening there will be a meeting at the National Socialist Institute
of all the Poale Zion members. B. Katzenelensohn, leader of the Palestine
Workers' Delegation, will deliver a report on the life of the Jewish workers
in Palestine. Everybody is welcome.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1932.

[COMMUNITY L.A.S.]

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 27, 1922.

The Hebrew Institute, 1253 West Taylor Street, has now opened a citizenship class, where one can learn how to become a citizen. The class will be held every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. Mr. A. Shimberg has charge of the class.

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The building committee of the Ateres Israel Synagogue, 1230 South Millard Avenue, wishes to announce that next spring the congregation will begin to build its own synagogue. The building committee asks those congregations who wish to build their own synagogue, to unite with the Ateres Israel Synagogue.

WPA (1922) Prod. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1922.

APPEAL FOR A MERGER OF THE TWO JEWISH CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

Last night, the annual meeting of the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities took place at the La Salle Hotel. More than two hundred Jewish men and women, who are very much interested in the existence of Orthodox institutions in Chicago, were present. The meeting was preceded by a fish dinner. Reports were then given concerning the activity of the central charity organization. Directors of the Federation were elected, and approval was given to the election of directors of the various institutions that form the Federation. A resolution was adopted to enroll more members and to raise more funds for the treasury of the Federation.

President James Davis, in his report, spoke of the great work of the Federation. He thanked those who had raised money for it, particularly Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt. He concluded by saying that he would like to see all Chicago Jews--from the West Side, from the South Side and from the North Side--united in one charitable organization; that there should not be two organizations,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1922.

an Associated and a Federated, but one organization, one central body, in whose behalf everybody should work. This central organization should support all of the charity institutions in Chicago. In his report, Mr. Davis also hinted that the Mt. Sinai Hospital, as well as other institutions which are now independent, should be taken into consideration when a merger is proposed.

Max Shulman, the financial secretary of the Federation, declared in his report that the organization had a subscription list of 8,205 members at the beginning of 1922; that these members had pledged themselves to contribute the sum of \$222,057.25 during the year; that the "home banks" had brought in the sum of \$12,084.26; and that last year the income of the Federation was \$216,000.

Mr. Shulman said that he was in favor of including all the important Talmud Torahs in the Federation; he favors a Board of Education and an appropriation of sufficient money to maintain the teachers' seminaries.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 26, 1922.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Dr. S. M. Melamed and Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt also spoke.
The violinist, Mr. Victor Young, played a few solos.

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JEWISHDaily Jewish Courier, Jan. 22, 1922.

No. 1, 1922

A "BAD YEAR" AND ITS GOOD WORK

(Editorial in English)

Financial and economic depression--the two striking features of the year 1921. They have affected to a greater or lesser extent everyone who is engaged in business, but fortunately they have not affected our communal and philanthropic fabric. Glancing through the annual reports of our various communal institutions, we must admit that a whole lot of good work has been done during the bad year 1921. The Federated Charities have done well, the combined relief committees in bringing the relief drive to a successful end have done well, the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, under the able leadership of Mr. Charles I. Herron, has done splendid work, and so has the Home for the Aged, the two Jewish Day Nurseries, the Society for Incurable Jews in Oak Forest, etc., etc. Chicago Jewry has indeed every reason to be proud of its philanthropic accomplishments during the bad year of 1921, and it is gratifying to learn that the country at large is giving due credit to Chicago Jewry for its splendid

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CHICAGO FILE 327

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I C philanthropic work. Only the other day the New York Jewish press, reporting on the Conference of the relief workers in New York, stated that on this Conference the accomplishments of Chicago Jewry in the field of relief work during the year 1921 was a source of inspiration to every one present. Chicago gave forty per cent more than its quota.

The local charities have also been successful in their work during the last year, although not to such an extent as the combined relief organizations. They have accomplished enough to give a good account of themselves and to take a just pride in their achievements. An illuminating and inspiring example of the great things done in the field of local charities during the last year is the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home. Its president, Mr. Charles E. Herrold says in his annual report concerning the finances of his institution: "We must truthfully say that never has the Home been in such splendid condition as it is today. We began the year 1921 with an indebtedness of almost \$33,000; we close it with an indebtedness of less than \$2,000. We have thus

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I C paid off during the past year indebtedness amounting to over \$30,000.

The deficit of the general fund at the beginning of 1921 was \$12,406; at the beginning of 1922 it is only \$463. The deficit of the building fund at the beginning of 1921 was in the neighborhood of \$22,000, and at the beginning of 1922 it is only \$1,265. Our building is free from all encumbrances, our endowment is over \$20,000 as compared with \$17,400 at the beginning of 1921, and all we owe in the world over and above accounts receivable is the sum of \$1,783. Such a record stamps the year of 1921 as a banner year. It shows what can be done when we make up our minds to battle with indebtedness until it ceases to trouble us".

We know that at the next meeting of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities a satisfactory financial report will be submitted to the members. The \$100,000 drive of the Federated, under the direction of Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt was a surprising success, considering the general economic and financial depression by which every one connected in business was affected. It is also

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I C worth while mentioning that the Mount Sinai Kosher Hospital, thanks to the untiring efforts of its president, Mr. A. Kurtzon and the able Board of Directors, has also done good work during the year, in the field of finances. If not for the relief drive, which caused the leaders of the Mount Sinai Hospital to postpone the quarter of a million drive, the campaign would have been a thorough success, because much was done in the way of organizing the drive, \$100,000 in subscriptions had been secured.

All this would go to indicate that Chicago Jewish philanthropists have gone from good to better during the last year, and this is the more surprising since the last year is remembered by every one as a bad year from a financial point of view. Chicago Jewry is now conscious of the fact that it is ahead of every Jewish community in the States in matters philanthropic, and to retain this leadership, of which it may well be proud, it will continue breaking records in the future too.

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I C Chicago Jewry is more generous and more liberal than any other Jewish community in the States, and it has a better set of conscientious and industrious communal workers and philanthropic leaders than the other Jewish communities in America. This explains the tremendous success of Chicago Jewry in the field of philanthropy during the "bad" year 1921.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 20, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A WORD OF PRAISE FOR MR. S. J. ROSENBLATT
FROM AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

(In English)

My dear Mr. Rosenblatt:

I have just had the opportunity of looking over a detailed report of the campaign in Chicago and to say that I am pleased with the part played by the Central Relief Committee, would be putting it lightly.

If you will remember, at the Chicago conference, a few moments after I had been commanded to take on this work, I stated that it would be absolutely essential that the three money raising organizations be united, and that immediately upon my going to New York, I would take the matter up and have them joined as one great organization to do this massive piece of work. In

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this I was backed by you, and believe that your voice was as helpful as any other, if not more so, in bringing about the fine spirit of co-operation that exists at present.

The first results of our joint efforts is evinced by what Chicago did, and to you and the members of your organization are due the thanks of the Jews of this country for the splendid and fine manner in which you entered into the Chicago Campaign. The example set by you will be emulated, I am sure, by every other committee throughout the country, which will result in a very large sum of money.

I wish to thank you personally, and through you, the members of your committee.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

(Signed)

David A. Brown
Chairman, National Appeal.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 19, 1922.

IS CHICAGO A FORLORN CITY?

(Editorial)

The activity of the Zionist delegation, in and around New York, is very productive. Wherever the delegation goes, it is given a royal reception because everywhere in the East, the Jews understand what the Zionist delegation wants and how much it should be given. The Jewish communities of Philadelphia, Boston, New Jersey, and so on, welcomed Sokolow and his associates with the same enthusiasm with which they welcomed Weitzman, Einstein and Ussishkin last summer. At once, they collected large sums of money for the Keren Hayesod and they promised to raise large sums in the future. In all the Jewish communities of the South, West and Middle West--with the exception of Chicago--great preparations have been made to welcome the Zionist delegation, but nothing has been done in Chicago. It is true that a few people, who are active in Karen Hayesod work in Chicago, are

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planning a meeting; they would like to do something, but neither the classes nor the masses show any sign of enthusiasm, nor do they indicate even the slightest activity for the great and noble cause. All America is excited about the Zionist delegation, about the Keren Hayesod, about the work in Palestine, but Chicago is silent. Not a finger is lifted in Chicago. There is not even any talk about the necessity of doing something for the Zionist delegation.

Is Chicago a forlorn city?

The Jewish community in Philadelphia is very badly organized--we might say that it is disorganized--and it is known all over America as the "dead community". There are over two hundred thousand Jews in Philadelphia, but Judaism is asleep in Philadelphia. The Jewish life in Philadelphia may be compared to the Dead Sea; no rain, no movement, a chasm--nothing. In this sleepy Philadelphia, one hundred thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod was collected in half an hour, including forty thousand dollars in cash,

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on the spot. When Weitzman and Ussishkin came to Chicago and spoke to thousands of Jews and met the leaders of the city at a magnificent banquet, the rich and affluent ones, six thousand dollars in cash was collected--the rest were pledges.

Is Chicago an abandoned city?

Milwaukee is a small Jewish community in comparison to Chicago--there are only twenty thousand Jews there. Not all the Milwaukee Jews are rich nor are they well-to-do. The small Jewish community in Milwaukee has many poor Jews, and many Jews who struggle hard in order to earn a living. This small Jewish community in Milwaukee has collected, within a very short time, seventy thousand (I repeat, seventy thousand) dollars in cash, for the Keren Hayesod. The Keren Hayesod workers of Chicago have been struggling, for the past six months, to collect the pledges made here to the Keren Hayesod during Weitzman's visit. After all their efforts, supplemented by meetings, and the exhortations of the newspapers, as well as private individuals, fifty

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thousand dollars (I repeat, fifty thousand) was collected. Chicago is the second largest Jewish community in America, the second largest Jewish community in the world, a rich and well-to-do Jewish community of three hundred thousand Jews--and fifty thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod was collected during six months.

Is Chicago a forlorn city?

Chicago has great and beautiful institutions of all kinds, and Chicago takes care of its institutions in an honorable and worthy way. The leaders of the Home for the Aged have only to say a word, and thousands of dollars come in; the leaders of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home need only to give a wink, and large sums of money come in for the institution. Even many smaller and insignificant institutions in Chicago are maintained respectably, which gives the Chicago Jews a good name. But the same philanthropic and rich Jews of Chicago give, within a period of six months, only fifty thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod, which must build Palestine, which must

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give work to tens of thousands of Haluzim who are saving the Jewish people, and are laying the foundation for a brilliant Jewish future.

Is Chicago an abandoned city?

Sokolow and his associates are coming to Chicago soon. If Milwaukee has given seventy thousand dollars, in cash, for the Keren Hayesod, then Chicago should give at least seven hundred thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod. There should be, in Chicago, at least five hundred citizens who would be willing to give from five hundred to five thousand dollars. Where are they? What are their names? Where do they live? Up to now, we haven't seen even fifty citizens of Chicago who would be ready to dig deep into their pockets, and to give from five hundred to five thousand dollars. In Chicago, there are twelve hundred contributors to the Keren Hayesod and included in this twelve hundred are all the well-known Chicago philanthropists and social workers. But how about the remaining two hundred and ninety-eight thousand, eight hundred Jews in Chicago? Have they no

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duties at all to the Jewish people, to Palestine? Are they dead to the Keren Hayesod? Is Chicago a forlorn city?

This question cannot be answered by a few Keren Hayesod workers, or by a few devoted social workers of Chicago. This question can be answered only by a widespread public action, but this public action must be awakened to its duty--otherwise the visit here of Mr. Sokolow and his associates will be in vain. The whole Jewish world is asking whether Jewish Chicago is an abandoned city; only Jewish Chicago can properly answer that question.

Forward, January 10, 1922.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE PEOPLES RELIEF CONFERENCE JANUARY 7, 1922.

Resolution 1.

The annual city conference of the Chicago Peoples Relief, after listening to a report of the tool campaign, extends its most hearty gratitude and recognition to all women and men who in spite of bad weather, apathy, and attacks by opponents, faithfully stood by the work and helped carry through the campaign until the end. We are unable here to single out the great number of organizations and individuals, who so energetically, supported the campaign, although two groups are worthy of exceptional recognition: First, the Ladies Auxiliary, whose several members were among the most active and tireless workers of the campaign; Second, the multitude of over 400 volunteers, who have in severe cold, windy days, collected about \$4,300 for the war victims.

We also thank the Forward for its tireless support and we hope that in the future, the Forward will also help us in our noble work.

We also extend our gratitude to our former manager, Friend Ehrenreich, who so greatly helped in reviving the Peoples Relief in Chicago.

Forward, January 10, 1922.

Resolution 2.

The relief has now adopted a new plank in its program. The necessity of immediate relief, or literally saving people from hunger, is almost over. But the necessity of constructive relief, to help the impoverished, ruined Jewish population, increased. The Peoples Relief has constantly agitated for this form of relief work. The funds, which it distributed independently, were distributed among the various cultural organizations of the European Jewish working class. The Joint Board has also, through the influence of the Peoples Relief, adopted the principle of constructive relief.

We, the delegates of the Chicago's Peoples Relief Conference of January 7, 1922, convinced that the relief action of the Jewish working class should not cease, determine to continue the work most energetically.

Resolution 3.

In entering the new year's work, we recommend that the new executive shall undertake new relief measures for the children's homes and children's schools in Europe. The means and methods of the campaign are up to the executive.

Forward, January 10, 1922.

Resolution 4.

In considering that the transmission work is a very important part of our relief activity, we determine to continue this work and encourage reinitiation. We authorize the new executive to introduce methods in decreasing the expense relative to this work.

Resolution 5.

The new executive shall consist of fifteen people, appointed at the conference by the representatives of the affiliated central organizations, which shall separately appoint three delegates each year.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 20, 1921.

THE KEREN HAYESOD IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)



The **Keren** Hayesod in Chicago has collected up to now about forty-five thousand of the seventy-five thousand dollars pledged to it. Had the collecting been done in a more organized fashion, the whole amount of seventy-five thousand dollars would have been collected by now, but for various reasons, not all the money that was pledged has been collected. Taking everything into consideration, the Keren Hayesod has not been a success in Chicago. To those who claim that if Mr. Brandeis had been at the head of the movement in America, everything would have been better, it is important to point out that the entire income of the last Registration Fund Drive in Chicago was one hundred thousand dollars. No matter how ineffectual the Keren Hayesod in Chicago has been, nevertheless, it has been more successful than the Registration Fund Drive. Thus, it can be seen that the small success which the Keren Hayesod has enjoyed up to now, in Chicago, has nothing to do with the question of leadership.

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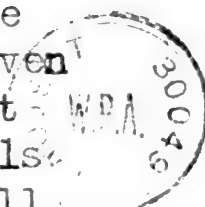
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The cause of the limited success of the Keren Hayesod in Chicago can be found in the fact that not enough people are active in the work, and even those few people who really do something for the Keren Hayesod, are not doing enough. As long as there isn't a group of one hundred individuals in Chicago, devoting themselves to Keren Hayesod work, just so long will the Keren Hayesod be unsuccessful. Chicago Jews are not at fault, but the Keren Hayesod Committee is.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 19, 1921.

REACHING THE QUOTA

(Editorial in English)



Whatever the final result of the drive for the fourteen-million-dollar relief fund in Chicago may be, it can already be said that as far as Chicago is concerned it is a tremendous success. The quota has already been reached. One and a half million dollars has been subscribed within two weeks, and considering the abnormal times, one must admit that Chicago Jewry has every reason to be proud of this great philanthropic accomplishment. But the leaders of the drive are not satisfied with merely reaching the quota. They are out for two million dollars, and they are out for this two million dollars not because they want to skin the donors, but because they want to set an example for the whole country. We believe it is worth a half-million dollars for a Jewish community like Chicago to be called the most philanthropic Jewish community in the world. This half-million dollars above the quota will bring a million dollars more in other cities, because this additional half a million will be a source of inspiration to every Jew

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interested in relief work in every city and state of the Union.

To get this additional half-million dollars, the relief drive has been prolonged for another week, and instead of ending on the eighteenth, as originally planned, it will end on the twenty-fifth of December, the first day of Hanukkah, when Chicago Jewry will make a Hanukkah present of two million dollars to Eastern European Jewry--a nice present indeed.

We may take it for granted that the additional half-million dollars, the present goal of the leaders of the relief fund, will be gotten within the next week, and then, after Chicago will have done more than its duty, every experienced communal worker will admit that not even a third of Chicago Jewry has participated in, and contributed towards, the relief fund. Only the prominent Jews, men of wealth and station in life, men of influence who command respect, and men in the public eye have been reached in this drive. The anonymous mass of Jews in the city of Chicago, small

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tradespeople, workingmen, men of the liberal professions, etc., have either not been reached at all or they have not done their share. If every Chicago Jew would have given his share and would have done his bit, not two but five million dollars could have been collected, because those who gave, gave as much as they could, and have demonstrated by their giving the tremendous philanthropic possibilities in Chicago. There are thousands of Jews in Chicago, not in touch with Jewish life and not affiliated with Jewish organizations, who have not given anything for relief this time and have not given before either, mainly because we had no access to them and did not know how to reach them; but the leaders of a Jewish community like Chicago should find means and ways how to reach every Jew in Chicago in such an emergency. Because so many Jews in Chicago do not give a cent for Jewish charities or for any other Jewish purpose, the others must give more, and this one thing is an injustice to those whom we reach and who do give, and an injustice to the other great Jewish national enterprises and institutions which cannot get what they ought to get from those Jews who are



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responding generously to relief appeals, because those who respond have also to give for those who do not give anything. If we could reach every Jew in Chicago and make him contribute his share towards such a fund as the relief fund, we could also approach the generous Jews to give something for the Keren Hayesod too, but since these generous Jews whom we reach give all they can for relief, they are not likely to give for the Keren Hayesod, and in this way the cause of Palestine and the cause of a good many other Jewish enterprises must suffer because we lack a proper communal organization in the city of Chicago.



American Jewry is confronted with tremendous problems, and is responsible for the welfare of the Jews in Europe as far as it can be responsible, and it is also responsible for the happiness of future Jewish generations in Palestine. This consideration alone should compel us to cause every Jew in America, every Jew in Chicago, to be on his post as a Jew, and to be within reach in case of emergency, and this is only possible through a

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reorganization of our communal fabric. Now it is not organized at all. The present need of our people in Europe and in Palestine compels us to organize our community, so that we can exploit and make use of all the philanthropic energies and of all the philanthropic possibilities within American Jewry and especially within Chicago Jewry. Unless we do this, our great national enterprises will always suffer and we will always be short financially.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward Dec. 12, 1921

"United Hebrew Trades determined to help People's Relief"

The decision that the People's Relief is to remain with the Joint Distribution Committee, and to partake in the relief drive was approved by the United Hebrew Trades at a meeting today. Here is a picture of 57 Jewish orphans that Comrade Zuker, manager of the Chicago People's Relief Committee, found packed in a freight car at the railroad station in Lemberg. They were hungry, half-naked, and barefooted, and were brought from various countries to Lemberg because they were wanderers and when they were picked up most of them claimed that they had been in Galicia before, so they were packed in a freight car and sent to Lemberg. When the train arrived at the Lemberg station this one freight car was disconnected from the train and left standing at the station, where the orphans remained for 2 days without a piece of bread to eat until the people in the city heard about this. Soon many children were at the scene giving their last bite to the poor starving sisters and brothers who were caged in the filthy freight car like wild animals. On the third day these orphans were removed from the freight car and given homes in various orphan institutions.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/4

Who will care for the tens of thousands of orphans who are still wandering in the streets? That is the question the People's Relief Committee is asking all the Jewish workers of Chicago. Think of the destruction that come upon the Jews accross the sea. Help save them, even if is the last you have. Partake in the 14 million dollar drive of which Chicago must reaise 2 million dollars, It is not enough that you also give, but see to it that your friends also contribute. It is our duty to help more than we can to save them from destruction.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 11, 1921.

THE RELIEF DRIVE

(Editorial)



Chicago Jews must hurry if they want the relief drive to be entirely successful, and an inspiration to all of American Jewry. Chicago must contribute two million dollars towards the fourteen million dollar drive, but up to now only one million has been collected. The second million must be collected within the next few days, and not in large amounts but in small amounts. Those who had to give large sums, from five hundred dollars up to a quarter of a million dollars, have already contributed their share, and the second million, therefore, must be made up of small sums. It is obvious that it is harder to collect a million dollars from small sums than from large ones. If the relief workers intend to collect the second million dollars, they must triple their work and use every active force they have.

The secretary of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, Mr. Isidore Lieberman, is responsible for the statement that up to now, only every third Jew of the middle

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class has given something for the relief. We do not know what the Jewish workers have done for the relief this year, but much cannot be expected from them because, as far as they are concerned, the times are not so good. Maybe the majority of them cannot give anything at all, but the middle class can and must give.

If what Mr. Isidore Lieberman says is true, that up to now only every third Jew of the middle class in Chicago has given something for the relief, then the relief workers must triple their efforts because not only is a million dollars at stake--the whole success of the entire drive, fourteen million dollars is at stake. If the drive in Chicago is a failure, then it will be a failure throughout the entire country, and the blame for such a catastrophe will fall upon Chicago.

All of the so-called German Jews, with a few exceptions, have done their duty. They all gave generously. Now we must do our share. We must not permit anyone to be a slacker. We must compel everyone, by legitimate means, to do his duty, because the whole relief work in Eastern Europe is at stake.



Forward, December 10, 1921.

Chicago Peoples Relief is now accepting food parcels for Soviet Russia. A special bureau is open for that purpose; food drafts are sold from \$10 to \$50. Women's committee of the Peoples Relief, start working for the drive.

At 12 o'clock Sunday, the Peoples Relief committee will open its transmission bureau, and will begin accepting cash for food parcels, which the relatives in America wish to send to their relatives and friends in Soviet Russia.

It is known that the Joint Distribution committee has come to an agreement with the American Relief Administration who have authorized the Joint Distribution committee to sell the original food drafts of the Hoover Administration among the Jews in America and the Peoples Relief committee which is a part of the Joint Board, is understood to have the same privileges.

We wish to call to the attention of the Jews in Chicago that all food parcels will be sent to Soviet Russia, absolutely free, and every Jew who wishes to send a food parcel to his father or mother, brother or sister, relative or friend, to any part of Soviet Russia or Ukrania, can do so by contacting the

Forward, December 10, 1921.

office of the Peoples Relief, 128 Blue Island Ave., and paying the sum of from ten to fifty follars. Food amounting to that sum will be shipped to the addressee mentioned by the sender, with the assurance that if for any reason the person to whom the parcel is addressed cannot be found, the American Relief Administration will refund to the person the full sum that he paid here.

Mr. Ab Zuker, manager of the Chicago Peoples Relief, has recently returned from various countries in Europe where he worked in the interests of war sufferers across the sea. Mr. Zuker will be pleased to give you any information regarding steamship tickets, affidavits, food or clothing, that you wish to send to Europe.

The office of the Peoples Relief is open daily from 9 to 6 - Sunday to 1, for information.

Women Active in Relief.

The ladies auxiliary of the Peoples Relief committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office at 112 Blue Island Ave. The meeting was well attended. Important committees were appointed, who will start their activities immediately. They may call on you for help for the hungry and needy across the sea. Open your hearts and your purses, give even if it hurts, and save the Jewish people from destruction.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1921.

A PRIME VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

At a meeting yesterday in the Elks' Club, there was collected the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for relief, in response to an appeal by the Catholic priest, Father J. J. Morrison, of the St. Catherine Church in Austin.

In addition to that sum the Elks, themselves, contributed one thousand dollars from their treasury.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 8, 1921.

ALICE PEOPLE AT A HUNGER RELIEF SET FOR
THE BENEFIT OF HUNGER SUFFERERS



Over five hundred of the most prominent and well-to-do Jews of Chicago, workers in the drive to raise the local quota of two million dollars for our war-suffering brothers and sisters across the ocean, learned last night what it means to be hungry, what it means to sit at bare tables, in a dreary, sad and semidark room. Mr. Jacob L. Loeb, the energetic chairman of the drive, had called them to attend a banquet at the Drake Hotel, and they all came, as one man, ready for a "rally", ready to eat a fine meal and expecting to hear some "after-dinner speeches".

The magnificent banquet hall of the luxurious hotel on North Michigan Avenue had never before had such a dreary atmosphere as it had last night. There were no tablecloths on the tables. Instead of being illuminated by gorgeous candelabra and beautiful electric lamps, the hall was illuminated by candlelight. There was nothing to eat because nothing was served. Everyone, including

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millionaires (Mr. Julius Rosenwald was among them), went hungry. The people heard of Jewish woe, Jewish torture and suffering. The people sighed, moaned, and many of them wept. They went home hungry, but fortified with a resolution to work with greater zeal for the success of the drive in behalf of those on the other side of the ocean, who cannot go hungry any more because they have no strength, because they are sick and need immediate help.

"To feed so many people here", said Mr. Loeb, "would cost us a few thousand dollars. This would have been a crime that cried to heaven. To eat a fine meal in this hotel, while there, on the other side of the ocean, are so many Jews who are hungry, would mean that we do not consider ourselves human beings, that we are separating ourselves from the Jewish people and their God. Let us rather give the money that a banquet would have cost us to those unfortunate human beings."

"You certainly expected to eat good food here," said Judge Fisher, "but you

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will have to be disappointed. Maybe this is the first time in your life that you have ever attended a banquet and gone hungry. You ought to know that we have many, many Jewish men, women and children in Eastern Europe who are hungry and who die of diseases caused by hunger. You ought to know that this awful condition has prevailed for a number of years. You ought to be hungry for a while so that you can understand what it means to be hungry for a long, long time."

Mr. Rosenwald said: "The Jews of Eastern Europe, who must have our help, are not beggars. They are, like you and I, respectable people. Many of them were bankers, businessmen, professionals, and representatives of various other vocations. They never begged. They never dreamed that a time would come when they would have to ask someone for help. Now they are stretching their hands out to us, and we must not turn our backs on them. We must give, give and give."

Charles Rubens then made a poignant appeal to the workers. So did Samuel N.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 6, 1921.

"FORTUNATE ARE THOSE WHO CAN GIVE",
SAYS ROSENWALD IN HIS APPEAL FOR RELIEF



"We, the Jews in America, are in the fortunate position of being able to give and not having to ask. This, in itself, puts everyone of us, man or woman, under an obligation to give. Everyone of us must respond with an open hand to the appeal that is being made to raise fourteen million dollars for relief."

This statement comes from Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the well-known Jewish philanthropist, a man who is not satisfied with words alone, but who practices what he preaches. He gave a million dollars for the first relief campaign in 1918, and he has given a quarter of a million dollars to each successive campaign.

"We are all lucky," writes Mr. Rosenwald, "lucky because we are not in the war countries, lucky because we are in a position to give and do not have to beg. It was our good fortune that we, or our parents, came over here before the conflagration in the Old World burst out. Were we there today, we, too, would have to stretch out our hands for help."

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"How would we have felt towards these Jews if the situation were reversed, if we had been in their place and they in ours? How would we have felt toward those fortunate people in America if they had refused to help us?

"If we want to keep up our self-respect, we must do everything within our power to help our poor brothers and sisters across the ocean, who have nobody to turn to for aid except us. After all, we do have enough to eat. Our families do not know want. The times, perhaps, are not as good as we would like them to be. But there are no such hardships in America as there are in Europe. What is the obvious duty of those who, in America, enjoy the blessings of God? It is to do everything we can; not only must we, ourselves, give, but we must urge others to give as much as possible so that our brothers across the ocean may become self-supporting.

"The Jews for whom we appeal are not beggars. Before the war, they did not ask anything from us. It is not their fault that their present conditions are so terrible, just as it would not have been our fault had we been in their place, or if America had become the battleground of the war. If we gave up a few of

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 6, 1921.



our luxuries, and gave that money for relief, could the slight inconvenience which we would experience be compared to their suffering? Can we do a greater thing for our own happiness, for our own honor, than to help our brothers in need? We cannot preserve our honor if we do not help our brothers when they are hungry."

Chicago's quota of the fourteen million dollar drive is two million. The drive began last Sunday evening and it will end on December fifteenth. Mr. Rosenwald is giving a dollar for every seven dollars collected. Have you already contributed your share of the money that Chicago must raise?

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 5, 1941.

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Dr. Hirsch Says Prayer for the Dead--for the
Proskurov Martyrs: South Side Women Shed Tears

Sinai Temple was crowded last night with the Jewish Aristocracy of Chicago. They listened carefully to the appeal for two million dollars, which is the local quota of the fourteen million dollar drive that is being conducted all over the country in behalf of Jewish pogrom- and war-sufferers on the other side of the ocean. Many wept as they heard about the terrible conditions there.

Money flowed freely. Nearly a million dollars was collected. Various committees undertook to collect the second million within the next ten days, that is before the fifteenth of December, when the drive comes to an end.

Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, chairman of the committee in charge of the drive, presided at the meeting. The speakers were: Lieutenant James Becker, David M. Brown

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of Detroit, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, and Judge Harry A. Fisher. The last speaker made the most powerful speech of the evening. He talked about his experiences in the Ukraine, about the condition of the men, women and children there, who are naked, barefoot and hungry, about the pogroms which many Jewish towns and villages have experienced. He spoke particularly of the pogrom in Proskurov where Petliura's soldiers slaughtered thousands of Jews. He told about the huge grave in the cemetery there that he visited, a grave where all the martyrs are buried together. At the request of Judge Fisher, the audience rose to their feet to honor the memory of those martyrs. Dr. Hirsch said Kaddish (a prayer for the dead) and many tears were shed. Judge Fisher concluded his speech with the statement that the only help for the thousands and thousands of Jewish orphans, middle-aged and elderly men and women of Eastern Europe who live there in great fear and need, in loneliness and in danger of their lives, must come from the American Jews, and that he awaits the answer [of the South Side Jews].

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General Abel Davis appealed then for funds, and Julius Rosenwald was the first to announce that he would give two hundred thousand dollars, ten per cent of Chicago's quota. Stormy applause greeted his announcement.

Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt's statement that the Central Relief Committee, Chicago branch, was giving one hundred thousand dollars for the fund was greeted warmly, and a storm of applause burst out when Mr. Rosenblatt, then and there, handed in a check for the above-mentioned sum.

It was announced then that the House of Muppenheimer had donated \$15,000, Albert Loeb, \$12,500; A. G. Becker, Max Stein, Max Hart, Eli Block, Harry Hart, Morris Rosenwald, in behalf of some Chicago banks, \$10,000 each; M. Weiss, Max Adler, \$7,500 each; Alfred Becker and Cohen, A. J. Dayer, Harris Brothers, Abraham Meyers, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Edward Hatzinger, A. D. Lasker, Oscar Foreman, H. E. Greenebaum, James A. Patten, W. H. Eisendrath, \$5,000 each; Rosenbaum Grain Company, \$3,000; George Pick, \$4,000; B. Bentzinger, Elias Meyer, Strauss Brothers and Company, Samuel J. Strauss, \$3,500 each; S. N. Silverman, I. J. Block, James Greenebaum, Sam Devtsch, Sol Klein, M. Born,

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Jones, Linick and Schaeffer, \$2,500 each.

Besides these contributions there were others which will be reported later. A committee will begin canvassing the city today, to raise the additional money needed to fulfill Chicago's quota in the fourteen million dollar drive.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1921.

THE VOICE OF BLOOD

(Editorial)

The big relief-rally held Tuesday evening at the Blackstone Hotel was the greatest demonstration of Jewish solidarity and the greatest expression of Jewish philanthropy since the days of the Kishineff pogrom. Anyone who wanted to know how strong the sense of Jewish solidarity was, even among the so-called assimilated Jews, should have been present at the relief gathering at the Blackstone Hotel. When the speaker of the evening, Mr. Louis Marshall, at the end of a lengthy report about the condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe, exclaimed; "Shall we now--in the darkest and most tragic moment in Jewish history--declare our religious and racial bankruptcy," all those present were shaken to the depths of their souls. Everybody understood what was at stake. Everyone realized that if we permitted the Jews in Eastern Europe to perish, then the days of the Jewish nation were numbered because the Jews of Eastern Europe are the backbone of the whole Jewish nation.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1921.

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IV The Jewish instinct of self-preservation awoke, the Jewish self-consciousness became more pronounced, the Jewish heart began to beat faster, and only one thought was uppermost in everyone's mind. How can the unfortunates on the other side of the ocean be helped? How can we save the orphans? How can we help the healthy to become economically self-supporting? How can we succor the sick? Everyone, without exception, answered these questions by digging his hand deep into his pocket and giving as much as he could. A relatively small group of Chicago Jews, in the course of three hours gave one million dollars for relief.

This first million dollars, which is the first installment of the fourteen million dollar drive, must be considered as the greatest philanthropic achievement in Jewish history. Never in history has a small Jewish group given so much money for Jewish purposes on a single occasion, and there has never been, at any Jewish relief meeting, such a shower of thousands, of tens of thousands of dollars, as took place last Tuesday night at the Blackstone Hotel. The voice of Judaism has never spoken so loudly.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1921.

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IV This mighty voice of Judaism will find strong echo in all parts of the country and will express itself in millions of dollars. With these millions of dollars we will try to save the one hundred thousand orphans in the Ukraine, the half-million refugees in Central Europe, the millions of starving in Russia and the economically oppressed in Poland and Lithuania.

If anyone, before Tuesday, doubted whether the fourteen million dollar relief campaign would be successful, today he can have no grounds for this doubt. At the meeting on Tuesday evening, when it began to rain tens of thousands of dollars, the quota for Chicago was raised from one and one-half million to two millions. The prospects are so favorable that optimism is justified. It is very likely that Chicago will give more than its quota because the Chicago Jews understand what is at stake--the destruction of East European Jewry. What Chicago has done, the entire Middle West will do--and what the Middle West will do, the other parts of the country will do. The Joint Distribution Committee will be in a position to carry through its relief program and to continue its work of salvation in the Jewish districts of Eastern Europe.



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If the so-called German Jews have proven themselves to possess a strong feeling of Jewish solidarity, then "our Jews" have also responded nobly to the appeal of the relief workers. The way they have responded to the appeal has made a deep impression on the German Jews. Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, acting chairman of the Joint Relief Committee, has not only turned over a check for one hundred thousand dollars (which check represents the money collected during the recent holidays at the Chicago synagogues), but also collected, in the banquet hall, an additional sum of fifty thousand dollars from "our" Chicago businessmen present at the banquet. Another fifty thousand dollars was given by some West Side businessmen, so that the total contribution to the Chicago quota from "our" Jews has already reached the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and an additional one hundred thousand is expected to be raised during the campaign. As there are no millionaires among our West Side Jews, this contribution is truly a large one, a fact which was also noted by General Abel Davis, the chairman of the meeting. He spoke of this great philanthropic achievement of "our" Jews and said that he and his friends were more than satisfied with it.



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IV The rolling stone keeps rolling, and it is rolling very fast. The first million dollars of the fourteen million dollar fund has already been collected; now we have to collect the second million. We are convinced that the second million will be collected, but as it will be contributed mainly by our middle class, a little more time and effort will be required to collect it. Everyone of us must now work very hard to assure the success of this campaign.

The German Jews have done their duty and we can be satisfied with what they have done. The few rich people among us, have also done their duty, but our large middle class has done very little up until now. It must now make an effort to fulfill its obligation. It is true that our middle class has suffered more than the rich class from the "hard times", but as yet it has no complaint to make against Uncle Sam. No matter how bad the times are, every Jew in Chicago can afford to give something for the relief [drive].

We have in Chicago a very large middle class, and if we could persuade every Chicago Jew to give only a minimum sum for the relief, then Chicago could raise



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IV the entire sum of two million dollars, thus confirming the tradition that it is the largest Jewish philanthropic center in the world.

[Editor's note: The reference here to "our" Jews means the Jews coming from Russia, Poland, as distinguished from the German Jews. "Our" Jews lived on the West Side and were Orthodox; the German Jews lived on the South Side and were Reform.]



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Forward, December 1, 1921.

Peoples Relief Committee decides to join in the campaign to raise \$14,000,000 for the war sufferers.

Last night's conference was a great success despite the fact that it was called in one day. Many unions and Workmen's Circle branches were represented, also progressive and radical organizations.

Present, were delegates who had appeared at the previous conferences, held Sunday and Monday. Many new organizations were represented, by their officials, who don't believe in destruction, but construction, and in helping their sisters and brothers across the sea.

Plans were arranged for carrying on the drive, and for bringing to Chicago, Comrade Ab. Zukor, who has been on a mission to Poland for a long time as one of the main representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, and

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Forward, December 1, 1921.

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who is very well acquainted with all branches of relief work. The following organizations were represented: International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Hebrew Trades - Carpenter's Union, Cloakmakers - Locals 5-13-59, Butchers Union, Cleaners and Dyers Union, Cigar-makers Union, Bakers Union, many branches of the Workmen's Circle, The Poale Zion and many Landsman schaften, the City Central S. P., and the three branches of the Ferband, and the North West Side Socialist Institute.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 30, 1921.

CHICAGO'S RELIEF QUOTA RAISED TO TWO MILLION DOLLARS

About three hundred of the most prominent and richest Jews in Chicago were present last night as guests at a banquet given at the Blackstone Hotel by Mr. Julius Rosenwald in connection with the fourteen-million dollar drive for war-relief.

Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, chairman of the committee in charge of the Chicago drive, presided. The speakers were Mr. David A. Brown of Detroit and Mr. Louis Marshall of New York. Their speeches dealing with the necessity of making the relief drive a success produced the desired effect. Mr. Rosenwald announced that, in reply to his questions, many of his friends had expressed themselves as being ready to give to this drive just as much as they gave to the last drive, and more. As for himself, he repeated his promise to give ten per cent of the total amount that would be collected in Chicago.

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Mr. Loeb took this announcement into consideration and declared that he was raising Chicago's quota of the fourteen-million dollar drive from one and one-half million dollars to two million dollars. His announcement was greeted with tumultuous applause.

A mass meeting in Sinai Temple next Sunday night will formally open the drive. Large contributions are expected there, according to the statement of General Abel Davis.

Encouraging telegrams from Judge Rozalsky, Nathan Strauss and Felix Warburg were received and read to the public at the banquet last night.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1921.

NEXT TUESDAY

(Editorial)

The Chicago-Jewish community can be proud of the fact that it has been chosen as the testing ground of American-Jewish philanthropy. The fourteen-million dollar drive for our war and pogrom victims on the other side of the ocean will open in Chicago next Tuesday with a magnificent banquet at the Blackstone Hotel. Chicago will provide the test for the success of the drive; if the drive is successful in Chicago then it will also be successful in the entire Middle West, and it is then assured of success in all parts of the country. They know in the East and in the West that Chicago is the greatest philanthropic center of the country, and the way the Chicago Jews respond to an appeal is a source of inspiration and spiritual gratification to all the other great Jewish communities in the country.

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Translator's note: The rest of the editorial was not translated because it does not deal with Chicago Jews.7

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 14, 1921.

JUDAIZE AND AMALGAMATE THE CHARITIES

(In English)



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We have in Chicago two charitable bodies for Jewish relief work within the community, the Federated Orthodox Charities and the Associated Charities. Both these organizations are large bodies with large incomes and both have their separate budgets and separate administrative personnel. Yet both practically serve the same ends. Here is a duplication, not only wasteful, but really uncalled for. The same persons are directors on both sides, very often the same persons contribute equally to both; the two associations are ready to serve the same purpose, or can be made to serve the same purpose. Then why this duplication and waste of public funds and of effort, both the latter of which might be utilized to the good ends of either greater relief to the community or, if necessary, to the relief of our brethren in Europe and elsewhere

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 14, 1921.

requiring this relief? Failure to eliminate this waste involved in the duplication of effort is a condemnation of our moral integrity and humane being. If we are sincere in our efforts, we cannot but realize that these times are too tragic to permit ourselves to waste our available funds by duplication of efforts. We venture to say that if the mass of our community were thoroughly alive to the significance of this public waste, they would compel a merger, and we are of the opinion that this merger must take place sooner or later. Then why not now?

The public men of our community who are aware of these conditions should take steps toward this merger as soon as possible and should call together such a body of men as could be expected to make this merger possible. The sooner this is accomplished the better for the wholesomeness of our communal life and for our opportunity for greater service in behalf of our unfortunate brethren across the Atlantic.



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In this connection, however, it is well to observe a few cardinal principles essential to the proper realization of our aim. The Federated Orthodox Charities believe that the private religious feelings of every individual receiving relief are sacred and that it were altogether uncharitable to prevent such individuals from the free observance of their beliefs. Thus, in an old people's home it should be altogether within the privilege of the inmates to pray according to their conscience and to eat kashruth /kosher food/ and observe all the dietary laws, if this be their wish. The same holds true of the hospital and of every place and manner of relief. In Europe, in innumerable instances, our famished brethren have refused the gifts of food proffered them and preferred to continue their hunger fast, rather than to violate the principles of their faith. Shall we here assert ourselves the rulers of the conscience of our unfortunate brethren within our own community and act otherwise? Would not many of our own fathers and mothers act in the spirit of these men and women?

True charity is not merely physical relief but is also bound up with moral amelioration. You cannot outrage and degrade the conscience of those you help;



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otherwise your charity is unworthy of the name. The free exercise of another's religious feelings is not to be denied, and we, last of all, should be the ones to deny it, if we but remember the sufferings of two thousand years or more that we have undergone because of these convictions, and which our brethren in many parts of the world are undergoing still for them.

These few moral principles are unquestionably to be considered, and any proper consideration of them can lead but to one conclusion: that they should be observed. The rest should be easier still. There is nothing that stands in the way of a merger of the two bodies, and this amalgamation should take place within the shortest time possible, if we have a humane respect for the needs of our community and those of our brethren in the countries where the fate of our people is less fortunate than is our own here.




Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 6, 1921.

AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION

(Editorial)

On another page of today's Courier we print a telegram from New York, which states that the leaders of the relief work in New York, Mr. Louis Marshall, Mr. Nathan Strauss, and Mr. Charles Brown, who is a director of the fourteen million dollar relief drive, have appealed to the representatives of the Mount Sinai Hospital in Chicago to postpone their drive until the relief campaign in Chicago is over; should the representatives of Mount Sinai Hospital go on with their drive, they would not do their own drive any good, and would harm the relief drive.

In our editorial a few weeks ago, we pointed out that the fact that both drives are taking place at the same time creates a very unpleasant situation for the two philanthropic groups, and that the best solution would be a conference of both groups to arrive at some understanding. Unfortunately, this conference did not take place because certain politicians want to make capital out of this collision.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 6, 1921.

Now the situation is even more unpleasant than before. The relief workers have made all the necessary preparations for the drive and so have the workers of Mount Sinai Hospital. The wheels of both organizations are turning around and it would not be so easy to stop them now. Just the same, we cannot go on with both drives taking place at the same time. A collision must be avoided, because otherwise both drives may end in catastrophe.

We can only appeal once more to the representatives of both groups to come at once to an understanding, and that is possible only through a conference.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 30, 1921.

WASILKOWER RELIEF MESSENGER
AND TWELVE JEWISH CHILDREN
ARRIVED IN CHICAGO

A moving and impressive scene took place yesterday at the Union Station when twelve Jewish children, war sufferers, accompanied by Mr. Hyman Podolsky, the representative of the Wasilkower Relief Committee of Chicago, arrived.

A few hundred people, members of the Wasilkower Relief and relatives of the children, gathered at the station to meet the newcomers. When the friends and relatives met the worn-out, hungry little immigrants, they burst into tears. Many men and women became hysterical, caught the unfortunate children in their arms and began to weep loudly. The children, who recognized their friends and relatives, ran to them crying bitterly.

Mr. Podolsky, who was fortunate enough to bring these children home, received a warm, hearty welcome. He was surrounded at once by hundreds of people who



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showered him with flowers. Many people put their arms around him and kissed him. After the children left, in the company of their parents and relatives, the delegation joyfully carried Mr. Podolsky out on their shoulders, and took him to his home at 1521 North Artesian Avenue.

A representative of the Courier, who was at the depot to meet the little war-sufferers, was the first to greet the delegate and to commend him for fulfilling the important task with which he was intrusted.

Mr. J. S. Budesh, superintendent of the Shelter House on Morgan Street, was also present at the depot.

Mr. Podolsky also brought with him seventeen orphans whom he left in New York. The Shelter House there had found their relatives for them in New York and Philadelphia.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 30, 1921.

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About a year ago Mr. Podolsky was sent by his Society to his native city. During the time he was there he did important relief work. He distributed there thousands of dollars that his Society had sent him in the meantime, and he helped many families to come over here. Mr. Podolsky will remain here only a few weeks; then he will go back to the Ukraine to continue his important work.

The Wasilkower Society is arranging a banquet for him this Friday evening, and next Sunday evening they are planning a big mass meeting, where he will deliver to his countrymen and friends here a personal message from across the seas.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1921.

WEAK KNEES

(Editorial)

Of the three hundred thousand Jews in Chicago the majority are orthodox, which means that they are not Reformed Jews. In America we have a different conception of orthodoxy than in Europe. When we say of a Jew in Europe that he is "strict", we mean that he is a Jew who lives according to the Shulchan-Aruch. [Translator's note: Shulchan-Aruch means "prepared table". It is the title of the systematic collection of religious laws, made by Joseph Caro, a cabalist, in the sixteenth century]. When we say of a Jew in America that he is orthodox, we do not mean that he is a Shulchan-Aruch Jew, but that he is not a Reformed Jew. As far as he, personally, is concerned, the Jew may be more or less pious, but as far as society is concerned, he wants the Jewish traditions to be kept up.

The orthodox Jews of Chicago, whether they are pious or not, want the Jewish

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institutions, and particularly the Jewish philanthropic institutions, to be conducted in the spirit of the Jewish tradition. That is why they have the Federated Charities. The orthodox Chicago Jews worked for a long time until they put the Federated on a solid basis. The aim of the Federated is not only to do charity, but to do Jewish charity; and to do Jewish charity means that the recipient shall not be raped morally and spiritually; that he shall also have his say in religious questions. The non-Jewish charity gives scant consideration to the recipient of charity. The Jewish charity takes into consideration his conscience and his religious convictions. It gives him something not only of material value, but also something of spiritual value--it lets him live according to his religious convictions.

The achievements of the Federated Charities in Chicago are the best proof that it is both an organization that is absolutely necessary, and an organization with a future. The orthodox Jews of Chicago have a right to be

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proud of their Federated and the only criticism they can make of the leaders of the Federated is that they do not work on a much larger scale and are satisfied with a relatively small budget. The Federated is popular because it is doing brilliant work and it would not be difficult to develop the Federated into a first-class charity organization with an annual budget of half a million dollars. The Federated is, in any case, capable of further development because it has shown itself capable of accomplishment, and a greater degree of accomplishment will depend only upon the energy of its leaders.

Now, since the Federated, by its last "drive" has proven how popular it is and how capable of achievement it is, the tendency to unite the Federated and the Associated has become so strong that both charity organizations have elected a committee of ten prominent representatives of both organizations to consider the question of amalgamation. We have learned from reliable sources that the committee of ten has already met and has started the negotiations.

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We do not know upon what lines the consultations evolved, but we do know what the representatives of the Federated should demand, upon what they should insist. A Jewish community, especially a Jewish community like the one in Chicago, cannot have double bookkeeping in its philanthropic life. It cannot have a charity organization with two departments, a kosher and a non-kosher department, particularly when the majority of the Jews in Chicago are orthodox. A united Jewish charity organization in Chicago can have only one department--a kosher one. If it doesn't, there won't be a Jewish charity organization in Chicago, but a charity organization that is being kept up by the Jews.

The Jews give money for the Salvation Army and for other non-Jewish charities; just the same, these are general charities, not Jewish. A Jewish charity organization must conduct all its institutions in a Jewish spirit and according to Jewish law.

The leaders of the Federated must say to the leaders of the Associated, which

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does not conduct its institutions according to Jewish spirit and law: "If the institutions of the Associated are conducted according to Jewish law and spirit, we do not see why the two charities should not unite because a union, under such circumstances, would be only a blessing to the community. But if the Associated does not transform its institutions into Jewish institutions, we do not see how a union is possible at all because a united Jewish charity organization in Chicago cannot, under any circumstances, have 'double bookkeeping' in its Judaism."

This seems to us to be the only possible and logical stand which the Federated and its representatives can take in regard to the question of amalgamation. Besides that, the representatives of the Federated should consider that if they act in any other way than the one we have indicated above, their action will not only not win the approval of those who support the Federated, but will certainly provoke the orthodox Jewish masses in Chicago and the end will be a unanimous protest [on the part] of the orthodox masses against the representatives of the Federated.

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We, therefore, say once more to the representatives of the Federated Charities: No weak Knees! Have the courage to express your convictions, which are the moral foundations of the organization you represent! Either a united Kosher charity organization or the Federated remains independent and will continue to go its own way. It cannot be any other way.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 23, 1941.

CHILDREN OF RUSSIA

(The Daily Jewish Courier)

Mr. Lyman Rodolsky, head of the Vasilkovsky Relief Society, sent to Europe, arrived yesterday in New York on his way home. He brought with him thirty Jewish orphans who have relatives in Chicago. He found these orphans in Rumania. The relatives of seventeen of the children have already been found in Chicago.

The officials at Ellis Island permitted all thirty children to land.

[Translator's note: Although title of article reads that orphans are from the Ukraine, text of article says they were found in Rumania.]



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1921.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BIG DRIVE

(Editorial)

The preparations for the big relief drive--this year fourteen million dollars must be collected--have already begun. In all heavily populated Jewish centers in America the relief workers are already busy with the organization of the machinery for the drive, teams, publicity, canvassers, etc. The representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee are particularly busy with the great preparations for the drive, because without their initiative, energy and work, the National Relief Conference would not have taken place, and they are, naturally, interested that the undertaking should be successful.

We do not doubt that the drive will be successful but we believe that this year we will have to put in greater effort than we did last year in order to reach our goal. The news of the preparations for the campaign for

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1921.

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fourteen million dollars came unexpectedly, and because the drive was unexpected many local relief workers were busily engaged in doing local relief work. In Chicago, since we did not anticipate the relief drive, we were preparing for a big campaign in behalf of the Mount Sinai Kosher (sic) Hospital. In Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburgh the news about this year's relief campaign surprised many local workers and disarranged their plans for local work.

Although every local social worker understands that relief for the millions of hungry, lonely and worn-out Jews in Eastern Europe is of much greater importance than local work and local charities, just the same there is some ill feeling between the local charity workers and the relief workers. Naturally, this ill feeling is not due to any personal reason, because the conflict in interests is not between various personalities but between two kinds of charity--local charity in America as opposed to relief for millions of Jews abroad. This ill feeling exists and it is the task of all the relief workers to do everything possible to overcome it, because if the relief drive

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1921.

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for fourteen million dollars is to be a success, it can only be possible when all the Jewish forces participate actively in this drive.

Even with the participation of all the forces, the work this year will be much more difficult than it was last year because the economic situation this year is not as good as it was last year. It is, therefore, twice as necessary that unity should rule within our ranks and that we should all work for the great task--the raising of fourteen million dollars for relief.

One of the most essential tasks in preparation for the drive is to create harmony between the local charity interests and the relief interests. The relief workers should confer with the local charity workers in order to come to some understanding with them. Everything must be done to set aside the ill feeling now existing between one group and the other. We believe that this ill feeling can be set aside, because every Jew in America realizes that the relief work for millions of Jews is of greater importance than the local charity work.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1921.

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The leaders of the relief work in Chicago, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Mr. A. D. Becker, Major Becker, Mr. Deutch and others should not forget this preparatory work. It might be well worthwhile to call a conference of all the various groups of workers in the city, particularly the group that is so interested in the Jewish Hospital (which, surely, is a needed institution), and to talk over all the questions that are connected with the drive. Such a conference could create the unity of forces necessary for the **success** of the great undertaking.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1921.

BRING ORDER INTO THE CHARITIES

(Editorial)

During the last four weeks Chicago has been flooded with letters from Jerusalem and other cities in Palestine asking for charity. The letters are from individuals and from institutions. As far as the institutions are concerned, something is known about them--what they do and how much help they need, but as far as the individuals are concerned, we do not know anything. What is more, many letters have been received from Eastern Europe, most of them coming from theological institutions asking for help.

We do not know how the Chicago Jews respond to all these appeals and letters. We imagine that these appeals are not entirely without result. Every Jew is ready to give small sums without asking why and what for. This, however, does not serve the cause of charity for the institutions.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1921.

There are many philanthropic institutions in Palestine that deserve to be supported; and there are some that should not be supported until we know more about them. We can say that all the theological seminaries in Eastern Europe deserve our help. The heads of those seminaries and their overseers are men who occupy important places in Jewish life, and most of them are well known to us. If they did not need financial help for their institutions, they would not ask us for it and we can feel sure that it is very unpleasant for them to come to us with an appeal for help. If they could have gotten along without us, they would certainly have done so.

This does not mean that we have done our duty by just giving; if we are interested to that extent in the great Talmudic institutions of Eastern Europe, then our interest should express itself in a more earnest, a more decisive form. It is an insult to the seminaries and to the people who devote their entire life and energy to the study of the Torah when we show just as much interest in them as we do in any begging letter from Zofas (sic) or Jerusalem--from a doubtful institution or from a professional beggar.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 13, 1921.

We should establish in Chicago a permanent committee for foreign relief, that would not only encourage but also control the work done for the Jewish institutions in Eastern Europe and in Palestine. This committee should be held responsible for all our charities abroad and it should, therefore, see that the institutions that deserve our help should get it regularly. This can be accomplished by having a system and a central control. The committee should also take care that the money shall not be wasted. If an appeal from Palestine does not deserve our response, or if a missionary is not trustworthy, then the committee should investigate each case and let the people know about it.

We say once more: It is the duty of the representatives of the Orthodox Jews of Chicago to institute order in our foreign relief so as to help the institutions that should be supported and to prevent the fake institutions from abusing our good nature.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Forward, October 1, 1921

Workers of Liberty Dairy raised \$224.00 for Soviet Russia.

The workers of the Liberty Dairy sent \$224.00 for the hunger-sufferers of Soviet Russia.

Received, through The Forward:

A Sausage Salesman	\$60.00
Through Suchter	22.00
Through Conference	<u>140.00</u>
Total —	\$ 609.08
From Before	\$3,719.82
	<u>\$4,328.90</u>

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 29, 1921.

THE FOURTEEN-MILLION-DOLLAR DRIVE

(Editorial)

American Jewry will soon make another effort to secure fourteen million dollars for relief purposes. The National Relief Conference, held a few days ago in Chicago, has decided to embark upon a fourteen-million-dollar campaign, and we are sure that the decision will be carried out, and that when the campaign is over the fourteen million dollars will have been collected. We admire the courage of our leaders for we know that conditions are not very favorable at the present time, and that even the wealthy ones among our people complain of bad times. Our leaders know perfectly well that it was much easier to collect fifty million dollars two years ago than it will be to collect fourteen million dollars today, but still they have decided to inaugurate this campaign, because they know that without American Jewish relief, millions of our people in Eastern Europe are doomed. It is interesting to note that many delegates to the Conference came here with

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 29, 1921.

clear instructions from their districts not to agree to participate in any campaign, because these districts are tired of giving and are, so to speak, philanthropically exhausted. After the delegates had heard the reports of Mr. Felix Warburg, head of the Joint Distribution Committee, Dr. Bogen, Mr. James Becker, Mr. Howard Gans, Dr. Fran Rosenblatt, and many other experienced and well-informed relief workers, they had to agree to the plan of the American Jewish Relief Committee to inaugurate a new relief campaign. The situation in Eastern Europe is still too horrible for words. This is somewhat similar to the condition of the Jews in Poland two years ago, although matters in Poland are not so bad now, for we can at least communicate with the Polish Jews and this means a great deal; but in Ukrainia and in Soviet Russia the position of the Jews is as bad, if not worse, than that of the Polish Jews two years ago. They are constantly being pogromed, and are suffering from acute famine. While the Joint Distribution Committee could discontinue relief work in Poland, it has to provide immediate relief in Soviet Russia and in Ukrainia, because the situation there is beyond description. Besides, there are five hundred thousand Jewish refugees in all

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 29, 1921.

parts of Eastern and Central Europe who must be repatriated, and there are two hundred thousand Jewish orphans, both war and pogrom orphans, who are dependent upon our help. We will have to care for them for the next five or six years, and we will have to spend from five to six million dollars a year to help from fifty to sixty thousand war orphans grow up to manhood and to womanhood.

Under these circumstances we can hardly discontinue our relief work. The fact of the matter is that we will have to continue it in one form or another for the next decade. We will have to spend at least another one hundred million dollars before Eastern European Jewry will be self-supporting.

The Eastern European Jews are as much in dire need today as they were two years ago. They are absolutely dependent upon us. Their economic situation cannot be improved without our help, and their political situation cannot be improved without the betterment of their economic situation, for as long as millions of Jews in Eastern Europe are condemned to beggary and to famine,

WPA 11-1-10 10:00 AM

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 29, 1921.

they cannot be held in respect by the peoples sheltering them, even if these peoples were not imbued with anti-Semitism. There can, therefore, be no thought of discontinuing our relief work, and we have to carry the burden of relief for many more years to come, and none of us should think that he is giving now for the last time. We will be called upon many times to give, and we will have to do it, for the very existence of our people in Europe is at stake, and unless we are not in a position to give, it is our plain duty to come to the aid of our tortured people in Eastern Europe.

The Chicago quota in the fourteen-million-dollar drive to be inaugurated November 6, this year, will be one and a half million dollars. The drive will be entirely Jewish, and every Jew and Jewess in the city of Chicago will be called upon to give his or her share toward the relief fund. Per capita it will be five dollars. We are convinced that Chicago Jewry will give its quota this time as it has each time before. Chicago Jewry has a set of splendid relief workers, all public-spirited and serious-minded Jews

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 29, 1921.

and their leadership and guidance, we hope, will inspire Chicago Jewry to give all they can to the great cause.

The Orthodox Jews in the city of Chicago will have to do better this year than they did last year. We expect that the sum to be raised by the leaders of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, with the help of the Rabbis and the presidents of the Synagogues, will amount to at least one quarter of a million dollars. The Orthodox Jews in Chicago have to set the example, and must be a source of inspiration to the community at large. The leading figure in the Chicago drive, Mr. James Becker, has already served notice on the workers of the Federated Charities that he expects them to do all they can in connection with the fourteen-million-dollar campaign, and it is our sincere wish that every Orthodox Jew in Chicago will do his duty, both as a donor and as a solicitor, to make the coming drive a success in Chicago. If it is a success in Chicago, it will be a success in the Middle West too, and then the East will, of course, have to fall in line.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 29, 1921.

In spite of the bad times, we are very optimistic regarding the outcome of the drive, mainly because the leaders in the relief campaign will work with enthusiasm and determination, and will inspire others to do their bit.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 27, 1921.

JULIUS ROSENWALD DAY

(Editorial in English)

Today is Julius Rosenwald Day. The captains and colonels of the \$100,000 drive for the Orthodox Federated Charities will go out today to plead for our orphans and aged, for our sick and poor, not only in the name of these victims of fate, but also in the name of the greatest Jewish philanthropist living, in the name of Julius Rosenwald, who is the honorary chairman of the Federated, and whose philanthropic deeds are a source of inspiration to Jews and Gentiles alike. There is not a man in the community, whether Jew or Gentile, whether a believer or a disbeliever, who is not proud of the fact that Julius Rosenwald is a Chicagoan, because Julius Rosenwald is a source of inspiration to all, and as far as a citizen can be a moral asset to the community, he is the greatest moral asset to our community. He is a Jew of whom we can all be proud, no matter whether we always agree with his views or not. He is one of those rare men whose motives cannot be questioned, because they are pure and they are good, and because Julius Rosenwald is the greatest moral asset to the community, and because

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every Jew in Chicago is proud of this great philanthropist, the Julius Rosenwald day will certainly be productive of results. The name of the man carries weight with every Jew, here as elsewhere, and appealing for the sick and the poor must yield fruit.

To us Jews, Julius Rosenwald is more than a philanthropist. There are many Jewish philanthropists in this world. There are many Jews in this city and other cities who are charitable and liberal, but there is only one Julius Rosenwald in Chicago and all over America because he is everybody's brother. To give money for charity is one thing, and to give it in a spirit of true brotherhood is another thing. To be conscious and mindful of one's duties to the poor and the sick, the orphans and the aged, is one thing, and to have a great heart and a great soul and to believe in the brotherhood of men and practice it, is another thing. Mr. Rosenwald believes in the brotherhood of men, and practices it too. When we say that Mr. Rosenwald is everybody's brother, we do not use a figure of speech, but we describe a reality. All those who have the honor and privilege to come in touch with Julius Rosenwald personally, will testify

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to his wonderful humaneness, and to his great philanthropic instinct. A man may learn to give, but men like Rosenwald are not made but born. True philanthropy is not a product of environment or education or tradition, but it is innate, and Julius Rosenwald is the very embodiment of true philanthropy. He would be a true philanthropist even if he were not a rich man, because it is not the giving of money alone which makes man a philanthropist. He would be a true philanthropist even if he were a poor man, just as Raphael, the great painter of the Renaissance would still be a great painter even if he were born without hands. We all respect and admire this great Jew for his great qualities of heart and mind, and not for the giving alone. We will never forget that it was Julius Rosenwald who has vitalized the Jewish relief work in America, by giving the lump sum of one million dollars as his contribution to the ten million dollar campaign in 1917. If the American Jews have been able to collect in the neighborhood of fifty million dollars in the last six years, it is mainly owing to the part Mr. Julius Rosenwald played in this great philanthropic drama. Visualizing the great problems arising out of the war with remarkable quickness, and understanding the nature of the task with which the

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 27, 1921.

American Jews would be confronted, he made up his mind to set a philanthropic example and to teach the American Jews how to give. And we admit he was a wonderful teacher. He taught the American Jews how to give, and if American Jewry is today imbued with a spirit of philanthropy, we have to thank Mr. Rosenwald for it.

We hope that no Jew in Chicago will turn down a solicitor of the \$100,000 drive of the Federated on this Julius Rosenwald day, because the only way how to express our heartfelt gratitude to this simple and still great man, who is everybody's brother, is to show that we have taken a lesson from him.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 27, 1921.

THE RELIEF CONFERENCE

(Editorial)

The National Relief Conference was held in Chicago a few days ago, and was a great success. All the prominent relief workers of the country, including Louis Marshall, Felix Warburg, Julius Rosenwald, and Jacob Billikopf, participated. It was a triumph for the great cause of relief. The representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee were not permitted to express themselves clearly on the danger and political situation of the Jews in Eastern Europe. They had to be content with hints, suppressing their thoughts. But from the hints and suppressed thoughts it was possible to draw a clear picture of the tragic situation of our people, and the circumstance is such, that if we do not exert ourselves to the utmost to help our unfortunate people across the sea, masses will perish. The leaders and representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, who have first-class and accurate reports about the

WHA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 27, 1921.

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situation in Eastern Europe, have realized that the only way to relieve the dire need of millions of Jews in Russia and do constructive relief work in the other Eastern European countries, is to launch a new campaign.

The leaders of the relief work are the last ones who wish to insult the Jewish public, and they certainly would be happy if they were able to inform the Jewish public that our people in Eastern Europe are no longer in need of our aid.

But when the men who are conducting our relief work insist that a new relief campaign must be organized, with a goal of fourteen million dollars, then everyone can easily surmise how desperate the situation is across the sea.

The National Relief Conference did not care for any lengthy explanations. It listened to the sad reports of Felix Warburg, who recently returned from

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Europe, of Dr. Bogen and Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, as well as the reports of the executive, and accepted the proposal to organize a drive for fourteen million dollars. The undertaking is an enormous one, because the public has been approached repeatedly and is getting tired of giving. Nevertheless, the Conference unanimously decided to proceed with the undertaking, and elected a campaign chairman in the person of Mr. David A. Broun, of Detroit, who is an experienced relief worker and a brilliant organizer. The Conference was so firm in its decision and adjourned with such a determination of carrying out the resolution, that we don't doubt for a moment the success of the drive.

When we say that the Conference was a triumph for the cause of relief, we mean the determination of the delegates to carry out its resolutions, and the ardent enthusiasm of the entire Conference for the great cause.

During the Conference several matters were clarified: first, that the

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 30275

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distribution of relief in the form of donations is absolutely necessary in Russia and not in the other Eastern European countries; second, that there are in Eastern and Central Europe five hundred thousand refugees who must be returned to their homes, if they shouldn't perish; third, that it is impossible to transfer a hundred thousand war orphans to other countries. A few thousand war orphans can be brought to America or Palestine, but the majority of them must remain in the countries of their birth and troubles. This puts before us a certain and clear purpose. For the next five or six years we will have to provide for a large number of these orphans. The Jews in the Eastern European countries proper will have to assume the responsibility of the upbringing of another group of the orphans, and a system of co-operation between the Jews of the West and the East will have to be agreed on in order to fulfill the great mission of rearing two hundred thousand orphans.

This question of five hundred thousand refugees is not an immigration question,

WPA (LL) FBI 30275

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because the majority of the refugees desire only to return to their old homes and do not care to emigrate from the countries of their birth. Their homes though are destroyed. In many instances the refugees will not even know where their homes were located, because entire cities have been completely wiped out. Their question is one of repatriation, and this is not an ordinary question. Many millions are necessary to solve this problem.

But most urgent of all is the relief work in Soviet Russia, because the Jews there simply perish from starvation. Their condition can be compared to that of the Jews in Poland in the year 1915, and they simply must be saved from starvation.

The relief workers have gathered in Chicago, because it is known to them that Chicago is the most important center of relief work in America. We hope, therefore, that when the campaign begins, the Jews of Chicago will act so as to enable Chicago to keep its reputation as the greatest Jewish relief center in the world.

Forward, September 27, 1921

WTF (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Five Million of the Fourteen Million Dollars Will Be Sent to
the Jews in Soviet Russia

At the last session of the conference of the Joint Distribution Committee held in Chicago, it was decided to send five of the fourteen million dollars that are planned to be raised throughout America, to the Jewish sufferers in Soviet Russia.

The campaign will start about November 1st.

The People's Relief is urged to join this general campaign. Mr. David Brown of Detroit was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the campaign.

The Chicago Committee to raise the quota, determined for Chicago, consists of Julius Rosenwald, Honorable Chairman; General Abel Davis, Chairman; Charles Rubin, Vice Chairman; James H. Becker, Vice Chairman; Marcy E. Breger, Secretary; Julius Harris, Assistant Secretary; and M.E. Greenebaum, Treasurer.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1921.

AN INSPIRING CAMPAIGN

(Editorial)

The hundred-thousand-dollar campaign, inaugurated by the Federated Orthodox Charities to relieve the financial burdens of the institutions affiliated with it, is not only successful, but is inspiring. The earnestness of the workers, the zeal and industry of the campaign chairman, Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, and the devotion of the leaders to the cause is typical of the idealism of service of our communal leaders. They are not only conscious of their duty to the various institutions affiliated with the Federated Charities, but they are also conscious of their duty as leaders of the community, and they consider their work for the Federated part of their general communal work. It is this spirit of consciousness of duty toward the community at large that makes the present campaign not only successful, but inspiring.

When the leaders of the Federated had decided upon the inaugurating of this

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1921.

campaign, the fear was expressed that, in view of the unfavorable business conditions, the drive might not be a success. Therefore, in order to insure success, Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, an expert organizer and keen public worker, was entrusted with the conducting of the campaign. Although it cannot be denied that the campaign chairman is largely responsible for the tremendous success, it must be conceded that the devotion to the cause of each and every one of the workers, and the noble spirit by which they are all animated, is largely responsible for this display of idealism of service.

The members of the fair sex are also making every effort not only to fill their quota, but to go over the top. One lady, Mrs. Shiffman, has raised the sum of five thousand dollars within a week, and the other ladies have also done extremely well. Mrs. S. J. Rosenblatt and Mrs. Harry Fisher, for example, have undertaken to collect the modest sum of four hundred dollars, and have already collected eleven hundred dollars, and have promised to collect more. The leaders of the Federated have also already done more than they had promised. Judge Harry M. Fisher had undertaken to collect two thousand dollars, and has

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1921.

collected four thousand dollars. Judge Joseph Shulman undertook to collect five thousand dollars, and has already raised four thousand. He expects to raise three thousand more. The B. M. Z. Circle and the North Shore Auxiliary have also done yeomen work in connection with this drive.

One can thus readily see that each and every one of the workers is anxious to do more than his or her share. This anxiety to go over the top in this noble service can be ascribed to the strong Jewish consciousness, and to an intensified Jewish idealism. It is true that the philanthropic deeds of men like Julius Rosenwald and James Davis, the head of the Federated, are sources of inspiration to all connected with this work of philanthropy, but in the main it is the well-developed consciousness of duty toward the community and the intensified Jewish idealism among the leading Jews in Chicago that make this drive such a tremendous success. The leaders of the community are aware of the fact that Chicago Jewry is much ahead of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, as far as philanthropic work is concerned. They are proud of this fact, and this feeling is, of course, both encouraging and inspiring.

WPA (ALL) R01 30276

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1921.

We have reason to believe that when the drive is over, the chairman of the campaign, Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, will be able to announce to an enthusiastic gathering of workers and helpers that the total sum has been raised, and that the various institutions affiliated with the Federated are now provided with sufficient funds to carry on with their work.

RECEIVED SEP 18 1921

Forwards September 17, 1921

Tonight Mass Meeting for the Relief of Soviet Russia

All friends of Soviet Russia, all right thinking men and women who wish to acquaint themselves with the true conditions of the only former labor Republic in the world, will assemble tonight in the West Side Auditorium, Taylor and Racine Avenue at a mass meeting arranged by the Friends of Soviet Russia in the interest of millions of hungry men, women and children.

The speakers are Caleb Harrison of New York, Wilbur Louis of Cleveland, David J. Bental of Chicago, and Jake Garney of Chicago.

Tonight's mass meeting must be a success. The men and women of the great West Side must all come and show their sympathy with the starving millions of Soviet Russia who are waiting with outstretched hands appealing to us for help. We must answer them with immediate relief and help save human lives from starvation.

100-111, 100-1074

Forwards September 12, 1921

Workmen's Circle Branches Help the Hungry f Soviet Russia

The relief conference for Soviet Russia formed for the purpose of raising funds for the hungry sufferers in Russia, was given great assistance yesterday at the Workmen's Circle.

At the yesterday's conference, the delegates of the Workmen's Circle Branches came again, and submitted reports of their activities and brought large ~~sums~~ sums of money, according to circumstances of the trades.

The largest sum sent by these branches was \$225.00 which was handed by a delegate to Conrade Beninson, the Conference treasurer. Wilner branch 178 sent \$75; Ekaterinislaver branch 236, who contributed money once before, sent \$65; branch 541, \$50; Moteler Branch 422 sent \$29; and various societies, landsman's often pledged donations. Staroduber Aid Society donated \$130.00; the Staroduber Ladies Aid Society, \$25; Valkamirer Relief Verein, \$50.00; Worker's Singing Society, \$56.46.

These Societies joined the Relief conference yesterday and will work to raise more money for Societ Russia. The delegate of the Dramatic Literary Society announced that they are undertaking a big affair and all

Forwards September 12, 1921

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the proceeds will be given to the conference.

It was also announced by many of the workers that their branches have sent out committees canvassing to the homes of their members, and those committees have been quite successful in their soliciting of funds.

It was also reported that a committee of fifteen, consisting of five members of the executive and ten of the conference, would be sent to the conference of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

A discussion took place with regard to uniting with the Friends of Soviet Russia, and it was determined that a section of their conference be given full autonomy in the relief work in the Jewish centers.

A committee of ten delegates to the conference of the Friends of Soviet Russia was elected. The members are as follows: Comrades Koblentz, Baumstein, Fein, Spitalnik, Velman, Reinstein, Brooker, Ziskind, Soloff, and Miss Katzman.

The executive elected comrades Bizna, Witt, Fivelovitz, Green, and Weiss.

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Forwards September 12, 1921

100 (LL) PROJ. 30275

Tonight the entertainment and mass meeting committee will meet
at 8 p.m. at Comrade A Bizna's home 3728 Roosevelt Road.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Week of Aug. 26, 1921.

EDITORIAL

BRING THE UKRAINE ORPHANS TO CHICAGO

The Jewish orphans of the Ukraine would not ordinarily be regarded as fortunate because of their tragic lot but it can be truly said that they are fortunate to have a man like Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, acting chairman of the Chicago War Relief Committee take up their cause as he is doing.

Mr. Rosenblatt is determined that five hundred orphans shall be adopted by Chicago Jewish families and Mr. Rosenblatt knows just where they are going to be placed when they get here. The families have been found who are ready to do this act of mercy and humanity and thereby save the good name of the Chicago Jewish Community.

The trouble is with the immigration laws but it is expected that this difficulty will be overcome in view of the fact that the restrictions that exist on immigration, do not apply to children under the age of 12.

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The Chicago Chronicle, Week of Aug. 26, 1921.

When in addition to the age consideration, it is recalled how mighty an appeal the cause of the orphans upon all, It is not to be expected that Uncle Sam will put obstacles in the way of this humanitarian effort that Mr. Rosenblatt and his associates are working so hard to carry to a successful conclusion.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

Forward, August 15, 1921.

A Half-Day's Wages!

This is the appeal issued by the Relief Conference for Soviet Russia after its meeting yesterday. Each worker of Chicago, who wishes to help the starving of Russia, is ordered to contribute a half-day's wages. Others, who are in business, should give more, but certainly no less than a half-day's wages.



Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the experimental design. It shows a sequence of events: 'Pretest' (a single trial), 'Practice' (a block of trials), and 'Test' (a block of trials). The 'Test' block is divided into 'Block 1' and 'Block 2'. The 'Pretest' and 'Practice' blocks are shown as single trials, while the 'Test' block is shown as a sequence of trials.

SIPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. J. B. Goss, Treasurer
Mr. J. B. Goss, Treasurer-Secretary
Mr. J. B. Goss, Treasurer-Secretary
Mr. J. B. Goss, Treasurer-Secretary

...and the ...

The Executive Committee of the Conference held its meeting immediately after the closing of the 3rd Annual Conference, and on that day Carlton as Chairman, and J. Ziegler as Secretary.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It was decided by the Committee that the following information should be furnished to the Bureau:

Forward July 18, 1921

WPA FILE 520.31278

The conference of the People's Relief, which was held yesterday in the Labor Lyceum voted to accept the decision of the General Executive to participate in the United drive for \$14,000,000 which the Joint Distribution Committee will begin this autumn.

Immediately after Mr. Lurie, the Chairman of the Executive of the People's Relief, had opened the conference, Mr. Shuchter, the office manager, reported that the clothing campaign had been a huge success.

N. Rosenfield, a delegate to the General Executive, gave a report of the negotiations and decision to join in the \$14,000,000 drive and to open a transmission office, for the purpose of sending private monies to Europe for relatives from American in habitants.

The conference agreed to the \$14,000,000 drive, but presented strong objections to the establishment of a transmission office.

Many believed that this should not be done since a former experiment had resulted in the receipt of numerous complaints from the senders.

A resolution was passed to notify the New York office that the Chicago People's Relief is opposed to any transmission office.

The report of the office was accepted and the recommendation that no permanent office manager should be employed, but that the work should be managed by an office committee, was accepted.

JEWISH

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Forward, July 7, 1921

The Kiev Relief Society of Chicago decided on July 5, 1921, to send \$1,000 for their townspeople in Kiev who are stranded in Roumania at present.

The money will be sent through the local office of the Ukrainian Alliance, through Dr. Joseph Krimsky, the President of the National Ukrainian Federation.

They have decided, also, that all relief money which they send for their countrymen, will be sent only with responsible and social organizations, and by means of private individuals who leave for Roumania and Poland, because of personal reasons, and make the relief-work their business.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1921.

KEEP YOUR PROMISE.

(Editorial)

Prior to his election, Judge Harry Fisher, in a letter addressed to the editor of this paper, pledged himself to come to the aid of the Jewish orphans in Ukrainia, by organizing a conference, in Chicago, with the object of bringing relief to the unfortunate little ones in the land of pogroms.

Thousands of Jews in Chicago are interested in the fate and future of the Jewish orphans in Ukrainia, and everywhere attempts are being made to get them out of the country of blood and murder, and to educate them either in the western countries or in Palestine. South African Jewry has exhibited its interest in these unfortunate orphans by sending a committee to Ukrainia to bring over as many orphans as possible to South Africa.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1921.

Canadian and Australian Jewry is pursuing a similar policy, and in many Jewish communities in the United States efforts are made to rescue as many orphans as possible and to bring them here.

Chicago Jewry has done little to help the Ukrainian Jewish orphans. The Jew in Chicago who knows the Ukrainian situation best, is Judge Fisher, who visited parts of Ukrainia last year and who has witnessed all the indescribable misery prevailing there. Because of his ability to help, he promised to organize the movement in Chicago, for bringing relief to our orphans in Ukrainia. We wish to remind the Judge of his promise given to the Jewish public in Chicago through the Jewish Courier. We wish to remind him of his pledge to call a conference of leading Chicago Jews to organize relief work for Ukrainian orphans. We deem it our duty to remind Judge Fisher of his solemn promise, because we notice that he has not done

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1921.

anything in the matter yet and we know that the situation of hundreds of thousands of Jewish orphans in Ukrainia, is not improving, but is becoming worse from day to day. They are dying by the thousands, because of lack of food and because of all the diseases, which accompany famine and misery. The cause is a holy one. No hours should be lost in working for it. We therefore say to Judge Fisher:

"Judge, live up to your pledge. We are sure that you will find cooperators once you have started. The Jewish public in Chicago will support you to the limit. The Jewish press will do likewise, and every Jew in Chicago will do his duty and come to the aid of those unfortunate ones."

It is true that the season is not favorable for the initiation of a new movement. People are unwilling to attend meetings at this time of the year.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1921.

Many people are out of town. Still we believe that as soon as the signal is given for the movement, thousands of Jews in Chicago will join. They are only waiting for someone to give the signal, and it is up to Judge Fisher to do it now.

We hope that a second reminder will not be necessary. We hope that Judge Fisher will live up to his promise very soon, and will call a conference of leading Chicago Jews to consider the problem of our orphans in Ukrainia.

II-D-10

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 3, 1921

Vilna Relief & Ladies' Aid Auxilliary announces that they have received an answer to the \$2,050 which they had forwarded to Dr. Shaber in Vilna. The money has been divided accurately among the various institutions.

A picnic will be held July 31. Another \$500 will be sent to Vilna this week.

Forward June 12, 1921

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ten Thousand Membership Campaign

**More volunteer Convassers wanted; write to the People's Relief Committee
1126 Blue Island Ave. 500 Volunteers wanted for next Sunday June 19.**

(adv.)

Forward June 5, 1921

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

Mr. Nathan Alexander, delegate of the Bialistok relief returned from his mission in Bialistok last week. He paid out a sum of 130 thousand dollars to four thousand families.

Mr. Alexander gave reports on the present condition of the Jews in Bialistok and environs. He, also, brought many letters and salutations to relatives and friends.

Forward May 29, 1921

Peoples Relief Starts Campaign For Ten Thousand Yearly Membership

Unfortunately, the propitious hour has not as yet struck in the relief work. The deep and horrible wounds, which our people inherited from the war, will not heal so quickly. The weary and hopeless eyes of the hundreds of thousands of orphans, widows, aged, sick, and destitute of Poland, Latvia, and Romania, who are attempting to escape murderous hands, turn to us.

The numerous childrens schools in Europe await our help. If we withdraw our helping hands, they will perish.

All those helpless children are of the lowest strata in our race. It is therefore the religious duty of even the poorest of our people to support, the relief work with the greatest energy.

Since the condition is so desperate, our relief work must be placed on a sound basis.

We must not rely upon the petty collections of pennies, that carries a shameful charity character, and we must not depend upon our wealthy contributors.

The Peoples Relief is, therefore, starting a campaign to obtain in Chicago, amongst the 300,000 Jews, 10,000 who will contribute a certain sum of money annually to the Peoples Relief in which they will become members.

We trust that every Jew will voluntarily donate a few dollars a year for relief work as a subsidy and not as a donation.

In addition to this, the Peoples Relief will undertake a novelty, which may be a great relief remedy. It will publish a year-book in which every member will have address, and personal memorandum recorded. Everything will be filed alphabetically. The books will be mailed through out the world, wherever Jews are living. Every member will pay twenty-five cents for this privilege to cover expenses.

Every member will, also, have a membership card, which will exempt him from casual drives.

The campaign commences this week. We will not rest until we reach our goal. Our voluntary army is ready for work. The first street canvassing will take place June 4.

Do not wait for the volunteers.

Be amongst the first to point out the way for others. Decide upon your contributions and notify the office of the Peoples Relief committee, 1126 Blue Island Ave. Tel. Monroe 3022.

Lead and help bring about success.

Peoples Relief Committee

Forward May 29, 1921

734 (ALL) PROJ. 30275

The members of the Lotell Relief yesterday contributed \$800.00 to their city. They have sent a total of \$5,000.00, including previous contributions.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, May 28, 1921.

[COLLECTION FOR WORKMEN'S CIRCLE HOSPITAL IN RUSSIA]

At the Bar Mizvah (Confirmation) of Mr. and Mrs. Levin's son, the Workmen's Circle Branch 478 collected \$27.20 for the Workmen's Circle Hospital in Soviet Russia.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 25, 1921JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027-

The last carload of food and clothing left via New York today. The following supplies were sent by the People's Relief: 4,000 men's overcoats, 4,564 men's suits, 7,302 ladies' suits, 8,030 children's suits, 8,093 ladies' dresses, 11,469 pieces of underwear, 5,785 men's shirts, 11,574 children's dresses, 5,302 sweaters, 6,490 caps, 7,029 pairs socks, 6,053 pairs men's shoes, 9,368 pairs women's shoes, 3,372 pairs children's shoes.

The food brought amounted to \$974.65. Mr. H. Katz purchased the following foods from I. Mine and Company:

18,209 bars of soap, 4,225 lbs. of sugar, 19 bags rice, 39 bags beans, 4 bags peas, 1 bag coffee, 62 sacks flour, 125 lbs. tea, 300 lbs. salt, 217 lbs. cocoa, 634 packages noodles, 385 packages pancake flour, 5 crates of salmon and sardines, 7 cases of oil, 2 cases of mixed groceries; 1 case of preserves, 3 cases of medications, 3,790 cans milk.

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JEWISH

Forward, May 24, 1921.

WPA (121) PROJ. 30272

Not only did the great Actor, Leon Blank, inspire his audience but he, also, appealed to the public for contributions for the War victims abroad.

At his last performance at Glickman's Palace Theatre, \$155.36 was donated to the Peoples Relief.

Forward, May 21, 1921

[FOR A GOOD CAUSE]

At the last meeting of the Pinsk countrymen, \$57.32 was donated by
the Junior Relief Society, for the Destitute in Europe.

Forward May 8, 1921

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30275

The first two carloads of clothes, food and medicaments from Chicago was sent to the ship.

Part of the charity, in which the Jews contributed clothing, food and medicaments to the Joint Campaign of the Peoples Relief, Ukranian Relief, and Lithuanian Society was sent to the ship

The first shipment consisted of two and a half carloads weighing approximately 100,000 pounds, 269 bales of clothing went off, containing 69,578 garments, 4,767 pieces of underwear, 2,447 ladies wash dresses, 3,870 men's shirts, 1,977 men's overcoats, 2,951 ladies overcoats, mens suits, 3,647, ladies suits 5,825, children's suits 5,674, sweaters 3,157, 2830 caps, 3498 socks. 2,753 pairs of men's shoes, 3,868 pairs of women's shoes, 1,072 prs. children's shoes. The groceries sent were:

97 boxes of soap, 13,103 bars
18 sacks of rice, 4 bags peas, 1 bag coffee, 54 bags of flour, 125 lb. tea, 275 lbs. salt, 205 lbs. cocoa, 394 packages noodles, 385 packages pancake flour, 4 crates of salmon and sardines, 6 crates oil and crisco, 4,000 pounds sugar

1 crate preserves, 2 cases medicine, 2 bags of mixed groceries, 720 small cans of condensed milk and 2320 large cans of condensed milk.

The executive extends many thanks to those who cooperated and supported this noble work.

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JEWISH

Forward May 7, 1921

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Receipts:

The following money was sent to the office of the Forward for the month of April:

The Peoples Relief	\$68.20
Pencils	44.22
Sheltering Home at Sawyer Ave.	33.50
Los Angeles Sanitorium	22.00
Ukranian Relief	22.00
Marks Nathan Home	22.00
English Daily Newspaper	<u>3.00</u>

TOTAL \$214.92

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JEWISH

Forward, March 6, 1921.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Leader Landsleit and Vicinity

We have organized a Leader Relief to help the Landsleit of Leade and vicinity.

Therefore, we ask you to come to our mass-meeting, at 2 PM, Sunday, March 6th.

At our synagogue, 1255 S. Lawndale Avenue, you will hear news and regards from landsleit who just came from Leade. . Rabbi Ramoroffski and other good speakers will address you. Come and bring your friends.

The Committee.

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JEWISH

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, March 3, 1921.

Purim Charity - Food and clothing campaign.

United Purim charity drive, March 20th to 27th, 1921, for food, clothing, soap, medicine and books, by the Peoples Relief Committee, for the Ukranian Society and for the Lithuanian-Lotvian Society. Cut out coupon and mail to campaign headquarters. This will inform us, 1. If you have a bundle. 2. If you wish to be a volunteer. 3. If you can serve with your car, truck or wagon for the week, March 20th to 27th, 1921.

Forward, February 22, 1921JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 1076

Richest Jews of America Leave for Europe to Aid the Suffering Jews

New York, February 21: Louis Marshall, the Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, announced that a Committee of 25 prominent Jewish business men, representative of various industries in the United States will leave next summer for a six-week tour through the war-torn countries of Poland, Austria, etc.

The purpose of this Committee, declared Mr. Marshall, is to aid the Jewish victims in those countries which they will visit.

Among the Committee are the following Chicagoans: Julius Rosenwald, Albert D. Lasker, Charles Rubins, and Max Epstein.

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JEWISH

Forward, February 21, 1921

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30278

The Annual Convention of the Joint Relief which was held yesterday in the auditorium of the Sherman Hotel, was so scandalized that the convention was just saved from breaking up. Mr. B. Horwitz, the Chairman of that particular session, simply told the delegates that he had received a message from the management of the Hotel, informing him that the convention would have to adjourn if the delegates would continue so to yell and shout that the noise penetrated throughout the building.

The blame for all the fuss rests upon the Courier group, who came to the convention to avenge themselves upon the rabbinate and certain large synagogues which had opposed the Courier's policies.

The storm began soon after the chairman had read the names of the Resolutions and Nominations committees. Immediately a delegate asked - Who Prepared the Slate in Advance? And why not a single rabbi or even a congregation president had been named, despite the fact that the Relief secured its main support from the synagogues.

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Forward, February 21, 1921

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30121

Soon many of the delegates were shouting their protest. The chairman was unable to cope with the situation, and bedlam arose.

Judge Fisher and Mr. Max Shulman, came to the assistance of the chairman, but their efforts also proved unavailing. The delegates kept shouting, "We want no slate! We want to elect our own committees"

The result was that the delegates emerged victorious. The prepared slate was rejected and new nominations were made by the delegates. Among the new nominators were several rabbis and a few congregation presidents, who are known as the bitterest enemies of the reactionary Courier cabal.

Forward, Jan. 17, 1921.

["PEOPLE'S RELIEF"]

Over 150 delegates from all parts of the labor movement attended the yearly conference of the "People's Relief." There they were presented with a report of the activities for the last 11 months.

The report shows that the total collections in the past eleven months were \$60,253.43 and expenses were \$11,529. Prior to the election of new officials, a letter was read from Carpenters' Union Local 504 in which it criticizes the execution of the People's Relief, especially because it contains members who are not workers. The letter proposed that the new executive should consist of workers only. The delegates declared the criticism unjust.

It was reported that the manager, R. Yukelson, had resigned his post and that the executive had called in Mr. Shuchter to replace the former, temporarily. The following were elected for the new executive: Shuchter, Rosenfeld, Rosenblum, Strausman, Uri, Bolonich, Rudin, Maechelson, Chelmer, Dr. Lorber, Fagen, Rubin, Zimmerman, and Sternfeld.

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JEWISH

Forward, December 31, 1920.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Money Sent to the Office of the Forward
For the War Victims

At the Wedding of Miss Bernstein	\$25.00
At the Party Given by Hyman Schorsky - Appeal Made by Rev. Bloomer	23.00
Anonymous	2.75
Mrs. Michelson	10.00
At the Wedding of Mr. Stein and Miss Frimack, 2555 Cortez Street	88.00
Max Caplan, 148 W. Washington Street	5.00
At the Wedding of Mr. Potkin and Miss Rose Lemer	6.58
At the Bar Mitzvah of Bennie Bluestein	13.50
At the Wedding of Mr. Solomon to Miss Gasen	28.00
Mr. Jacobson and Family - In Memory of their Mother	50.00
At a Birthday Party Given by Mrs. Miller	5.00
At a Surprise Party, by Silverberg, 849 N. Sacramento Blvd.	35.00
At the Party of Mr. Shapiro, 825 Oakley	35.00

\$326.83

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 31, 1920.

Brought Forward	\$ 326.83
At the Party Given by Mr. and Mrs. Krackow, 1319 Newberry Ave.	50.00
At the Bar Mitzvah, Mr. Kaufman, 2011 Potomac Ave.	21.20
At the Wedding of Tess and Harry Bernstein	41.00
Donations to the "Bund" - B.Z. Kastenbaum; Soviet Rush Medical Relief . .	10.00
At a Party by David Dorfman, 919 W. 12th Street	5.56
Hilda Paulubin, 1430 S. Halsted Street	5.00
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Morris Bender, 1623 W. Chicago Ave. - Ukranian	5.00
N. Sacks, 305 S. Crawford Avenue	50.00
At a Party by Mr. Sacket	15.00
Vilner Relief Total --	\$ 529.39
At a Bar Mitzah of Mr. and Mrs. Shapiro, 2233 W. Taylor Street	27.00
	\$ 556.39

Forward Dec. 23, 1920

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30225

Report of the Auditor About the Peoples Relief Bazaar.

From July 1st until Dec. 14, 1920.

Dec. 16, 1920

Dr. Hyman Cohen

Chairman Peoples Relief Committee for the Jewish War Victims.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions received; we have examined the books and records concerning the bazaar, which was held from Nov. 13 to Nov. 22 for the aid of the Jewish war victims. Now, we submit our report together with the following undersigned statements.

Exhibit "A"

Income and expense for the period from July 1st to Dec. 14, 1920

Exhibit "B"

Income and expense money from July 1 to Dec. 14, 1920. The result of the bazaar was that the income exceeded the expenses by \$23,887.61. Additional collections will be brought in from tickets still outstanding of which we had no definite account at the time of our investigation.

WPA FILE # 80275

The expenses totaled \$19, 168.41.

The following relief organizations were given part of the profit, for participating in the bazaar:

Bialistok Relief	\$1,112.84
Zitmir Relief	318.16
Zitmir Relief (again)	196.30
Lithuanian Society	<u>500.00</u>
TOTAL	\$2,127.30

The entire profit of the bazaar amounted to \$26,014.91

The sum of \$8,000 was brought in from the bazaar funds to the Peoples Relief Committee for Jewish War Victims leaving a sum of \$26,797.70 as follows:

Money in Indiana State Bank	\$18,740.40
Greenbaum's Bank	9.20
At Hand	7,796.04
For advertisements to be collected	<u>955.00</u>
TOTAL	\$27,550.64
Expenses	<u>752.94</u>
Balance	\$26,797.70

The cash in the bank is assured through certificates of the bank. Bill and

advertisements were sent out at the time we carried on the examination and must be collected in time.

Respectfully yours,

The Auditing Co. S. Bartlet Jones
C.P.A.

These are the figures, from the auditors reports, about the income and expenses,

Income

Income at the bazaar	\$30,826.89
Sale of Tickets and donations	10,939.13
Advertisements of the programs	<u>1,290.00</u>

TOTAL INCOME \$43,056.02

Expenses

Salary to J. A. Loeb	\$ 1,800.00
Salaries to downtown office staff	1,868.08
Rent office and meeting halls	57.00
Printing	2,593.32

Stationary	\$ 307.02
Telephones	71.96
Postage	877.61
Traveling	80.45
Soliciting	30.05
Organizing committee	753.45
Miscellaneous	509.46
Receiving dept.	1,233.40
Advertising	1,062.30
Furniture for downtown office	422.60
Automobile	550.00
Automobile repairing and insurance	<u>381.04</u>

TOTAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE	\$13,118.74
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Bazaar (direct) Expenses

Musicians	\$ 824.00
Rent for hall	3,200.00
Insurance etc.	75.00
Publicity	192.00
Flowers	27.50
Merchandise	464.92
Decorations	101.54
Damage to hall	164.06

Express	\$ 188.10
Books bought	10.00
Hauling lumber	37.50
Refund for tickets	39.75
Watchman	15.00
"	<u>14.00</u>

Total bazaar (direct) expenses \$ 5,353.37

Money given to:

Jewish Lithuanian Relief	\$ 500.00
Zitomir Relief	<u>196.30</u>
TOTAL	\$ <u>696.30</u>

Remark: The following is part of the profit of the bazar, to be added to the above:

Bialistok Relief	\$ 1,112.84
Zitomir	318.16
Zitomir	196.30
Lithuanian	<u>500.00</u>

Total Bazaar Profit. \$26,014.91

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 21, 1920.

Berezakover Relief Society states! That at their Havinukal Ball, they cleared a profit of \$900.

The total sum will be distributed amongst our unfortunate sisters and brothers of Brezovka.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 21, 1920.

RELIEF AND POLITICS

(Editorial)

We are reporting in another part of the Courier about the annual conference of the People's Relief Committee, which dissolved almost in a riot.

The report of the People's Relief Committee was not accepted; many questions were asked about money matters, about the questionable figures, and the leaders of the People's Relief Committee--mostly professional radicals--were unable to give the proper answer. There was a tumult and an alarm, and the conference, which was supposed to answer all the questions, which we have several times put up, adjourned without giving an accounting, which the delegates themselves expected from them.





Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 21, 1920.

What kind of a relief conference is it, that it is unable to give an account of its activities for the year, and cannot state where the moneys **went** to? The delegates to the conference found copies of an unsigned report at their places. This report is so contradictory that even a person who understands little about figures must recognize it is a fraud.

The delegates soon became aware of the fact that the report was not only not signed by an auditor but even not by a finance committee, and they, naturally, began to ask questions. Instead of answering these questions, the gentlemen of the bintel newspaper /Translator's note: Bintel is a deprecating reference to the "Letters to the Editor" department in the Forward, where people write of their troubles and are given advice by the editor./ wanted to distort the issue with a proposal that the representatives of the Courier should not be **allowed** to attend the conference. The proposal was made twice and both times it was defeated, because the public, after all, is not dumb and would not permit itself to be duped by a few crooked politicians, who will have to prove that they have clean hands.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 21, 1920.

If the sums, which the People's Relief have handled during the year, had been very large ones, then it would be understandable that an annual conference would be unable to prepare a report in a perfect manner. But the financial baggage of the People's Relief Committee is very light. It deals with a sum of less than thirty thousand dollars. It seems that it should not be difficult to give a specific report about such a small sum, and yet the conference was forced to adjourn without an accounting.

The delegates learned one thing from the unsigned report, which they did not accept, namely, that the expenses of the People's Relief Committee were about fifty per cent and this is not only scandalous, but theft and robbery.

The Central Relief Committee in Chicago works with an expense of three per cent. The American Relief Committee works with an expense of four per cent and the People's Relief Committee with an expense of almost



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fifty per cent. If this is not robbery, then we do not know what robbery is.

If a private concern, dependent upon credit and trust, issued such a report as the People's Relief Committee, its administrators would wind up in jail.

On the credit side of this report, numerous items are missing, whereas there are numerous disbursements of which there are no record.

On an income of little more than twenty-six thousand dollars, the expenses amounted to over eleven thousand dollars.

Here are authentic figures: The income was \$26,238.52; \$8000 of this amount should be deducted because it is a refund. The expenses were \$11,529.08.

There was nothing much left after a whole year of begging, picnics, benefits,

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 21, 1920.



donations, operas, and theatrical performances.

What has become of the money? Into whose pocket did it go? What do the workers, who have saved from their daily meal to give a few cents for relief think? Do they know that almost fifty per cent of the moneys which they give to the People's Relief Committee does not reach the hungry Jews in Europe, but is being expended to administer the funds?

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 20, 1920.

Peoples Relief Convention Unanimously condemned by the Dark "Courier."
Net Profit of the Bazaar - \$26,000.

The reactionary clique from Halsted St., which has attempted to poison public opinion against the Peoples Relief and against the war victims, (whom the Peoples Relief is working to protect) received severe censure from the representatives of more than sixty labor organizations that convened at the Peoples Relief Conference in the Ashland Auditorium.

The Delegates of thirty-three workmen circle branches, countrymen vereins, trade unions, central labor memberships, volunteers and other organizations congregated to hear a report on the activities of the Peoples Relief and were convinced, that the howling and cries from the dark clique who are assembled on Halsted St., were the voices of a reactionary element that wants to destroy everything that is in their way and to destroy those who do not permit their tyrannical reign.

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Forward, December 20, 1920.

While Comrade Rosenblum, chairman of the conference, read the agenda of the executive, he proposed that certain clauses should be altered and that the reports from the countrymen and the bazaar should be heard and when completed, other business should be transacted. The delegates have agreed to this and Mr. Yukelson, manager of the Peoples Relief read a report about the relationship of the countrymen vereins to the Peoples Relief and the position of the Ukrainian Society which worked harmoniously with the Peoples Relief for the benefit of general relief work.

The Credentials Committee, consisting of Comrades Haynak, Raden, Fedreyman, Sachs, and Silbert, reports that 120 delegates were present, representing 33 workmen circle branches, and 29 vereins, and other organizations. A final report of the bazaar showed a net profit of \$26,014.91 and the expenses were \$18,472.11. \$3,000 was given to the Pialstok, Zitomir, and Lithuanian Vereins, for participating in the work at the bazaar. \$23,000 will be sent to the Joint Distribution Committee for the Charity Fund of the European Orphans.

Forward, December 20, 1920.

Mr. Yukelson and the other speakers revealed how bitterly the "Courier" campaigned against the bazaar.

A motion was made to extend great gratitude to the press that served the bazaar faithfully, and to assail, very carefully, the "Courier" for its insinuations and falsehoods.

The motion was unanimously carried by all delegates.

WPA (L.L.) 1921 30 10

Forward, December 19, 1920.

Notes from the Peoples Relief.

The Babrosk Aid Verein extends a hearty thanks to the following:

Mr. S. Rishes, 1913 Tailor St., for the collection of \$66.05, at the birthday party of his son. Mrs. A. Steinberg, Fishkin and Mrs. Sarfin for remitting the money to us.

S. Gershin, 4308 Prairie Ave., for the collection of \$60. at his son's birthday party. \$63.36 was collected at the Silver Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Ukon, 2606 Argyle. S. Jacobson and family for \$50 for the war victims.

Mr. and Mrs. Blum, at their Silver Wedding, \$25 was donated for the Peoples Relief. S. L. sends in \$200.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 17, 1920.

THE TASK OF THE FEDERATED CHARITIES

(Editorial in English)

The Federated Orthodox Charities in the city of Chicago will soon hold its annual meeting and report to the public on its activities during the year. It can be taken for granted that the report will be a satisfactory one from the point of view of commissions, but it can also be taken for granted that it will be quite an unsatisfactory one from the point of view of omissions. Those charities and educational institutions affiliated with the Federated, are well organized, well conducted, and deserve praise, but there are any number of charitable, philanthropic and educational enterprises not affiliated with the charities, and many of them are badly organized, not well conducted, and do not deserve any praise.

The Federated is doing all it can to help the charitable and educational

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

IV

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 17, 1920.

organizations affiliated with it, but unfortunately, it is doing nothing for the "non-legalized" charities, and in our opinion it is the task of the Federated, not only to take care of the "legalized" charities under its supervision and control, but also to lay its hands on the other charities and thus enlarge its scope of activities.

The community is growing very fast, and communal life is making rapid strides, and it is obvious that the Federated, serving as the only communal agency for the Orthodox Jews in Chicago, must move too, and cannot always remain where it was a year or two years ago. The Federated should take both Jewish Day Nurseries under its wing, it should assist the Association for Incurable Jews in Oak Forest, and should at least attempt to legalize and standardize all Orthodox charity organizations in the city of Chicago, with an income of five thousand dollars per annum and upwards. Only in this way will the Federated Charities grow and prosper and develop together with the community, and will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 17, 1920.

accomplish its task to its own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the Orthodox Jews in Chicago.

The leaders of the Federated should also take a certain definite attitude toward the educational problem. Doing part of the work only, does not solve the problem of our educational system. Either the Federated decide that it considers its task and duty to take a hand in the solution of the educational problem, and establish a general board of Jewish education in the city of Chicago, supervising and controlling all the establishments of education, private as well as public, or it resolves to take care of the charities only, and not to have anything to do with the educational institutions. By taking an indefinite and vague attitude towards the educational problem, it leaves things in a bad shape, for it prevents others from taking a hand in the matter, and discourages, rather than encourages the initiative of men and women who are generally interested in our educational problems.

At present the Federated Charities supervise a few Talmud Torahs, and the

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Yeshivah Eitz Chayim. This leads many to believe that the Federated is an educational agency as well, and blame it for all our shortcomings in the field of Jewish education. Believing the Federated to be the only communal educational agency in the city of Chicago, many people refuse to take a hand in the educational work because they say that the Federated is already doing all it can to better Jewish educational conditions in the city. The fact of the matter, however, is that the Federated is not doing all it can for Jewish education, and that it is only satisfied with the supervising of a few educational institutions; and it is also a fact that the Federated could do much more for the betterment of our educational conditions that it is actually doing.

While we urge that the Federated become the only central philanthropic agency in the community, and while we maintain that the Federated is in duty bound to lay its hands on all the Orthodox philanthropic charities in the city of Chicago,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 17, 1920.

we do not say that it is likewise in duty bound to become the central Jewish educational agency in the city, but we do say that the present attitude of the Federated to our educational problem is more detrimental to Jewish education, that it does more harm than good to the great cause, and we only urge that the Federated decide the one way or the other; that is to say, that it either drop all its educational activities, or that it make up its mind to control all our educational activities. If it should decide to give up its educational work altogether, then a general board of Jewish education will be established by others, and this board will attempt to remedy the situation and do all it can for the cause. If it should decide to do for education what it should do for all the charities, then the Federated itself must establish such a board of Jewish education and become the supreme educational authority in the community.

We understand that Mr. James Davis, the able leader of the Federated, is very much concerned with our educational problem, and is rather anxious to do something to improve local educational conditions, but we do not know whether he would

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like to see it done by others, by a special body to be established to take care of the Jewish educational problem in the city?

We urge that the next annual meeting of the Federated should not be satisfied with listening to the reports and to accept the recommendations of the board of directors, but that it should **empower** the board to develop the Federated along the lines indicated, and thus make it the most powerful central Jewish agency in the city of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 16, 1920.

FINANCIAL DRIVE FOR THE HEBREW SHELTERING AND
IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

We are not yet able to announce the financial result of the drive made in the leading Orthodox synagogues of the city on Saturday, December 11, for the benefit of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America. It is reported, however, that everywhere the congregations manifested great interest in the appeals made by their own or visiting speakers, and that this drive resulted in a better and more widespread understanding of the aims and achievements of the Society.

The present phase of the Society's campaign in Chicago will come to a close with the departure of Field Secretary Rabbi Joseph Jasin on or about the 15th of December. After that, the work will be conducted in the form of a continuation campaign under the management of Mr. Adolph Copeland, president of the Chicago branch of the Society. The larger temples are conducting a mail campaign, and a considerable number of their members are still to be heard from.

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A number of organizations which have promised contributions cannot act before the next general meeting, while some societies and volunteer groups are planning entertainment which require time for preparation. For these reasons, it can be seen that money will be coming in for the Society's building fund for many weeks or even months. In fact, Dr. Jasin is of the opinion that more money will be received after his departure than can be collected in the present drive under existing conditions in Chicago.

This leads directly to the announcement that the building fund campaign will in no way be affected, either locally or nationally, by the passage of anti-immigration legislation now before Congress. A great many of the immigrants who come under the jurisdiction of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society are of the class against whom no restrictions are being proposed at present. They include wives and children of American residents, and other types whose right to enter America has never been challenged. It is important to bear this fact in mind, in order that the campaign may not be halted or weakened through a misunderstanding of the true situation.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 16, 1920.

All who have contributions on hand are urgently requested to turn them over at once to Mr. Adolph Copeland, 316 West Jackson Boulevard.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Dec. 12, 1920.

REMARKABLE FIGURES AND REMARKABLE FACTS

(Editorial)

The struggle for system and order in our public institutions and social activities is beginning to show results. And formally we have attained that for which we have strived: that individuals and organizations give an account of the monies which they have collected. The first to comply with our demand to give the public an account of the monies collected during the past six years, was a group of Jewish synagogue representatives of the West Side, who signed the report of the committee for the Slobodka Yeshivah [A Theological Seminary in a small town in Lithuania]. For six years money has been collected for this Yeshivah, but an accounting was never given to the public as to how much had been collected. After a long and bitter struggle on our part we prevailed, that Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, who is responsible for the collection, should come out with some sort of a statement. This is somewhat of a victory for the contributing public.

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The accounting was submitted, and we hope that, from now on, reports will be submitted regularly. But this report is not all it should be, for some of the items are not according to fact. We shall give an illustration of a few of the particulars in this report.

The report begins with an absolute untruth: "At the request of Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Rabbi of the Keneseth Israel Synagogue, we, the undersigned", etc. Our readers know that not Rabbi Epstein but the Courier demanded an accounting in the name of the public; that before the Courier made that demand, Rabbi Epstein had not issued any report during the entire six years. Those, who signed the report know that it was only after the demand of the Courier that they investigated the situation and delivered a report. But a report about religious activity, signed by religious representatives must not begin with an untruth, and the report of Rabbi Ephraim Epstein does so begin.

As to the report itself, we have the following to relate at present: For the

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last six years--so states the report--the sum of over twenty thousand dollars has been collected, including the sum of over six thousand dollars contributed by Chicago, and given to Rabbi Epstein for the Slobodka Yeshivah. In the provinces \$14,717 was collected.

As no one received a commission for the money sent direct to Rabbi Epstein, and as no commission was paid for the large sums contributed by the synagogues, the expenses, in the greater part, fall upon the sum collected in the provinces. According to the report \$14,717 were collected in the provinces, and the cost of collecting this sum amounted to over \$8,000. We think that any further comment upon these figures is superfluous; for every dollar collected in the provinces during the last six years for the Slobodka Yeshivah, sixty cents went for expenses.

The report further states that not so long ago a sum of over four thousand dollars was forwarded to Slobodka, and as soon as they hear that the four

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Dec. 12, 1920.

thousand dollars arrived, another thousand dollars will be sent. The question then arises: if they are not sure that the money will reach its destination, then why didn't they send the smaller sum first?

The report further confirms our assertion, that until last Tishri [month in the Hebrew calendar] there was no Yeshivah in Slobodka. The report states, that during the time of the War until last Tishri, the Slobodka Yeshivah was located in Krementchug and in Minsk [cities in Russia]. Apparently, everybody knows, that during the War, Russia and Ukraina drafted all young men from seventeen to forty years of age, and made no exception of Jews. It is true-- which the report states, that the Yeshivah in Slobodka exists again since Tishri, and this we have also asserted.

The report does not indicate, where the money was all this time; who kept the money, in whose name it was deposited, or to whom it was sent; how much and when to Slobodka, how much and when to Minsk, how much and when to Krementchug. The report also conceals the fact that the leader of the Slobodka Yeshivah is a

Sunday Jewish Courier, Dec. 12, 1920.

brother of Rabbi Ephraim Epstein of Chicago.

The main thing is that every report should have itemized bills. This report has not. It does not specify from whom the money was collected, when it was collected, by whom it was collected, who was in control, who has the slips, who has the receipts, who made the entries, etc. All this--the most essential of the report, is lacking; it states only how much money was received and how much was disbursed. On the other hand, the report quotes items which were printed in newspapers several years ago about the Slobodka Yeshivah. We learn for the first time that a financial report should be filled with newspaper quotations, which have no connection in that respect. The report of collections made here for the Slobodka Yeshivah is no report at all, but an unsuccessful defence, upon which the committee of nine should not have placed its signature.

This unsuccessful defence only proves how right we were in our demand for an accounting.

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The public is more than ever before entitled to a detailed and clear report.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Dec. 12, 1920.

GOOD MORNING!

by

DR. S. M. MELAMED

Today is Flower Day of the National Fund. Hundreds of Jewish daughters will be on the streets of Chicago with flowers in their hands, and will greet you in the name of mother Zion. They will offer you a flower and beseech you to remember Zion. Zion needs you now more than ever, and we need Zion now more than ever before to rise from the ruins and become again, as it once was, the home of the Jewish nation. We must do everything to bring Zion back to its former glory, when we were a nation equal with other nations. In this work of reconstruction every Jew, rich or poor, young or old, must participate.

Palestine is the only country, open to the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe. America will soon close its doors to all immigrants, and where then will the unfortunate and tortured Jews of Eastern Europe turn? Whither will they flee?

They can only wander to Palestine, and Palestine cannot receive them so long as

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we are not providing for the country to enable her to receive a large number of immigrants. The aim of the National Fund is to prepare Palestine for a mass immigration, to obtain land, build homes, and establish industries, etc.

Every cent given to the Jewish daughters of Chicago for the National Fund goes to Palestine; every cent helps to build the country, and helps in the building of a home for our people.

When a Jewish daughter meets you today on the street and brings you a Zion greeting with a flower in her hand, respond to that greeting to the best of your ability and prove that you are a sincere Jew.

It seems that the doors of America will soon be closed for a year to all immigrants. What this means to the millions of unfortunate, hungry, and tortured Jews of Eastern Europe can be readily understood.

But very few realize what this means to the Jews of America. It means a spiritual blockade of American Jewry. Until now, American Jewry has imported

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its spiritual material from Europe; scientists, authors, poets, artists, Rabbis, well-learned men and sages. Our whole spiritual life in America depends upon what Europe has given us, and now we are suddenly cut off from our spiritual well, so far for a year, and later--God knows for how long!

When a group of people is cut off from import-material or spiritual--it means a blockade. For the next year the Jewish spirit in America will be blockaded, and the result of any long blockade is well known: hunger and misery.

The other elements in America of European origin like the Irish, Italians, Poles, Germans, etc. will suffer only materially from the restriction of immigration, while we will suffer both materially and spiritually, because our center of gravity is America and their center of gravity is the old country. Therefore, to us, the restriction of immigration is equivalent to a blockade.

NOT RECORDED 30770

Forward, December 9, 1920.

The Ukranian Aid Society of the West, whose office is located at 1555 W. 12th St., became officially recognized as the western branch of the Jewish Public Relief Committee, which is engaged only in sending food, clothing and letters to the needy in Soviet Russia.

The office received a letter from Dr. Dubrowsky of New York, authorizing it as the agency not only for Chicago, but for all western states.

WPA FILED FROM 30275

Forward, December 9, 1920.

The Peoples Relief carried through the resolution, of the last conference, to open a special department, which will devote its entire work to organizing relief activities in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska, under the direction of the Peoples Relief Committee.

Mr. Shucter, who recently returned from Europe, where he was a representative of the Peoples Relief Committee, was appointed manager of this department (Western Department).

There is no doubt that Mr. Shucter's ability will prove very beneficial to the Relief.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1920.

SHOW YOUR COLORS

The seventh annual Flag Day for the Jewish National Fund will be held on Hannukah Sunday, December 12. Thousands of young ladies in Chicago and throughout the country will offer their services to sell Zion flags for the benefit of the Jewish National Fund.

The entire proceeds will be devoted to the purchasing and improving of land in Palestine, thereby providing for our persecuted brethren in Europe a much needed haven of refuge.

The recognition of a Jewish homeland in Palestine by the nations of the world, in the San Remo decision, has placed an enormous task on our shoulders. Therefore, it has become more important than ever before that Flag Day this year shall be made a nation-wide demonstration of Jewish approval and rejoicing.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1920.

We earnestly ask you to set aside this day for the cause of our people, and to interest your friends in doing likewise. The following are the stations where you will be free to serve, beginning and ending your services at your own convenience:

Lawndale Zionist Headquarters, 3716 Douglas Boulevard,
S. Green Chairman.

West Side Hebrew League, 1113 South Ashland Boulevard,
Dr. A. M. Rosenblum, chairman.

Northwest Side Educational Alliance, 243 North Wood Street,
M. Goon, chairman.

South Side Zionist Headquarters, 14 East 59th Street,
Arthur Morris, chairman.

WPA ALL INFORMATION

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Issued November 27, 1940

Country men of Sverdlov, Shestakov and vicinity. Attention.

Our delegate, Mr. Buckner, is about to leave. A meeting is called today, Sunday at 2 o'clock sharp, at the H. K. V. Institute Room 50.

Bring the money, affidavits, and letters, which you want to send to your relatives. Do not be late!

Your relatives are now more in need than ever. Do not lose this opportunity to help them.

There will be a committee at Mr. V. Linn's home, 1022 S. College Blvd. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs, evening from 7 to 10 P. M. for the purpose of giving information and taking money and affidavits.

Do not forget that we have an opportunity to send clothes and shoes - other

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clothes for the destitute.

Sincerely yours,

Graillov, Department of Relief & Aid

S. C. C. & H. C. C.
110, N. W. 11th St.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 5.27

Forward Nov. 27, 1940

A special Kover Relief Meeting will be held Sunday Nov. 27 at 8 p.m. at the Lawndale Hall, Room 2, 3437 Ogden Ave. This meeting is called for those to do their best and best work for the Relief which the Kover Relief has organized for Saturday, Dec. 1 in Douglas Park Auditorium. Let us all participate in the sacred work, which is organized by the Kover Relief, in order to help our unfortunate brethren and sisters in distress.

It is impossible to describe the group which our Kover country men are undergoing especially now, when the Fascists are starting to enter Lithuania.

A country man of Lithuania, a prince of Kovno, who witnessed the great deal of chaos, forwarded a letter to a good friend in Chicago, inquiring why the Lithuanians do not understand the reason why the Kover country men of Chicago remain silent and why they do nothing to combat starvation and chaos of their Lithuanian fellow country men from Kovno and Siauliai.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Forward Nov. 27, 1918

The Proscovover Country men will have a Tag Day this Sunday, Nov. 27. It will be expected that all the Jews of Chicago, will respond whole heartily to the appeal for as intense for the most unfortunate state in America which has had one of the most terrible scourges.

The Proscovover Relief Committee asks all country men of Proscovover and vicinity to come, Saturday evening, Nov. 27, in Gethsewoods Hall, Taylor and Marshfield Ave. and to enlist as a volunteer.

We must have at least, two hundred couples in order to make this tag day a success.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502/5

Forwarded Nov. 27, 1946

Old Constantine, Province of V. D. and vicinity.

A mass meeting Sunday, Nov. the 28th, at 2:30 p.m. in the Workmen's Circle School 180' South Albany Avenue.

At the last meeting we have elected Brother Stahl as delegate to tour Constantine, K. swine, Kriciln, Kallachin, Jellin, Leter al. and all the surrounding villages. He will take affidavits, letters and private money. The old Constantine Relief will be responsible for the money and everything else, which will be sent with the delegate.

It is the duty of every citizen of old Constantine and vicinity in their hearts Jewish heart, to contribute and render aid in this important work.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 22, 1920.

THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

The idea of a National Fund found a sympathetic response among the Choveve Zion [lovers of Zion] as early as 1880, but it was not organized until 1901, at the fifth Zionist Congress, through the untiring effort of Dr. Herman Shapiro, a professor of mathematics in a German university. Although it has been in existence only a short time, the Jewish National Fund has won the confidence and love of the whole Jewish nation, embracing all classes, radical and conservative. This is true because it gives expression to a longing which has been smouldering in the hearts of the Jewish people during the long dark years of the Golus [Diaspora], the longing for an independent life in a rebuilt Palestine.

The Jewish National Fund boldly proclaims the principles of democracy and progress for which the Jewish nation stands. To quote from its constitution: "it strives to acquire land in Palestine as the inalienable property of the

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Jewish people". The land purchased is to belong to the whole nation, and to benefit it as an entity; the cultivation of the land is to be carried on by Jewish labor only. In other words, it aims to procure land for its people and people for its land.

The Jewish National Fund is bound to be a very significant factor in the rebuilding of Palestine. Hundreds of immigrants are entering the country every month. Thousands are clamoring for entrance. They must be provided with land to work on, houses to shelter them until they are in a position to build their own, and loans must be made to the various co-operative groups so that they may continue their enterprises. The activities of this institution will have to be intensified in order to meet the growing demands. The whole of the Jewish people will be called upon to demonstrate their profound interest in this institution, and to show the world that we intend to rebuild Palestine along the principles of justice and democracy.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 22, 1920.

In Chicago collections are being made and donations are coming in regularly. Just now preparations are in full swing for the annual tag day to be held on Sunday, December 12, 1920. Chicago young women are asked to reserve this day for service to the people--to help tag for this very important fund.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Nov. 21, 1920.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Loebner

The thousands of Jewish wanderers, who are now arriving here from Eastern Europe, are war- and pogrom-victims; they are not merely escaping from religious and political persecution, or from economic pressure; they are escaping a veritable hell. They are escaping in order to save their lives, which are always in danger from bands of bloodthirsty murderers who can spill Jewish blood with impunity. All of Eastern Europe is rife with pogroms. Pogroms and the slaughtering of Jews have become daily occurrences, rather than exceptions, as they used to be.

The Jewish wanderer, in flight from the menace of pogroms in his native land, has no time to think of his future in a new country. When one flees from a fire-stricken area, one is satisfied to escape with one's life. There is no time

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for a person to think of providing himself with clothes, or of saving his last personal belongings. If the wanderer does succeed in taking anything with him, it soon disappears in the long and tiresome journey; he must undergo untold tribulations before he finally lives to see the blessed shores of America. It has always been a noble and sacred duty to help the lonely Jewish immigrant, when he lands on these shores, but it is even more so now, when every new arrival is a victim of the war or of pogroms.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society is the only great organization of American Jewry which takes care of the immigrants. Fifty thousand Jewish immigrants have already landed here this year, and this is only the beginning of the tremendous stream of immigration. The arriving Jewish masses must be assisted when they land here. Their relatives, from whom they have been separated as a result of the war, must be found. The American Jews must also be given assistance in locating their relatives across the sea; these relatives must either

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I B 4 be helped in their native land, or they must be brought over here;

IV war and pogroms have driven them from their former homes. Two hundred thousand persons here applied to the Society last year for help in locating their relatives in Eastern Europe. In the New York office alone, more than thirty thousand affidavits were made out to bring relatives over here; thousands and thousands of such affidavits were made out in the branches of the national organization, of which the Hebrew Sheltering Home on Morgan Street is one, and relatives [of American Jews] were contacted in this way.

This is a small example of the colossal and manifold activities of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, which naturally needs large financial resources. Not long ago, the Society launched a drive throughout the country to raise four hundred thousand dollars in order to be prepared for the great stream of immigration, which has just begun. The quota for Chicago has been set at fifty thousand dollars, and Rabbi Jasin of New York, together with

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Mr. Adolph Copeland, president of the local Hebrew Sheltering

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Home, are heading the drive to raise this sum.

Rabbi Jasin, Mr. Copeland, and a committee of well-known men and women are working diligently to make the drive a success, and the drive will be successful, if everyone contributes as much as he possibly can. The fifty thousand dollars must be raised. Chicago Jews must not lag behind other cities. Every Jew of Chicago, regardless of rank, must contribute his share to the fund, which benefits immigrants of all classes.

If you have not yet performed your duty, you must hasten to do so. Remember that this is for the salvation of thousands upon thousands of your brothers and sisters who are seeking to flee from the sword and flame. The headquarters for the drive are located in the establishment of Mr. Copeland, 316 West Jackson Boulevard, where personal contributions can be made, or can be sent through the mail. Make your contribution soon!

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The experiences of everyday life show us that people spend time and energy in the field of social work, but as soon as they cease to be active, or, God forbid, if they should die, their entire work is forgotten overnight. The development of Chicago owes a great deal to the energy, courage, and self-sacrifice of the Jewish pioneers who settled here in the forties; they helped Chicago reach its present position, its present greatness and wealth.

Gentiles have a custom of making a record of every event, and of placing it in historical archives, so that future generations may know what took place in the past and how to adjust themselves in the future.

For many years, Mr. H. L. Meites, one of the intelligent Jews of Chicago, an artist in the local world of printing, had a plan in mind to publish in book form The History Of The Jews Of Chicago, which would give an historical account of all the events in the development of Jewish life in Chicago; how the various institutions were founded and developed, and who the guiding spirits were who helped

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Thousands and thousands of dollars were spent in gathering the necessary material, and Mr. Meites was also successful in arousing the interest of such personalities as Julius Rosenwald, Judge Julian W. Mack, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, M. E. Greenebaum, etc., in his undertaking. However, as a result of the war, the work stopped and the Jewish Historical Society dissolved.

Now the well-known social worker Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt has become interested in this undertaking. He decided to reorganize the Jewish Historical Society of Illinois; to take in new forces and to publish this important book: The History Of The Jews Of Chicago.

Mr. Rosenblatt is of the opinion that a volume of this sort will not only give deserved credit to the community leaders, but will also serve as a model for our children and our children's children, that they may continue our work.

"It is very important," said Mr. Rosenblatt, "that we develop in our youth a

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desire to become interested in community work, for no one lives forever, and we must see that the work for which we have sacrificed so much, is continued in the same spirit. The historical work which Mr. Meites plans to publish, will serve not only as an inspiration to our children, but will also close the mouths of the anti-Semites, when they see, from historical documents, how much our Jews have contributed to the development of Chicago, as well as in the field of Charity and Americanization."

This enterprise is certain to be a success. True, it is a stupendous undertaking, and will cost an enormous sum of money. But such trifles do not frighten Mr. Rosenblatt. He does not undertake anything unless he is certain of success. This case will be no exception.

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WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 18, 1920.

This evening at the People's Bazaar will be devoted to the Workmen's Circle.
The program is as follows:

1. Classic orchestral music
2. L. Benensohn, chairman
3. N. Allan, soprano
4. Abraham Epstein, speaker
5. Children's Choir of the Workmen's Circle, songs and recitations.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 17, 1920.

This evening of the People's Relief Bazaar is dedicated to the Chicago Cloak and Dress Makers. The Program is:

1. Orchestral Music .
2. H. Schoolman, Chairman
3. Harry Heifetz, violin
4. Mildred Estes, soprano
5. Benjamin Schlesinger, speaker
6. H. Apfield, song.

Forward, November 16, 1920.

10,000 persons visited the (People's Relief) Bazaar, Sunday (11-14-20). At 8:00 P. M. the doors had to be closed because of lack of room. 4,000 persons attended the program given in honor of the United Jewish Trades.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 16, 1920.

All Jewish tailors are invited this evening to the People's Relief Bazaar. Tonight is dedicated to the Amalgamated Union. The program is:

1. Classic orchestral music
2. Sam Levin, chairman
3. Mildred Davis, soprano
4. Sidney Hillman, speaker
5. Henry Carpenter, tenor.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 15, 1920.

All Jewish trade unionists are invited to come to the People's Relief Bazaar. Tonight is dedicated to the United Jewish Trades. The program is as follows:

1. Orchestral Music
2. Morris Siskind, chairman
3. Isabelle Yolkovsky, pianist
4. Frank Sherman, tenor
5. William Z. Foster, speaker
6. Baby Sylvan Cohen, song and dance
7. David Schoenfeld, a student of Alexander Zhnkovsky,
will play the violin.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1920.

THE CONFLICT IN THE RELIEF ORGANIZATION

(Editorial)

If the American Jews had had older traditions and had built a greater social unity, one relief committee would have been enough. In all countries where relief work is being done, there is only one relief body. Such is the case in England, France, Italy, etc. In America there are three relief organizations because the American Jews are not yet united, and still speak three different languages: the language of the proletarian, the language of the Orthodox, and the language of the Reform Jew.

The contrast between these three groups is so powerful that even in the field of philanthropy they cannot work together. As a result, there are three different relief committees which make three different appeals to the three different groups of Jews. All three, however, are allied in the Joint Distribution Committee—a body composed of representatives of all three organizations.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1920.

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The Joint Distribution Committee is not and cannot be a democratic organization. When a house is burning, and it is imperative that the flames be extinguished, very little concern is shown about democracy, and, therefore, the Joint Distribution Committee cannot be democratic because the three different relief groups which are represented there, do not contribute equal sums. A person who contributes some money, wishes to have some voice in its distribution, and since the rich contribute more than the poor, they wish to have more authority, and they cannot be condemned for this. The American Joint Relief Committee is the richest, and, therefore, the most influential of the three. Then comes the Central Relief Committee, which annually collects several million dollars. The representatives of the Central Relief Committee also claim that many semi-Orthodox Jews donate to both of the other Committees, thus the relief contribution from the Orthodox element is much greater than it is actually given credit for.

The smallest and poorest relief body is the People's Relief Committee because its contribution is the smallest. Were it not for the credits which the People's Relief Committee receives from the national drives, its contribution would be

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1920.

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very small. Thus, for instance, the People's Relief Committee received credit for sixty thousand dollars in a western state, when it only collected nineteen dollars last year.

The People's Relief Committee should not have been the smallest and poorest relief organization, even though only the workers contribute to it. There are a half million Jewish workers in America, and if each one of them gave five dollars a year for relief, the People's Relief Committee would have a direct income of two and one-half million dollars, and with its indirect income, i.e., with its credits, it would have an income of between four and five million dollars a year, and would thus have a substantial influence.

Now, however, when it collects very little, it has very little influence, and the leaders of the People's Relief Committee are very angry about the situation and are planning to break away from the Joint Distribution Committee.

We believe that the People's Relief Committee, which can only exist as long as it

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belongs to the Joint Distribution Committee, should not have made such a poor showing. The fact that it is small and poor, with very little authority, can only be blamed on the comrades who have monopolized the People's Relief Committee. The People's Relief Committee should not have been a comradeship business, nor should it have been the center of political intrigue; then it would have had the support of all the Jewish workers. It lacks the support of all the Jewish workers, of even half the Jewish workers, because it is a morass of political intrigue and because it consumes what little authority it has, in intimidating the nonradical elements in Eastern Europe. The People's Relief Committee tries to use what little influence it has, not to give more bread to the hungry, or more medicine to the sick, but to strengthen radical institutions in Eastern Europe.

The representatives of the People's Relief Committee are always demanding more cultural work in Eastern Europe, but when they speak of cultural work, they actually mean the support of radical Yiddish institutions, which should not be in existence at all. The American Jews certainly have neither the right nor

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 12, 1920.

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the duty to spend the money collected for the naked and hungry, on Yiddish propaganda. We suffer enough criticism of the radicalism in our own camp from the outside world. Radicalism, even a suspicion of radicalism, has cost us tens of thousands of human lives and has helped to destroy the historical Jewish order. Why, then, should the American Jews spend relief money to help radical propaganda? It would have been a crime if they had done it, and they deserve no credit for not having done it.

The Central Relief Committee also has reasons to be dissatisfied with the Joint Distribution Committee. The Central Relief Committee wants the Joint Distribution Committee to give more money for Orthodox purposes. Nevertheless, it does not threaten to withdraw, but is attempting to do the best that can be done under the circumstances.

It must also be admitted that the representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, who have the greatest influence in the Joint Distribution Committee, are now more nationalistically inclined than they were five years ago. Their

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great responsibility has brought them closer to Jewish life and they are not working against Jewish interests. If they are not as sympathetic Jews as the Orthodox or the Zionists, it is because until a few years ago, they knew very little about Jewish matters. One can generally agree with them now; they are not wicked, even though they do make mistakes.

We hope and wish that the People's Relief Committee will be what its name indicates and not a feed bag for the comrades. If it must remain as it is, then let it withdraw from the main organization, and remain aloof. Only then will the comrades realize their complete impotency.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 10, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Nine Big Days on the People's Relief Bazaar.

The Bazaar Program.

Saturday, November 13, 1920

Sunday afternoon 14

Sunday evening 14

Monday 15

Tuesday 16

Wednesday 17

Thursday 18

Friday 19

Saturday 20

Sunday afternoon 21

Sunday evening 21

Grand Opening

Childrens' Program

Dedicated to all Chicago

" to United Jewish Trades

" " Amalgamated Union

" " Cloakmakers "

" " Workmen's Circle

Grand Concert

Community Societies

World Jewry

Closing.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 3, 1920.

The "Courier" and his "black cabal" has evidently set itself the task to create every morning, new lies, and to stop at nothing which will harm the People's Relief Bazaar, which is to open, Nov. 13th.

According to the opinion of the reactionary "Courier Cabal", the Bazaar, which is being run to bring to America as many as possible of the 50,000 Ukrainian Jewish war orphans and to organize a medical unit to fight typhoid fever and other epidemic diseases in the war torn lands, is not a relief for the Jewish war and pogrom victims, but is simply a political bazaar.

The People's Relief Committee of America was the first and only society in America which took upon itself the task of bringing to this country the 50,000 war orphans, despite the disapproval and opposition of the Joint Distribution.

The "Courier" and his black "cabal" has taken upon itself the task of feeding to its readers with his manufactured tales, anything to harm the success of the Bazaar.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1920.

GOOD MORNING!

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

A few days ago, announcements were made in the press that the Peoples' Relief Committee of Chicago was undertaking to organize a bazaar for the purpose of raising money to bring to America fifty thousand Jewish orphans from the Ukraine. The innocent reader will probably imagine that the bazaar will bring in at least two million dollars because how else would it be possible to transport fifty thousand orphans? Furthermore, the reader will doubtless think that the Peoples' Relief Committee of Chicago has received a permit from the government to bring fifty thousand orphans from the Ukraine to the United States, and that at least the Chicago Jews, if not the whole of American Jewry, have entrusted the local Peoples' Relief Committee with this great and noble task. The innocent reader may also believe that it is possible to send a commission to the Ukraine to

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1920.

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I E "collect" the orphans and to "pack" them into trains, and send them

IV C. O. D. to the Peoples' Relief Committee, Chicago, care of Dr. Hyman Cohn.

But what is the truth of the matter? The sponsors of the bazaar hope to net twenty-five thousand dollars, if everything runs smoothly. In order to net twenty-five thousand dollars, however, it is necessary first to spend between ten and fifteen thousand dollars [for expenses], which means that, at best, the profit will not exceed fifteen thousand dollars. Of course, this assumption is correct only if the bazaar is a success.

But suppose the bazaar is not a success. Suppose the weather is bad and people are unable to attend. Or let us suppose that the bazaar is poorly managed. In that event, it is possible that there may be a loss of between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. The Congregation Atereth Israel knowing that this questionable undertaking may be a failure, hastened to

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1920.

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I E invest thirteen hundred dollars of relief money in the bazaar--

IV money belonging to widows and orphans in Poland.....

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The American government has not yet issued a permit allowing the immigration of over fifty thousand orphans from the Ukraine because no organization is as yet prepared to undertake this task. The matter has not yet been brought to the attention of the government, and should the latter issue a permit, it will not issue it to the Peoples' Relief Committee of Chicago, but to the Joint Distribution Committee of New York.

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Even if the Joint Distribution Committee had fifty million dollars in cash, it would still be impossible to bring over fifty thousand orphans from the Ukraine because the Ukraine is in a state of chaos. It is impossible to reach the Ukrainian Jews, and when contact with them is

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1920.

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I E established, the Joint Distribution Committee of New York will not
 IV depend upon a bazaar organized by a small relief organization in
 Chicago, but will undertake the task itself. The Peoples' Relief
 Committee of Chicago will have no more to do with the orphans than will any
 other relief committee.

The Peoples' Relief Committee of Chicago does not really intend to bring
 fifty thousand orphans from the Ukraine over here, nor has it permission
 to do so. It is not the organization to undertake such a gigantic task.
 Why, therefore, are the leaders of the organization attempting such a
 bluff? Why are they trying to throw sand in the public eye?

.....

Mr. [E.] Greenebaum, Mr. [J.] Rosenwald, Mr. [C.] Rubins, and other well-
 known representatives of Jewish relief work in Chicago realized that the
 enterprise was a bluff and repudiated it. The whole thing smells strongly

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1920.

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I E of petty and biased politics. Now the pseudosocialist chauvinists

IV cry at the top of their voices: "The capitalists are immoral!"

They rave that the Courier is against relief because the Courier published an official letter, which Mr. Greenebaum had sent not only to the Courier, but to all the newspapers in Chicago.

Mr. Greenebaum sent his letter to all the newspapers in Chicago because he wanted to prevent the general public from being bluffed by a few pseudo-socialist chauvinists who take advantage of honest workers, men and women, and mix politics with relief work.

A bazaar is a fine undertaking when its purpose is to raise several thousand dollars for relief. I would be the first to support such a bazaar, but I will not support one which is mixed up with bluffing and politics--/particularly/ on the eve of the great relief-campaign in Chicago.....

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1920.

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Mr. Greenebaum deserves the thanks of all the Chicago Jews because

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he tore the mask off those pseudosocialist charlatans who say that
they represent honest men and women workers of Chicago. They will

now curse me, I suppose.

Forward, October 30th, 1933.

Every Belodzerquer Countryman must know that our beloved Mr. M. T. is approaching his destination to our old country town. The sum of money that we provided until now is not sufficient to make a start. The need is too great, for us to remain quiet in our villages. Provide more help for our sister and brothers.

The Belodzerquer Relief Society has arranged a concert dinner and bazaar party for Sunday afternoon Nov. 4th at 3:00 in L. M. Hall 3475 Ogden Avenue. Remember all of you must be there with your friends.

Forward, October 30th, 1920.

The Prosecution Relief Committee; called a special meeting today Saturday evening in Palmer Hall 1341 West Roosevelt Rd. We received a letter from New York in which was stated that delegates were elected to be sent to Washington. Besides the relief money, they will accept money and letters from private individuals. If you want to help your relatives, you must come to the meeting.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1920.

THE MENORAH APPEAL FOR JEWISH STUDENTS IN EUROPE

(Editorial In English)

The executive of the Menorah Association has issued an appeal to the American Jews, especially to the Jewish academic youth, to come to the aid of the Jewish university students in Europe, whose economic position has become untenable. Hundreds of them are simply starving because their parents or relatives have been ruined by the war and pogroms, and cannot afford to support them any longer. In many cases the parents and relatives have died and the youngsters are without support altogether.

There must be at present some ten thousand Jewish university students in Central and Western Europe. Most of them are of Eastern-European origin. Even in days gone by, the lot of these Jewish students was not a very enviable one. The parents could not provide them with sufficient means, and a great many of them were depending on stipends. In addition, their

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1920.

Gentile colleagues were never too friendly to them. In many universities, especially in German-Austrian universities, they had actually to fight for their very lives in battles with their anti-Semitic colleagues. The "Rampe" of the Vienna University was for years the battleground of anti-Semites and Jewish students. Government, society, and press, were not too friendly to them either. The poor fellows had to fight against terrible odds to attain their aims, that is to say, finish their studies and get a diploma. A great many of the examining professors in Central Europe are anti-Semites and they too do all they can to destroy the careers of the Jewish students. The Jewish undergraduate, appearing before the body of examining professors, had to know double as much as the Gentile undergraduate, and then he was not sure whether the professor would pass him or not. One can thus readily see that even in ante-bellum days, the lot of the Jewish university student was not an all too happy one; and in hundreds of cases it was too tragic for words.

But now, the trials and tribulations, the troubles and sorrows, of these thousands of Jewish young men scattered all over Central and Western Europe

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1920.

have trebled. Struggling hard to attain their noble aim--they suffer not only from anti-Semitic attacks, and from the hostile attitude of the surroundings, but they suffer from hunger too. There was in Germany a Jewish society in existence to support hundreds of these students. Now this society is out of existence, for it cannot raise any funds.. German Jewry is pauperized, and so is Austrian Jewry. Both have plenty to do to provide for their own poor, and they cannot possibly take care of newcomers and strangers. Eastern-European Jewry is certainly not in a position to support them, and if these thousands of Jewish students in Eastern Europe should not die from starvation or become demoralized, and thus become destructive forces, they must be supported, for the time being at least, by American Jewry.

American Jewry is their only ray of hope, and they have appealed to American Jewry, through the Menorah Association, to come to their aid. The Menorah Association will render a great service to the Jewish people by organizing a special fund to support these Jewish students in Europe.

WPA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 25, 1920.

There are from fifteen to eighteen thousand Jewish university students in the United States. Of course, a great many of them are poor, who could scarcely contribute very much to a fund for the European students, but thousands of them can. From fifteen to eighteen thousand Jewish university students in America should not find it hard to collect a sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with the object of helping their poor colleagues abroad. They should display Jewish academic solidarity, and should not desert their colleagues at this moment. The Menorah Association on its part, should do more than issue an appeal to the American Jewish press. It should organize a special campaign for the purpose of raising the fund. We are sure that American Jewry, and especially the American Jewish academic youth, will respond nobly to such an appeal. Not only the university students, but all the educated classes, no matter what their attitude to Judaism may be, will respond to such an appeal, and will gladly give their share, if approached in the right spirit, and in the right way. Mr. B. Norwich, the chancellor of the Menorah Association, is an energetic and able man, and we hope that he will do everything in his power to organize such a campaign.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10-15

Chicago, Illinois, 1925.

The children of the day are being marked by tele-
graph and in the city of Chicago the children are
drawn. Among the children of the day are the children of
society. All the children of the day are being marked by tele-
graph and in the city of Chicago the children are drawn.

In the National Social Club at Chicago the children are
being marked by telegraph and in the city of Chicago the
children are drawn. Among the children of the day are the
children of society. All the children of the day are being
marked by telegraph and in the city of Chicago the children
are drawn.

Forward, October 5th, 1926.

Attention Countrymen and Friends of Rodomishel:

You have now the best opportunity to help your brothers and sisters in Rodomishel. They must not freeze this Winter. The New York Relief made arrangements with Dr. Dubrowski from Soviet Russia to send clothes to Rodomishel in three week periods. Get your bundles ready for this Sunday. A committee will visit every house of our countrymen, to collect all the bundles. See to it that the clothes you are sending to your sisters and brothers are thoroughly repaired and cleaned. On the occasion of the wedding of Abraham Stienberg's daughter a sum of \$75.00 was raised for the Rodomishelian Relief.

Forward, October 30, 1920

WPA (ALL) FROD 30474

Extra Announcement from the Ukrainian Society.

Monday all the clothes that the Ukrainian Society gathered for our unfortunate brothers and sisters in Ukraina will be sent from Chicago to New York. The ship leaves New York the 12th of November. All the Ukrainian societies which have gathered clothes for that purpose are cordially asked to call the attention of Dr. Fournelle - Tel. Room No. Lombdale 1776.

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UNITED STATES

GPA (ILL) PR 30275

Forward Oct. 27, 1920

We the Trustee Relief Society are sending well known men by the name of Jack Miller direct to Tristana. He will also be in Kneshean, Tieteen and Genitz. He leaves the 10th of Nov. Money and affidavits will be presented every day from 7 to 10 p.m. at 1227 S. Weman Ave. R. ar.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 15, 1930.

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(In English)

The South African government, so a Johannesburg dispatch runs, has granted permission to bring two thousand Ukrainian Jewish war-orphans to South Africa, and a South African Jewish commission is already on its way to the Ukraine to get the children.

There are only 150,000 Jews in South Africa, and a great many of them are scattered in villages and little hamlets. The South African Jews, though mostly well-to-do, are by no means rich, and their economic structure does not differ very much from our own, in this country. But still, the South African Jews undertake to care for two thousand Jewish war-orphans, without making much ado about it. A representative South African Jew stated recently that as soon as these two thousand unfortunate ones will be provided for, it may be possible to bring over another two thousand of these orphans from the Ukraine.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 18, 1920.

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I G If South African Jews, numbering only one half of the Jews in Chicago, can care for two thousand children, the Jewish community of Chicago ought to be able to care for four thousand Ukrainian war-orphans, and American Jewry at large for at least sixty thousand. Though the question of bringing over Ukrainian Jewish war-orphans is being discussed in the American Jewish press, no one thinks seriously of solving the problem immediately. We do not know, of course, what the Joint Distribution Committee is contemplating doing in the matter, since nothing has been heard from the Joint Distribution Committee on the subject; but it may be taken for granted that it does not deem it advisable to take up the question right now, probably because it is too busy with solving the problems arising out of the Russian-Polish war. We do not blame the Joint Distribution Committee for its present attitude. We suppose that there is plenty to do now, without doing constructive relief work. Its first duty is to bring aid and relief to the hundreds of thousands of Jews who have been ruined by the Russian-Polish war. Nor should we expect the Joint Distribution Committee to do everything in the way of relief. As long as wars are going on in Europe, its greatest duty is to do temporary, not constructive relief work.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 15, 1920.

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I G But we do blame the leaders of the large Jewish communities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, etc., for not taking any action, for postponing the solution of the problem of our Ukrainian war-orphan until it may be too late.

There are some four hundred thousand Jewish war-orphan in Eastern Europe. The Eastern European Jews will do their very best if they can provide for two hundred thousand--of course, with the financial help of American Jewry and other well-to-do Jewish groups in Europe. But the other two hundred thousand Jewish war-orphan must be taken care of by American and Anglo-Jewry. It will take us years before we accomplish the gigantic task of organizing the work, but we have to make a beginning right away. At least those Jewish war-orphan in various parts of the Ukraine and Poland who can be shipped to this country, should be brought over without delay.

There is no doubt in our mind that the American government will grant the necessary permission for bringing them over here. Most of the children will have to be distributed all over the country, and taken care of by Jewish families.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 15, 1920.

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I G We are sure that there are from thirty to forty thousand Jewish families in the United States who would take upon themselves the adoption of a Jewish war-orphan. If one of the communities should start to do something, say to form an organization with the object of inducing Jewish families to adopt Jewish war-orphans, other communities will do the same.

We feel that the Chicago Jewish community, one of the leading Jewish communities in the country, is in honor and duty bound to give a good example and to take the lead. The cause is such a popular one that whoever will undertake to do the work will be successful and accomplish wonders.

We beg to propose that a provisional committee, consisting of Jewish public workers, be formed at once in Chicago, and that this committee communicate with Washington authorities with the view to getting permission to bring over the Jewish war-orphans from Eastern Europe. And as soon as the permission is granted, it [provisional committee] should begin an active campaign among the wealthy classes of the Jewish population for the purpose of placing Jewish war-orphans

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 15, 1920.

III H

I G with private families. We are sure that the Chicago Jewish population will respond nobly to an appeal on behalf of our war-orphans, and that hundreds of families will declare their willingness to adopt the unfortunate ones and to bring them up as their own children.

If we in Chicago start to work right away, other communities will follow our lead.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 11, 1920.

A. L. H.

(In English)

Our learned contributor, Professor S. N. Lefkowitz, takes the European Zionists to task, because he thinks that they do and too much from the American Zionists, and because he imagines that they, the European Zionists, treated them as "skeletons in the closet". And assuming this to be the case, he goes on to explain why American Zionism seems to be dead and buried. He holds the European Zionists responsible for this sad state of affairs.

However, we are glad to tell our learned friend that he is mistaken from beginning to end. Neither have the American Zionists given so much to the movement, nor have the European Zionists asked too much. They have only asked that we do our duty, and be loyal to the International Zionist organization, but our Zionist leaders in New York think that American Zionists can work on their own hook, and do not need the co-operation of the international organization, and hence the cause of friction. It may also interest the professor

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 11, 1920.

and his friends to learn that the European Zionists, especially the Russian and German Zionists, have given proportionately much more for Zionism during the war, than we, the prosperous Zionists in America.

Soon after the downfall of the Russian monarchy, when the rouble was still worth twenty-five cents, the Russian Zionists have collected the respectable sum of twenty-five million roubles for reconstruction work in Palestine, and it must be admitted that the Russian Jews at that time were not as prosperous and as well-to-do as we in America. The German Jews, especially the German Zionists, have also given more for the Zionist cause than the American Zionists. (Of course at present, their liberality is not so great to very much because of the low exchange of currency) and if Professor Hoffman thinks that we, American Zionists, have saved Zionism by sending a few thousand tons of food to Palestine, he will be surprised to learn that the English Zionists, who are less numerous than we are, have done the same.

The fact of the matter is that we in America have no reason whatsoever to be

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 11, 1920.

proud of our Zionist accomplishments during the last few years. Our contribution to the various Zionist funds do not exceed six million dollars--the Russian Zionists have given a similar amount in that year, and they are less in a position to give than we are. We think that we in America exaggerate a little our general Jewish, and especially our Zionist activities. European Zionists have spent millions of dollars for Zionism, before American Zionists have given anything for the movement. As long as European Jewry was intact during the first two years of the world war, the European Jews have given considerably more for relief purposes than American Jewry. The Jewish community in Moscow for one has spent in one year some eight million roubles for relief purposes, and there are in one corner in Chicago more Jews than there were in Moscow under the old regime. The other Jewish communities in Russia have displayed a similar spirit of philanthropy, and do not make much ado about it. If it were not for the relief work of the Russian and German Jewish communities during the first two years of the war, there would be no Polish Jewry any more, and there would be no Lithuanian Jewry in existence.

Tail: Forest Barrier, cc. 11, 1901.

Of course after European Jewry has been shattered and broken to pieces both economically and politically, only American Jewry could save the remnant of European Israel. We talk so much about our contributions to the European and Palestinian Jewish cause, that people must come to the conclusion that the European Jews are all wicked, and only we in America are the philanthropists. But until now Baron Hirsch De Rothschild, who spent one hundred million francs on the Palestinian proposition, has not found a substitute in America, nor has the American Jewry produced a second Baron Hirsch. We were in this country so wild when we hear that a wealthy Jew has given one hundred thousand dollars for a Jewish cause.

Professor Hoffman and his friends seem to be very poorly informed on European Jewish conditions. In Israel such things happen not once in a while, but very often, and no one makes a fuss about it.

Now, we have not given too much either for relief or for Palestine, but on the other hand we have tried to impose our will on European Jewry. For the little

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 11, 1920.

we give, we want to have the maximum of influence, and the European Jews would not stand for it, and hence the dissension between American and European leaders.

To make the European Zionist leaders responsible for the downfall of Zionism in America seems to us to be the height of unreasonableness. The plain and simple truth is that if we would listen to the advice of our European friends, and place the Zionist movement here on a Jewish basis, and not on a basis of politics, we would have today a strong Zionist movement in America.

That is what every serious-minded Zionist in America should bear in mind.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1920.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Loebner

The journey of Judge Harry M. Fisher and Max Pane to Soviet Russia and their efforts there to obtain a permit so that food, clothing, and medical supplies from America can be sent there, for distribution among the impoverished and stricken Jews [living] under the rule of the Bolsheviks, were finally successful. After a good deal of negotiation between the Joint Distribution Committee and the State Department in Washington, the united relief agency finally succeeded in obtaining permission to transport the above-mentioned necessities to Soviet Russia, in accordance with the arrangements of Fisher and Pane.

The Joint Distribution Committee received the following note from the State Department: "The State Department alone cannot assist the Joint Distribution Committee in its task in Soviet Russia and cannot encourage any American

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1940.

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citizen to enter the territories occupied by the **Soviet** authorities. The State Department, however, will not object to the Joint Distribution Committee's undertaking relief work in Russia under the conditions of the contract regulating the work of the United Jewish Committee to aid the pogrom victims (the contract of Fisher and Lane with the Soviet Government), which was reported to the State Department on August 11."

The State Department also declared that there is no embargo on Russia, nor is there any embargo on articles which cannot immediately be used for war purposes, and that the American Government does not oppose the entrance of its citizens into Russia, providing that they do it of their own volition and without a passport.

As reported from New York, the Joint Distribution Committee, upon receipt of official permission, immediately wired its representative, Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, to leave for Russia and the Ukraine at his own risk and to initiate and direct the relief work for the pogrom and war victims.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1920.

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Jews of Chicago, show your true colors! See that the treasury of the Joint Distribution Committee does not remain empty. Contribute as much as you can, or at least as much as you have pledged to contribute. You have made pledges in the synagogues during the High Holidays, for our unfortunate people across the sea, and very few of you have fulfilled your pledges.

Help is demanded of you to alleviate the deplorable condition of our people. Give and give again. We have not yet forwarded enough money for many of the unfortunates. So far as those in Soviet Russia or the Ukraine are concerned, our aid could not have reached them even if we had sent an adequate amount of money.

Now our aid can reach those unfortunates in Soviet Russia and in the Ukraine. Let's send it to them; let's not starve them out or freeze them out. Let's not be the cause of their death from want of medicine and attention.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1920.

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We should not and must not let them die! Fulfill your pledges, Chicago Jews! Send your contributions to the presidents of the synagogues where you made your pledges, or send them to the office of the Joint Relief Committee, 720 Roosevelt Road, and you will receive the blessings of those who depend on your aid.

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Forward, September 6, 1920.

The Bialistoch Relief and Workmen Circle Branches, need 50 committees of men and women for tomorrow, Sunday. They are to report to the office of the Bialistoch Relief Society, and from there they will proceed to visit the thousand Bialistoch families and collect articles and sell tickets for the Peoples Relief Bazaar, in which our city will have a separate section.

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Forward, September 6, 1920.

Zarisov Regional Relief.

A very important meeting will be held this Wednesday evening. A report of the People's Relief Bazaar; of the split between the Relief and the Joint Distribution Committee; a report by Dr. Klibanam.

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JEWISH

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Forward, July 29, 1920.

To All Ukranianian Societies.

A conference to elect delegates to go to Ukrainia will be held, Sunday, August 1st, in the Ashland Auditorium.

Each group is entitled to three delegates. If delegates are not elected, the society can be represented by its officers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 25, 1920.

Committees from the People's Relief will appear today, Tisha B'Ab, on the cemeteries to collect money for the Jewish war victims in Europe. It is expected that those who come to mourn the old destruction, will give freely for the reconstruction of the present desolation.

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Forward, July 4, 1920.

Countrymen - Attention.

Radamishel, Kiev Gubernia, you have now the best opportunity to send direct relief to your families and friends across the sea. The General Radamishel Relief of America is sending two representatives to Radamishel, where they will deliver a personal message to your friends and families. They leave July 3rd.

The Radamishel Relief of Chicago has arranged a special mass meeting for this purpose.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 4, 1920.

Mohliv, Podvlsk, Shangrad and Environs.

Friends: Unexpectedly, there arrived five letters to our members from the Relief Committee. The letters were written with tears of blood by the small remaining number of orphans and widows asking the happy ones in America to help them as quickly as possible. A special meeting has been called for Monday, July 7th, at 6 P. M.. sharp.

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Forward, May 1, 1920.

Krinik is waiting impatiently.

The Krinik representative is due to arrive in Krinik any day, from Chicago. He carries with him, for Krinik, Harada and vicinity, a sum of \$30,000.

A cable received from Krinik stated that everyone is awaiting him impatiently. We also received an appeal for help, and a list of the 1,300 families being helped by the Krinik Council.

At the meeting this Sunday at 4 o'clock, at the Educational Alliance, Wood and Division St., the names of the 1,300 families will be read. Tickets will also be distributed for the Krinik and Harada benefit performance, at the Empire Theater, Tuesday May 18th.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 21, 1920.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by

J. Leibner

Chicago Jews are being called upon to contribute one million dollars to the ten-million-dollar restoration fund with which the Zionists will undertake to rebuild Palestine, to create a home there for the hundreds of thousands of Jews from Eastern Europe. Will they [Chicago Jews] give the expected answer?

Let's hope that they will. Let's hope that they will consider themselves part and parcel of the Jewish people, and will not remain indifferent to the appeal--the appeal for the restoration fund. The campaign is now in full swing throughout the country. The various cities and suburbs have responded enthusiastically and have resolved to fulfill their quotas. A large number of them are not satisfied with the established quota and plan

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to go "over the top," a goal which they also hope to achieve. The appeals are not restricted to Jews alone, but to non-Jews as well. "The rebuilding of Palestine" Judge [Julian] Mack declared last Thursday at the Sherman Hotel, "concerns all of mankind."

The full strength and power, of Jew and non-Jew, must be mobilized for this tremendous work, with the firm resolve that the campaign shall be successful. We are now stronger and better off financially than any other Jewish community (excluding New York) in the world. We must give and give freely; we must go "over the top," and raise more than the established quota.

Forget your differences, extend hands to one another in order to unite for the purpose of solving the international Jewish problem through the rebuilding of Palestine. Both Zionists and non-Zionists have reached this

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 21, 1920.

conclusion, one of the non-Zionists being Jacob H. Schiff.

The famous banker and philanthropist appeals [for contributions] to the restoration fund. He envisions the country, under the secure protectorate of England, as one developing spiritually and economically.

"Who of the American Jews," he asks, "will not be thankful and proud at the prospect of a new source of Jewish spiritual energy, which is to spring from the ancient ground, a source which will refresh the spirit of mankind, as the old one did? Of how much inestimable value will it be to the American Jews, and to Jews of other countries, when they and their posterity will be identified in the future with a community that thrives happily in a collective atmosphere, and contributes its share to the civilization of mankind? Such identification will strengthen everywhere the morale of the Jewish people generally, and of the individual Jew in particular."

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 21, 1920.

Palestine, you must realize, possesses another interest for us at this moment, an immediate and urgent interest. The Jews of Eastern Europe are ruined. It is our duty to help them; no other Jews in the world are able to do it, and we must seriously undertake the preparation of Palestine for them.

Do not wait until a committee visits you for your contribution to the fund. Send your contribution voluntarily to the Lionist headquarters at the Sherman Hotel, Parlor "O". The future Jewish generations will be profoundly grateful.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1920.

PAK IS CHAIRMAN OF THE PALESTINE FUND CAMPAIGN IN CHICAGO

The Zionist leaders in Chicago held a meeting last night in the Crystal Room of the Sherman Hotel and elected an executive committee to supervise the campaign for one million dollars which is to be raised here for the ten-million-dollar Restoration Fund.

The election took place under the chairmanship of Judge Julian W. Mack, president of the American Zionist Organization, who in his address stated:

"The time to awaken Jewish nationalism among the Jewish masses is past, as is the time when it was necessary to explain to the Jews the importance of having a home in Palestine. Our only discussion now should concern the rebuilding and preparation of Palestine for the Jews. Talk alone will not suffice, we must also provide funds. The money must not come from our ranks alone, but from non-Jews as well. We must appeal for funds everywhere because the rebuilding of Palestine concerns all of mankind."

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1920.

Judge Mack's words did not fail to make the desired impression; all those present offered to work for the Palestine Restoration Fund, which will open here on Passover. The opening appeal will be made by rabbis in all the synagogues.

Judge Hugo Pam was elected chairman of the campaign committee; Nathan D. Kaplan, first vice-president; Rabbi Saul Silber, second vice-president; Max Shulman, secretary, and James Davis, treasurer. The other members of the committee are:

Rabbi A. R. Mushkin, L. J. Grossman, Dr. S. M. Melamed, S. W. Adelman, Isadore Cohn, M. Abrams, H. Steinberg, P. Bernson, Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Mrs. J. T. Yavitz, Mrs. Bertha Reed, Judge Henry Horner, Jacob Lindheimer, Samuel Philippson, Harry Chapman, I. B. Lipson, B. Stenge, Charles P. Schwartz, Dr. A. B. Udelson, John Rissman, Irving Isadore, Rabbi Ezriel Epstein, Dr. George Sultan, S. B. Komaiko, Nicholas Pritzker, Harry Kahn, Sam Ginsburg, S. J. Rosenblatt, David Kalb, Fred Lubin, Jacob M. Loeb, Frank Emrich, Major Mack, A. S. Roe,

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Leon Shafton, B. Greenberg, David Liebowitz, B. M. Stone, Harry Bernstein, B. Antonoff, Alvin A. Stein.

The publicity committee consists of the following: Dr. S. M. Melamed, J. Leibner, Louis Berlin, L. J. Grossman, A. Shapiro, Miss Collen, Ben Hecht, S. B. Komaiko, H. L. Meites, P. Enrich, Charles P. Schwartz.

Additional committees will be elected for trades and industries, fraternal organizations, and women's organizations. Within a week everything will be ready for the big campaign, which is expected to be very successful.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1920.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ZIONIST APPEAL TO PHYSICIANS

Dr. Abraham Levinson of 3304 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, has just sent the following circular to all of his Jewish colleagues in America:

"Dear Doctor: You have, no doubt, heard of the efforts of the Zionists to re-establish a Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

"One of the pressing needs of Palestine, at the present time, is an adequate medical system to fight malaria and trachoma; both diseases are very common in Palestine. Extensive efforts are being made to maintain an effective system of sanitation. Plans are also under way to establish a university in Jerusalem with an efficient medical department.

"We believe that every Jewish physician in America, be he Zionist or non-Zionist, should interest himself in the medical problems of Palestine. A committee was recently formed to organize the Jewish physicians of America for this purpose.

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IV Its aims are:

"1). To assist in the establishment of a Medical Department of the Hebrew University, and in the formation of its library.

"2). To encourage the study of the medical problems of Palestine.

"3). To aid in such other ways as may develop.

"At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, it was decided that for the present, all efforts should be directed toward the formation of a medical library for the University of Jerusalem. We, therefore, ask you to send books on medical and allied sciences to the Zionist Organization of America, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or to contribute such amounts as you can to our library fund, such contributions also to be sent to the above address. We invite you to join the Organizing Committee. Signify your interest in the cause by sending the enclosed application for membership to the secretary.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 16, 1920.

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We appeal to you as a medical man and as a Jew.

"Hoping that you will permit us to count you as one of us, we remain,

"Fraternally yours,

"Harry Friedenwald, president, Baltimore, Maryland,

"Abraham Levinson, secretary, 3304 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois,"

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1920.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE RELIEF
CONVENTION OF THE MIDDLE WESTERN STATES

"Not a dole, but constructive relief work for the suffering Jews across the sea," was the sentiment and opinion of the five hundred delegates from the Middle West, who were participating in the relief convention at the Sherman Hotel yesterday.

The zeal and the willingness [of the workers] in behalf of the noble relief work indicates their readiness and devotion to the cause of relief and to the Joint Relief Committee of Chicago, which called the convention.

The proposal has been made that the Central Committee should request the Joint Distribution Committee to co-operate with the other relief organizations in every corner of the world, and call an international relief conference.

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The Central Committee should also demand that the Joint Distribution Committee, when it appoints committees to distribute relief money, should include Orthodox Jews, in proportion to their numbers; that a special commission should be sent by the Central Relief Committee to Europe to study the condition of the Heders (Hebrew schools), Yeshivoth, Talmud Torahs, and other important institutions, and to establish a middle western bureau for relief work. These are only a few of the important resolutions which were adopted yesterday.

The first session of the convention was opened at 11 A. M. by the chairman of the convention committee, S. J. Rosenblatt, who, in a brief address, analyzed the importance of the convention. He then called upon Rabbi Horowitz of St. Paul to welcome the delegates.

"The task of this convention is a most important one at the present time," said Rabbi Horowitz, "and may God help you to succeed in your mission. The blood of our brothers and sisters flows like water, and their suffering

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and misery has gone beyond all bounds. Only we, the American Jews, are in a position to alleviate their misery. May the Almighty show you how best you can accomplish this work."

After this greeting, the floor was given to Judge Joseph B. David, who, in a brilliant address, discussed the importance of the convention. "The Jews across the sea, our flesh and blood," the Jewish judge said, "turn their eyes to us, not as beggars waiting for help, but as brothers, who have a right to demand that we fulfill our duty [to them], when they are in need.

"The Jews have not done enough, up until now, but it is never too late. We must help our brethren, until we are established as a nation in our own country, in Palestine. In the name of Chicago's community, I welcome you and wish you success."

After this address, Mr. Rosenblatt presented the chairman of Chicago's Joint Relief Committee, Mr. B. Horwich, who was to act as chairman of the convention.

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Mr. Horwich reviewed the work which had been done up until now, and described /the work of/ the Joint Relief Committee, which is a branch of the Central Relief Committee, representing the Jewish Orthodox masses. He pointed out the necessity of the present movement, which comes at a time when reconstructive relief work must be done; he recommended united action with the Central Relief Committee, so that the work might be carried out in the traditional Jewish spirit. He also stressed the importance of organizing a middle western bureau, which should organize and systematize the relief work in the Middle West.

After Mr. B. J. Bronstein called the roll, the floor was given to Mr. Isadore Liederman, who has been the financial secretary of the Joint Relief since its inception. Mr. Liederman delivered a detailed financial report of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee.

From Mr. Liederman's report, it can be seen that since the founding of the Committee in 1914, the following sums were collected: /list follows/.

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The People's Relief was connected with the Joint Relief until January 1, 1919. Since then, they have opened a separate office, and send their relief money independently of the Joint Relief.

In the past year, \$23,222.94, collected through the Courier, was turned over to the Joint Relief Committee. For the past fourteen months, the expenses amounted to only five and one-half per cent. The office also sent \$16,085 to Europe for private individuals.

After the report of the financial secretary, the chairman appointed a resolutions committee, a nominating committee, a ways and means committee, and an organizing committee. The floor was then given to Mr. H. L. Zelig, who delivered a masterful report on the work of the Central Committee, of which he is a director. The address is to be found on the editorial page of today's Courier.

The financial report, delivered by Mr. Zelig, indicates that of the thirty million dollars collected in America for relief, nine million dollars was

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collected by the Central Committee. If we included all the money that the Orthodox Jews of America have contributed to other relief committees, then we could state emphatically that the Orthodox Jews contributed the major share of the relief money.

Mr. Harry Bernstein, who recently returned from Poland, was one of the speakers at the morning session, where he related what he had seen and heard "in the valley of sighs". His speech made a powerful impression, and concluded the morning session.

The delegates from other cities were invited by Mr. Max Shulman to the Covenant Club where a luncheon was served.

The second session was opened by Mr. B. Horwich, who read a number of telegrams concerning the condition of the Jews in Poland, received from Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Mr. Julius Savitsky and Mr. Jacob Goldman, who is now in Poland representing Schiff and Company State Bank,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 15, 1920.

and then he presented Mr. A. Berger, secretary of Chicago's Jewish Relief Drive. The latter reported that the nonsectarian drive has raised the sum of \$2,033,000, to which non-Jews have contributed \$622,000. Immediately following the report, the resolutions of the various committees were read and unanimously accepted.

Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, as chairman of the organizing committee, read the fourteen resolutions which propose to establish a middle western bureau, to include the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, and Nebraska. The headquarters of the bureau are to be in Chicago, and should be administered by the directors and officers who are to be elected at the annual convention.

Dr. George Sultan, chairman of the ways and means committee, proposed eight resolutions dealing with the administration of relief activity in the Middle West.

Mr. Max Shulman, chairman of the resolutions committee, brought in a number

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of resolutions which read as follows:

The present convention recommends to the Central Relief Committee that its representatives at the Joint Distribution Committee shall request the Joint Distribution Committee to contact all relief organizations throughout the world, for the purpose of calling and organizing an International Relief Congress.

The convention recommends that the Central Relief Committee request the Joint Distribution Committee to include representatives of the Orthodox Kehiloth, in proportion to their membership, on all committees appointed to distribute relief money in war-stricken countries.

The convention recommends that a special commission be sent to study the condition of Jewish educational institutions and to investigate the problem of the orphans.

Mr. Liederman, chairman of the nominating committee, reported that the committee has nominated directors and officers for Chicago only, and has given

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the privilege of electing directors and vice-presidents to each individual state.

The elected officers and directors of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee for the coming year are: B. Horwich, chairman, S. J. Rosenblatt, vice-chairman, Samuel Phillipson, treasurer, Isadore Liederman, secretary.

The directors are: Max Shulman, Max Abel, Rabbi Abraham Cardon, Rabbi Saul Silber, Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Rabbi Elazer Muskin, I. Lasser, Judge Harry Fisher, S. B. Komaiko, H. Steinberg, Dr. Sultan and Nathan D. Kaplan.

After the reports of the committees were heard, the floor was given to Judge Hugo Pam, who, in an exceptionally moving address, thanked the delegates for their part in helping the unfortunate Jewish war-sufferers.

"As long as there is a single Jew who needs our help, we must not give up the task," Judge Pam said, "and until we secure justice, and make it possible for

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Jews to live in this world on an equal basis with other people, we will have to be united and assist our brethren who look to us for assistance."

Judge Pam was followed by Rabbi Glick of the New York Central Relief Committee. Rabbi Silber made the closing address.

The banquet at the Ashland Clubhouse was a great success. The toastmaster was Mr. Shulman, who was presented by Mr. Rosenblatt. Speeches were made by: Dr. [S. M.] Melamed, B. Horwich, Samuel Phillipson, Dr. I. L. Brill, H. L. Zelig, Rabbi Saul Silber, Samuel Neveleff, and Isaac Don Levine, who described the misery and horror which Jews are experiencing in Russia, particularly from the Jewish Bolsheviki who make it hard for them to live as Jews.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 14, 1920.

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A WORLD RELIEF CONFERENCE MUST BE CALLED

(Editorial)

The tragic condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe becomes more and more acute each day. The misery and despair in Poland, Rumania, and Galicia become greater each day, and our duty to the victims of hunger and sword increases proportionately. At the present time, America is contributing the major share of the money being raised to alleviate the want and misery in Eastern Europe. But the American Jews alone cannot carry the entire burden, and the Jewish groups of Europe must participate in the relief work to a greater extent now than ever before. Up until now, the Jewish groups in Europe have not done their duty.

It is, therefore, imperative that the proposed Jewish world relief conference should take place immediately, because only through such a conference will the European Jews be drawn closer to the activities of the relief work and into

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participation in the reconstruction work.

The Jews in America, who are willing to co-operate with the Jews in Europe, are greatly interested in the World Relief Conference, and today's relief conference in Chicago must raise its voice in favor of the immediate calling of a World Relief Conference. The New York relief leaders will be unable to ignore the voices of the relief representatives from seven states.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 14, 1920.

THE RELIEF CONFERENCE

(Editorial)

The relief conference of the Jewish Kehiloth and [other] organizations of seven middle western states, which opens this morning in Chicago, promises to become the most important conference of this type that has ever been held. Mr. B. Horwich is to act as chairman. The present relief conference is not only stronger in numbers, it is also better organized, better planned and has a fixed organizational purpose, which it is striving to attain. Considering the preparations that have been made, and the clarity of the program which the conference is undertaking, it should become a milestone in the history of Jewish relief work in America.

Many people believe that Chicago and the Middle West have reached their maximum in relief work, and that they cannot collect any more than was collected last year. This belief is absolutely groundless. The truth is

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IV that when the organization improves sufficiently, Chicago alone will be able to treble its quota for relief--and when we speak of Chicago, we naturally think of the Orthodox Jews of Chicago. The Jewish middle class of Chicago, which is in very good economic circumstances, has not done nearly enough for our unfortunate brothers and sisters across the sea. Orthodox Chicago alone can give a half-million dollars annually for relief, without even feeling it, and if, at present, it is giving only one-third of that which it can and must give, it is because the organization is inadequate, and because the whole relief work of Chicago's bureau rests upon three or four individuals.

When you attend a meeting of the Joint Relief Committee, you will always find the same individuals present. Time and time again, you will find B. Horwich, S. J. Rosenblatt, Rabbi Saul Silber, and Isadore Liederman there. We know that one swallow maketh not summer, neither do three swallows. In order for Chicago to attain the maximum in relief work, it is necessary that there be thirty [active workers], instead of the four mentioned above.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 14, 1920.

IV Perhaps the conference won't be able to gain new forces for relief work, but it can strengthen the old forces and improve the organization. Since the relief conference consists of delegates from seven states, all the reforms which the conference will inaugurate to enlarge and strengthen the relief work, will be of great importance not only to Chicago, but to the entire Middle West. This alone justifies the calling of the conference.

But the present relief conference has another great organizational and political purpose. It is attempting, once and for all, to centralize the relief work in the Middle West and to take the central authority away from New York. The National headquarters must remain in New York, but the Middle West must have a certain amount of autonomy and liberty of action. It cannot be entirely dependent upon New York for each step it wants to undertake. When it is wholly dependent upon New York, it has no influence upon the latter. But if it were more or less autonomous, it could have a great influence upon New York, and could help to decide how, and in what spirit, the money should be distributed. If the Middle West had its rightful and deserved influence

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IV upon New York, then the entire relief administration of Poland would be different. Other commissioners would be sent there and the money would be distributed differently. The question, therefore, is debatable as to what is more important: to distribute bread among the hungry, or to support Talmud Torahs and Yeshivoth in order that the young generation of Polish Jews shall not grow up completely ignorant. Yet there can be no doubt that not even one cent of the relief monies should be spent for radical schools.

If the Jewish radicals in America want to support radical schools in Poland, let them ~~make~~ a collection among their friends for this purpose. The few cents which the poor worker of America gives for relief, is given to secure bread for the hungry and not for radical schools which are loaded with dynamite beneath their Jewish foundation. When Jews of the Middle West, who are conservatively inclined, have their rightful influence upon New York, then the looting of the relief treasury by the radicals, will stop. It is, therefore, important that the Jews of the Middle West should become organized as

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IV a unit in the relief work, and that is what the present conference
 is striving for. It's motto is: more money from the Middle West
for relief, and more influence upon New York.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 2, 1920.

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MAKE PEACE!

(Editorial)

It is bad enough that American Jewry, which is divided into three camps, namely: the German Jews and their temples, the workers and their trade unions, and the Orthodox Jews and their synagogues, speak three different languages. But when nationally minded Jews pretend to ignore the [need for] mutual understanding, then the situation becomes deplorable as well as ridiculous. It is, perhaps, difficult for an altruistic Zionist to understand a Poale Zionist because the socialist paraphernalia is strange to the altruistic Zionist. But the various attitudes to religious problems should not be a barrier between Zionist and Poale Zionist to the extent that they would refuse to try to understand each other, and to work together. We consider the inimical relationship between the Mizrachi and the Zionist organization simply scandalous. We do not wish, at present, to express an opinion as to who is to blame for this inimical relationship, which makes it almost impossible for both groups to work harmoniously. But the situation itself is scandalous.

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IV The Zionist organization in America decided to launch a campaign for ten million dollars, and the campaign is already under way in many cities. The Mizrachi also decided upon a two million dollar drive, which has already begun. Both organizations seek financial assistance for the same goal--Palestine. In principle, the same [thing] is desired by both--a homeland for the Jewish people. The Mizrachi even adds to this program, a homeland founded on the Torah. The Mizrachi is justified in making this addition and the Zionist Congress conceded this right by granting autonomy to the Mizrachi. This addition to the general Zionist program should not, under any circumstances, stand as an obstacle in the path of peaceful co-operation in every field of Zionist endeavor. Nevertheless, no peace exists between the two Zionist organizations. The aim of both is identical, yet in attaining this aim, each employs tactics which are distinctly different from the other's. This is a ridiculous and at the same time, a tragic situation. From this strife in our own ranks, no good can come, and the greatest sufferer will be Palestine. The Jewish public, to whom both appeal for the same purpose, will be in a dilemma: it may refuse assistance to either of the two organizations, or it may not give as much as it would have if a mutual appeal had been made.

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IV Our readers are familiar with the stand of the Courier apropos the Zionist drive for ten million dollars. We have expressed our opinion as follows: it is necessary either to undertake a drive for at least fifty million dollars, in order to begin the great constructive work in Palestine, or to inaugurate a three million dollar drive, just to continue the present work in Palestine. To our way of thinking, ten million dollars, is neither here nor there. But, the Zionist organization has decided upon a ten million dollar drive, and every Jew to whom the cause of Palestine is dear, must help to make the drive a success. Yet, that success is doubtful, if the two Zionist groups are torn apart and do not work in harmony.

We do not know how the drive is progressing in other cities, or what the public's reaction is to the double appeal of the Zionist and the Mizrachi organizations. But as far as Chicago is concerned, we do know that a double appeal will do more harm than good, both financially and morally. In Chicago, every effort must be made to get both groups to work together. The Jewish public of Chicago knows very well by now that the only valuable and constructive relief work is to build a home for our people in Palestine, and knowing this, it is

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IV prepared to contribute liberally to the cause of Palestine on the condition that unity shall be the first step toward a successful Zionist drive in Chicago.

We appeal to both groups to make peace at the eleventh hour; we urge them not to approach the public with two separate appeals, because such an action will harm them both and because Palestine will suffer by it. We want to say to both groups that if they will work in harmony, the Jewish press will do everything in its power to help make the drive a success, but if the two groups each go their own way, then the Jewish press is powerless to do anything for either group, because it cannot interfere in a "brotherly fight"--it must remain neutral. Neither of the groups can expect the drive to be successful without the assistance of the Jewish press in Chicago, because the success of any drive depends largely upon the aid given it by the press.

We appeal to both parties--Make peace! Work together! Do not issue separate appeals and do not confuse the public! Do not create a situation in which the Jewish press will be unable to help either of you, but try to work together with

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IV the press in issuing a clear appeal to the public so that the latter will respond to it at once.

We are aware that the president of the Zionist organization is Judge Julian Mack of Chicago. As the highest official of the Zionist organization, and as an experienced judge, it seems as though he would have no difficulty in bringing peace between both Zionist groups. Will he do it?

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 29, 1920.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR RELIEF CONVENTION IN CHICAGO



Great preparations are being made by the Chicago Joint Relief Committee for the convention of relief workers from the Middle West, which will take place here Sunday, March 14, at the Sherman Hotel. As has already been announced, the convention has been called for the purpose of organizing the relief activities in this part of the country, as well as of formulating plans for the most effective aid possible for the unfortunate Jews across the sea, in order to help them get on their feet.

The office of the above-mentioned Committee, 720 West Roosevelt Road, has announced that one hundred and forty organizations have already indicated that they would be represented by delegates at the convention. About forty of these organizations are from Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska. The rest are from Chicago.

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IV The sooner the various organizations elect their delegates, the easier it will be to make the arrangements for the convention, and the more assured its anticipated success will be. Organizations which have not yet appointed their delegates, are requested to do so at the earliest possible moment.

In conjunction with the convention, which will consist of two sessions, a banquet will be given in the evening at the Ashland Clubhouse, at which the main speaker will be Mr. Isaac Don Levine, the famous correspondent of the Daily News.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 29, 1920.



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1920.

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ON THE COMMUNITY STAGE

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I G Last Friday Chicago rabbis issued an appeal through the Courier to
IV the Jewish public of Chicago and vicinity to remember their unfor-
 tunate brothers across the sea, when they bought their matzoth for
Passover. The appeal is a poignant one and we are reprinting it so as to
impress everyone:

"To the Jews of Chicago and vicinity:

"The Passover holiday is approaching. Every Jew is preparing to welcome the holiday with the best of everything. But while we make these preparations for the holiday, we must not forget that about six million Jews have been ruined by the war, and many of them are unable to buy matzoth, wine, and meat, not to mention clothing or other things. Many of these Jews have no place to rest their heads or to warm their frozen bodies. Unfortunate and



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desolate, they plead, 'Save us, help us'.

"If everyone would give twenty cents or a quarter, it would be enough to provide our poor unfortunate brothers with matzoth. When you buy matzoth, don't forget to remind the storekeeper to place a special relief-stamp on your matzoth packages, a two-cent stamp on a five-pound package, and a four-cent stamp on ten-pound packages. The Almighty will bless you for this, and will shower good fortune upon you and your families."

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At the same time we wish to call the attention of the local Jewish public to the Moes Chitim (donations to supply the poor with matzoth, wine and other foodstuffs for the Passover) for the needy Jews of Chicago. Not everyone in our community enjoys great prosperity. We have in our midst many sick persons who are unable to work, and those who do work but are not earning enough to provide for themselves and their families. There are many widows in our



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community. Throughout the year they manage to get by somehow. For the Passover, though, they need more, and they should be able to sit around a table laden with appropriate Passover food which costs more. They cannot afford to buy this food and we must provide them with it.

For the past few years a remarkable system has been functioning in Chicago to help the poor celebrate Passover in a manner befitting Jews. All that the poor have to do is to register, and they are supplied with matzoth, groceries, meat and a few dollars in cash, without embarrassment. It is a splendid custom!

In order to continue the custom this year, a meeting of rabbis and representatives of synagogues has been called for tomorrow evening at the Waller Street Talmud Torah where all arrangements will be made to provide needy Jews with food for the Passover.



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No one who is able to attend, should fail to be present at the meeting tomorrow evening.

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The allotment of wine used by Jews for Passover and other religious celebrations, as arranged in Washington, has not been disclosed yet. We know that a rabbi of a congregation has the right to issue a permit to his members for the use of wine, but we do not know through what channels the wine will reach the homes of the members. Some state that the rabbi issues the permit to the wine dealer and the latter delivers the wine to the member; others say that only the rabbi can handle the wine, but he can give it away or sell it. A ruling from the Collector of Internal Revenue is expected.

In Illinois the matter is somewhat complicated because of the "search and seizure" law, a law of which very little was heard until now, but one of which we are hearing more and more of late.



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The "search and seizure" law of Illinois states that state authorities can, at any time, enter your home to search [for] and seize alcoholic beverages if they find them. But when the national prohibition law went into effect, the Federal Government made a concession allowing everyone to keep a little wine and whiskey for his own use. This allowance led to the abrogation of the "search and seizure" law by our wise Attorney General, Mr. Brundage.

But times have changed! The young attorney, Sam Antonoff, has become Assistant Attorney General. Unable, apparently, to find any other activity to occupy his term of office, he permitted himself to be "assigned" to the liquor-traffic branch. He wants "to regulate the liquor traffic in order to prevent blasphemy", and he threatens to enforce the "search and seizure" law.

Well, there can be no greater blasphemy than to have Sam Antonoff begin to raid Jewish homes and Jewish religious celebrations, and to confiscate the wine found there! No greater blasphemy can occur than to have Sam Antonoff



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bring Jews to court, charging them with possession and consumption of wine!

Regardless of the procedure, the liquor problem will be regulated by the Federal Government, and, somehow, Jews will have wine for the Passover and other religious celebrations. We, therefore, advise Sam Antonoff not to be foolish, if he sincerely wishes to prevent a blasphemy.

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The Chicago Joint Relief Committee is calling a convention of Jewish representatives of the Middle West for Sunday, March 14, at the Sherman Hotel. The purpose of the convention is to discuss important questions and to formulate new plans for further relief activities in these states.

Mr. B. J. Bronstein, acting secretary of the Joint Relief Committee, with offices at 720 West 12th Street, recently issued invitations to representatives of synagogues, lodges, vereins and various organizations to elect delegates



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to the convention. Each organization is entitled to one delegate, and an additional one if it has more than a hundred members.

The great majority of orthodox Jews must be organized for charity purposes. There is no better way of organizing than to come together and formulate plans for co-operation in this work.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1920.

HUNDREDS BESIEGE POST-OFFICE BRANCHES
WITH FOOD PARCELS FOR POLAND

The news, published exclusively in the Sunday Jewish Courier, that our government has established parcel-post connections with Poland and now accepts food packages for transportation, has stirred all the Jews of Chicago. Yesterday, hundreds of Jews besieged the post-office branches in the Jewish neighborhoods and waited their turn to mail parcels of food to their starving relatives and friends in Poland.

The majority of them were elderly Jewish women, some with infants in their arms, and adolescent school-children. The latter were kept home by their mothers in order to give them the opportunity to do a good deed by sending a parcel of food to their starving friends. All their faces were serious. Some expressed happiness at finally being able to help their unfortunate friends; some had tears in their eyes.

Many chatted together and praised the Jewish Courier as being the only Jewish paper in Chicago that is sincerely devoted to Jewish interests, and is always



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 3, 1920.

the first and only newspaper to report everything pertaining to these interests.

A reporter of the Courier who listened to the conversations discovered at the same time the contents of the food packages which the Jews are sending to their starving relatives.

The majority of them contained flour, sugar, tea and canned goods. Some also sent rice, grits and even chocolate for the youngsters. Many even provided their suffering relatives in Poland with matzoth for Passover.

It is also necessary to state that meat cannot be sent to Poland; but there are grounds to believe that the Government will in the near future permit its transportation, and then the American Jews will be able to send meat to their hungry friends in Poland.

Many of those who sent packages did not properly follow the rules which were published in the Courier, and they were compelled to go back home to repack



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their parcels. On the other hand many went far beyond the rules; they packed the parcels in heavy boxes tying them with heavy cord that would be strong enough to withstand a journey to the planet Mars.

In order to avoid these inconveniences we repeat the rules regarding the sending of food parcels to Poland.
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1920.

ARRANGEMENT MADE FOR RELIEF STAMPS ON MATZOTH

An important meeting was held yesterday at the offices of the Joint Relief Committee between members of the committee and representatives of the matzoth bakers, who gladly answered the call to attend the meeting.

At the meeting a contract was signed between the committee members and the matzoth bakers, according to which the latter pledge themselves to place a **two-cent** relief stamp on five-pound packages of matzoth, and a four-cent relief stamp on ten-pound packages.

It was also arranged at the meeting that the convention committee should meet at four o'clock on Thursday at the office of Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt to formulate final plans for the organization of the seven western states.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1920.

At the meeting it was also announced that about two hundred cases of clothing will soon be shipped to Poland via Danzig. The clothing is being collected and packed under the supervision of a committee composed of B. Horwich, S. Rosenblatt and B. J. Bronstein.

Mr. Samuel Nevelev, field representative of the Relief Committee, returned recently from a trip through Michigan, where he had successfully organized the relief work.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1920.

UNCLE SAM UNDERTAKES TO SEND FOOD PARCELS TO POLAND

(Editorial)

The four and a half million Jews of Poland and their unfortunate infants who are suffering from hunger, due to the lack of food, will now be saved by American Jews from a gruesome death. The American Government has taken upon itself the task of sending, through the post office, the food that Americans are sending to their relatives and friends in Poland.

Many attempts have already been made to transport food for the hungry of Poland, but so far, unsuccessfully. The various companies that undertook to render this service, either charged exorbitant prices, or the packages were en route so long that the unfortunate sufferers for whom they were destined, died from hunger. Some of these companies which sprang up like mushrooms turned out to be fraudulent.



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The hunger cries of the unfortunate from across the water became so horrible that they echoed here like thunder, and the American Government decided to extend help to these unfortunates. The first attempt was made not long ago with the aid of the former food administrator, Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Hoover who, during the war was in charge of all European food-relief, has worked out a plan to save the destitute of Poland from starvation.

The following excerpt from Mr. Hoover's letter to the American bankers, to whom he has appealed for aid in this noble work, will give an idea of the whole plan:

"There are between three and four million families in the United States with family ties in Eastern and Central Europe. Thousands of them are ready and willing to help in saving their dear ones in the old country. Many have tried to send parcels of food, but in many instances, the expense of transportation exceeded that of the value of the food by more than one hundred per cent.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1920.

"We have formulated a plan to open warehouses, where food will be stored, in all large European cities, and we will issue drafts not for money but for the food which can be sent there. We will charge only for the cost of transportation plus insurance, and whatever profits that will be derived will go for the benefit of the unfortunate orphans of Europe.

"I trust that the American bankers will not refuse to co-operate in this great relief work which can and will save the desperate in Europe."

Besides this important undertaking, the American Government has established parcel-post connections with Poland and will, through the post office, transport parcels of food from Americans to their hungry friends in Poland.

The prices charged by the post office for this service are negligible in comparison with those charged by private companies. In addition, one must consider the fact that when one sends a parcel of food to one's **relatives** or friends won't have to shed tears watching his infant die of hunger.



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A reporter of the Courier in his quest for information regarding the sending of food to Poland, visited the high officials of the Chicago Post Office. The post-office officials received the reporter of the Courier cordially, and explained all the particulars to him in detail.

"Thousands of people come to us daily with questions about how to send food to Poland," said the postmaster's secretary to the reporter of the Courier, "and we will be thankful to you if you will make everything clear in your newspaper."

The following are the most important rules regarding the sending of food to Poland: 1) Parcels of food can be sent to what was originally Poland, part of which belonged previously to Russia and part to Austria.

2) Packages are not to exceed eleven pounds. Naturally the sender is privileged to send more than one package.



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- 3) Packages are not to be wrapped in paper boxes; they are not secure and the post office will refuse to accept them. The best way to wrap them is in cloth or thin cotton sacks.
- 4) Packages may be sent to the main post office downtown or through the nearest post-office branch in your neighborhood, or through drug-store stations.
- 5) The price for sending packages to Poland is only twelve cents a pound.

It is expected that the American Jews will appreciate this important government innovation. Let's hope that tens of thousands of food parcels will stream daily to the hungry Jews in Poland.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 15, 1920.

DR. ROSENBLATT IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)



Dr. Rosenblatt, member of the Polish Parliament and one of the best-known and most beloved Jewish leaders in Poland, will speak today to the Jews of Chicago about the present condition of Polish Jewry. For the first time, Chicago Jews will hear about the plight of their brethren in Poland from a man who lives among them and suffers with them.

The reports of the Jewish situation in Poland which have reached us up until now, were those of relief commissions and newspaper men. Regardless of how well-informed our relief commissioners may be, or what keen observers our newspaper men are, they are not, under any circumstances, in a position to give us an accurate picture of the Jewish situation in Poland. They often do not understand certain phenomena, even though the reasons for these conditions may be explained to them. They often cannot understand the inner connection

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between cause and effect; they can't understand the spiritual condition of the Polish Jews because they haven't gone through what the Polish Jews have gone through in the last five years.

At best, our relief commissioners may have certain impressions and ideas about the situation of the Polish Jews. But the Jews of America, whom history has designated to play the role of saviors of Polish Jewry, must know more about what is going on in Poland than the relief commissioners, newspaper men, or travelers can tell. They must know the "inside story" of the Jewish situation in Poland.

Why are the Polish Jews split into eight political parties, having only eleven instead of fifty deputies in the Polish Parliament? Are the causes of this rift purely of an economic character which could be eliminated through a fixed policy of constructive relief, or are there moral, spiritual or religious causes involved? Until now we have been unable to receive the proper answer to this vital question. Dr. Rosenblatt, who is a Polish Jew himself, and who

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has contributed much to the development of Jewish life in Poland for the last twenty-five years, is in a position to give us an answer to this question.

The Jews of America who wish to help the Jews of Poland cannot be satisfied merely with giving donations to save people from starvation. Donations alone will not alter the situation of a people. Radical means are necessary in order to put the Polish Jews in such an economic position as to enable them in a comparatively short time to become independent of American Jews and to be able to stand on their own feet. This is only possible through constructive relief work. It is, therefore, necessary to know:

What is really taking place among Polish Jewry? What are the possibilities for the development of the new Poland? How much hope is there that the reactionary regime will soon disappear and will be replaced by a more liberal regime? What does the great Polish nation think about the Jewish problem in Poland? In short, it is necessary to know whether it pays to do the kind of

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work which will give the Jews an opportunity to remain in Poland. It is self-understood that we cannot build on sand.

If it is true, as many assert, that the Polish Jews have no future in Poland; that their lot will be similar eventually to that of the Rumanian Jews after the Berlin Tractate, then our relief work in Poland must be conducted differently. It may be that our relief work should consist only of assisting certain groups of Polish Jews to emigrate from Poland. All of these intricate and complicated questions can be answered best by a man like Dr. Rosenblatt. He knows what prospects are in store for the Polish Jews and is in a position to indicate what should be done in order to help them.

Naturally, it is also important for us to know what is going on in Poland at the present moment. It will be interesting to learn from a man like Dr. Rosenblatt what influence the present relief work has upon the Polish Jews; how the relief organization of American Jewry fulfills its mission in Poland and to what degree it helps to lighten the great economic burden of the Polish Jews.

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We know that large sums of the relief money of American Jews are being distributed weekly among the Polish Jews. But until now we have heard very little about the effects of our relief activity in Poland. Our relief commissioners tell us only that the need there is very great; that people are dying of hunger and cold. Yet sometimes we would also like to hear about what we American Jews are accomplishing in assuaging this horrible misery. To this question also, no one else can give us a better answer than can Dr. Rosenblatt who is actively engaged in the relief work.

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee was fortunate when it invited Dr. Rosenblatt to Chicago to describe to Chicago Jews the condition of the **Polish Jews**. **The** Jewish public of Chicago is indebted to the Joint Relief Committee for giving it the opportunity to hear the report of the most prominent person identified with the Jewish situation in Poland.

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee has performed its duty. Now it is up to the Jewish public of Chicago to do its part in greeting the esteemed guest

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and hearing his report about the Jewish situation in Poland. Let Dr. Rosenblatt be convinced that the Chicago Jews are alive to the interests and welfare of their brethren in Poland.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 11, 1920.

OUR "TEN MILLION DOLLARS"

by

Leon Zolotkoff



The Zionist organization of America will soon issue an appeal to American Jewry asking the sum of ten million dollars to prepare Palestine for the anticipated Jewish emigration. Ten million dollars is quite a sum of money, but divided equally among three million Jews it amounts to only three dollars and thirty-three cents per person. That, it seems, should not be difficult to obtain. The war relief has collected much more; yet there is confusion in the Zionist camp, a feeling of desperation. Many Zionist leaders have no confidence in their own ability to rouse the Jewish masses to the point of giving, and they have no hope that the Jewish masses will respond. This doubt is often expressed by the Zionist leaders.

No one can doubt that the sum of ten million dollars is necessary. Never in the history of the Jewish Diaspora have so many millions of Jews been in such

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dire need of a home as they are now; never in our history since the destruction of the Temple, has Palestine had a more brilliant outlook for its restoration as a Jewish homeland than at the present moment. Then, whence does the fear arise that the Jews of America--the most fortunate Jews in the world--will not answer Zion's appeal?

The fear is present because the majority of Zionist leaders, who should be the leaders of the masses, lack imagination as well as knowledge of the present Jewish situation in the different countries. They can no longer rouse the masses with eloquence and oratory as they could before the war.

When one approaches a Jew nowadays to speak to him about the glory of an independent Jewish nation in a country of its own, and of the request of Mother Zion for assistance, the reply of that Jew is that now is not the proper time to speak of a homeland in Palestine; he must think about his near ones and dear



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ones in the war countries who are condemned to a life of misery and starvation. It is not for us to enter into a controversy at this time as to whether such a plea is justified or not. Nevertheless the plea remains, and many of our Zionist leaders also find it much easier to make an appeal for the "mothers and infants starving of hunger". They receive more applause and more dollars.

In spite of everything, a person with common sense and an ounce of brains realizes that millions of people must have security and a home to be able to exist in the world, and the problem of a homeland for the Jewish people, therefore, is of greater importance than a loaf of bread for the present.

We still hear Zionist speeches with lame phrases about the benevolence and beauty of regaining Palestine; we hear of the "fig tree and the grapevine" and the "milk and honey". One seldom hears a Zionist speech emphasizing the Jewish misery of the present moment which makes Palestine attractive to the Jew.



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For no matter where he is, he cannot remain there. He has no other place to go because the world is closed to him.

It is true that for the smug, satisfied, and comfortable Jew in America such a condition is hard to visualize. Therein lies the work of the Zionist leaders and propagandists--to bring the facts before the eyes of the American Jew in order to stir his heart. Let American Jews become aware of the fact that on all the roads leading from all of the Eastern European countries there are groups of hungry, half-starved, desperate Jews, on their way to Palestine.

Palestine, however, is still closed; it is still in the possession of the British military, as a "hostile territory". Yet the groups of desperate Jews are flocking there in the hope that soon--soon Palestine will be opened, permitting them to enter. Some of them have actually succeeded in entering.



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These groups of Jews are being driven not by enthusiasm for Zion, but by bitter want, destitution, and the conviction that there is no hope for them in the countries from which they have come. These groups of Jews were the first to succeed in escaping ahead of the hundreds of thousands who are now trying to emigrate, but who are unable to leave the countries that persecute them.

Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the other countries of Eastern Europe--none of them hold any hope for a Jewish future, at any rate, not during the present generation. A gigantic and horrible expulsion is taking place in the world today compared with which all previous expulsions of the Middle Ages seem to be mere child's play. The only difference is that the present expulsion was not decreed by a ruler, but was brought on by slaughter, pogroms, and boycotts.

When you compare the horrible question: "Whither shall the unfortunate go?" to the question: "What shall they eat?", the latter loses its significance.



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Of what value can a meal be to a person sentenced to death?

The appeal which the Zionists should make nowadays to the public must be based upon facts and should read approximately as follows:

"Know ye, Jews of America, that hundreds of thousands of your unfortunate brethren have started on their way to Palestine. They must go and there is no other place for them to go!

"Know ye, Jews of America, that millions of Jews are waiting for the first opportunity to seek a home in Palestine, because it is the only place on the face of the earth that is willing to accept them!

"The preparation of Palestine is now pending and you must see it through! Should you fail to respond, then the blood of your brethren will cry out to you from the accursed earth of the countries that persecute them. Your conscience



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will not rest and the Christian world will point its finger at you as a heartless people who failed their brethren!

"The march to Palestine has already started. We must prevent famine and pestilence in Palestine for the sake of the emigrant Jewish masses!"

When this has been made clear to the Jewish public, then the raising of ten million dollars will not be difficult.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 6, 1920.

SCHIFF STATE BANK SENDS MR. GOLDMAN
AS EMISSARY TO EUROPE

Schiff and Company State Bank, Twelfth Street near Halsted Street, the largest and oldest Jewish state bank, is sending an emissary to Europe, who will personally visit Poland, Galicia, Lithuania and Rumania. Mr. Jacob Goldman, manager of the bank's foreign-exchange department, has been chosen by the latter as the suitable person to represent them.

This great Jewish institution could not find a more capable, more suitable and trustworthy person than its emissary. Mr. Goldman possesses all the qualifications necessary; he is reliable and dependable.

Mr. Goldman has been engaged in the foreign-exchange and steamship ticket business for fourteen years, and for the last four years has served as manager of the foreign department of Schiff and Company State Bank. Having varied experience and knowledge in this field he will have the proper background to



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accomplish his mission perfectly.

The news that the Schiff State Bank is sending an emissary to Europe was received with enthusiasm by Chicago Jews. They know that this great Jewish institution with an honorable reputation of twenty-seven years behind it is one of the most reliable and safest banks. It means help of great importance for the tens of thousands of Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia and Rumania.

Hundreds and thousands of Jews from all parts of the city are coming to the bank to forward money, letters, and personal regards to their near ones and dear ones through Mr. Goldman, who will deliver them personally to each suffering family across the sea. Entire organizations are taking advantage of this opportunity and are sending money to their native cities. Truly, this is an opportunity of a lifetime! The emissary is a responsible person and represents a responsible bank.

The Schiff and Company State Bank is sparing no expense in order to carry out



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everything properly and punctually. No extra charges will be made, for the bank assumes all the expenses of Mr. Goldman's journey. Even his special transportation while traveling from one city to another for the "landsleit vereins" (countrymen organizations) is assumed by the bank.

In Europe, Mr. Goldman will make direct connections with numerous cities in Poland in order to speed up and guarantee the delivery of monies. Representing a big financial institution like the Schiff State Bank with an influential reputation, Mr. Goldman will enjoy the opportunity of carrying out his mission in the proper manner, and that means a great deal for Chicago Jews who are willing to extend aid to their families and relatives in Europe.

Mr. Goldman will leave next Thursday evening, January 8. He will embark for Europe from New York harbor on January 14. During his journey through Poland, Lithuania, Rumania and other countries he will communicate with the Schiff State Bank by cable.



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It is in place here to congratulate the Schiff and Company State Bank for their sensible choice of Mr. Goldman as their emissary for this mission. The latter is no author, doctor, or lawyer, but an experienced foreign-exchange person who will be interested only in the fulfillment in a suitable manner of his special mission.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 5, 1920.

J. LEIBNER, CHICAGO'S DELEGATE TO CONVENTION OF RUMANIAN JEWS

The Chicago Union of Rumanian Jews at a meeting yesterday in the Douglas Park Auditorium elected J. Leibner of the Courier as their delegate to the convention of the United Rumanian Jewish Associations which will be held in New York on the first of February.

Mr. Leibner, who is a native of Rumania, is well acquainted with the political and economic condition of that country. He was elected unanimously to represent Chicago's Rumanian Jews at the convention in New York which will be the most important of any ever held by the Rumanian Jewish organizations in the United States. It will be the first convention of the combined two bodies (Federation of Rumanian Jews and American Union of Rumanian Jews) which not long ago competed in the field of charity. From now on however they will work together as one national body for the benefit of the Jews of Rumania.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 5, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30271

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IV The New York convention, at which Mr. Leibner will represent Chicago, will discuss important plans regarding both political and economic relief for the Jews of Rumania. It is expected that the convention will elect a committee which will leave for Rumania to take over the relief work in the homeland.

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JEVISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1920.

JUDGE FISHER LEAVES TODAY FOR EASTERN EUROPE

AS A RELIEF REPRESENTATIVE

Judge Harry M. Fisher is leaving Chicago today for New York where he will embark for Eastern Europe as a relief representative of the Joint Distribution Committee to investigate the plight of the Jewish war-and pogrom-sufferers. Judge Fisher was the main speaker this afternoon at the consecration of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home. He will leave from there at 5:30 P. M. for the Union Station to take a train for New York.

During his journey Judge Fisher will visit Rumania and its principal cities such as Bucharest, Galatz, Jassy and Kishinev. He will also visit Odessa and other cities of that region in Russia. He will remain there for four months and will then return to America to report what he heard and saw and to describe clearly to the Jews of Chicago the terrible plight of their sisters and brothers in the regions of want, sickness, and pogrom-terror.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1920.

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The relief representative of Chicago is thus far the most prominent person sent to Eastern Europe by the Joint Distribution Committee. His abilities as a relief worker were shown most clearly by Judge Fisher himself in the last relief drive for one million dollars; a drive which was carried out successfully and in which he raised a substantial share.



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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Forward, January 1, 1920.

The Tag Day, for the benefit of the Proskurov program victims, was a success. If the volunteers would have responded in greater numbers, the relief would have appropriated, at least, \$5,000. Although the relief has a net profit of approximately \$1,000.

The Proskurov Relief, thanks the Jewry of Chicago, through the courtesy of the Forward, that helped materialize this Tag Day into success.

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 5, 1919.

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\$150,000 FOR WAR RELIEF BY CHICAGO'S SYNAGOGUES

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The Anshe Kneseth Israel Shul Ranks First With \$15,000

This Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)

It can be seen from the various reports received at the Courier office last evening, that over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars was given this Yom Kippur, in Chicago's synagogues, for Jewish refugees of the War.

The Anshe Kneseth Israel Shul, Douglas Boulevard and Homan Avenue, ranks first, having collected the sum of \$15,000.

The speakers, who appealed to the people for donations, were effective; some made speeches, others read the Courier's appeal. They did not fail to inculcate the desired spirit. In many synagogues, immediately after the fast was broken, people stood in line to pay their pledges.

At the Anshe Kneseth Israel Shul, the appeal was made by Rabbi Epstein. He kept the congregation spellbound with his speech which portrayed graphically

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 5, 1919.

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the conditions of the Jewish sufferers across the sea, bring-

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ing tears to [the eyes of] his listeners. Judge Harry M.

Fisher assisted him with an appropriate speech. Mr. B. Cohen gave the first thousand dollars, after which other donations poured in until the above-mentioned sum was reached.

The Anshe Kneseth Israel was followed by various synagogues with the following sums.

At the Anshe Sholom where Rabbi Saul Silber made the appeal, and the Anshe Sholom Center where Mr. Max Shulman spoke--\$12,000.

At the Anshe Emeth where Mr. Isadore Cohen and Rabbi Hevish made the appeals--\$10,500. Of this sum \$2,000 was donated by Mr. Samuel Philipson who also took this opportunity of addressing the congregation.

At the Kahiloth Jacob, Rabbi Shach speaking--\$10,000. Thanks to the efforts

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of Mr. Sam Ginsberg, \$10,000 was also collected for the Talmud

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Torah (school) there.

At the Rodfei Tzeduk, Judge Pam spoke--\$8,000.

The Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, South Side, appeal by Dr. Chaim Davis--\$7,000.

The Tifereth Zion, appeal by Dr. S. M. Melomed--\$5,000.

The Anshe Ungaren, appeal by Rabbi Fisher--\$4,000. Mr. B. J. Shiff contributed \$1,000.

The Bicur Cholim, of South Chicago, appeal by Rabbi Rubenstein--\$3,000.

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, West Side, appeal by Rabbi Israel Epstein--\$2,500.

The Anshe Amuneh, appeal by S. B. Kamaiko--\$800.

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JEWISH

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The Austrian-Galician, appeal by S. M. Melomed--\$1,500.

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At Temple Judea, appeal by Dr. Rudolph Coffee--\$1.500.

At the B. M. Z. Synagogue, appeal by Mr. Isadore Goldberg--\$500.

The Bnai Joseph, appeal by Mr. R. Hurwitch--\$400.

The Sheri Torah Anshe Mariv, appeal by Rabbi Kardon--\$4,000.

Agudoth Sefrid Anshe Mariv, appeal by Joseph Rabinowitz--\$1,800.

The Atereth Israel, appeal by Rabbi Newberger--\$550.

At Bnai Israel, appeal by Mr. B. Stone--\$15,000.

Last evening, from Indiana Harbor, by long distance telephone call, Mr. Finklestein reported that \$2,000 was collected there for relief.

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In East Chicago also, \$2,000 was contributed.

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Reports of other synagogues will appear in tomorrow's Courier.

Preparations are being made for further appeals for the War sufferers which will be held in the synagogues on Shmini Hatzereh (holiday). Hope is entertained that, during this holiday season, the \$200,000 mark, set by the Courier, may be attained.

At the same time that we here received such splendid reports of the energetic work being done for Relief, a dispatch comes from Pittsburgh that Mr. B. Hurvitch, president of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, en route back to Chicago, stopped at Pittsburgh to address a massmeeting and collected \$10,000 for this same purpose. The massmeeting was also addressed by Rabbi Ashinsky and Mr. Irving Lehman.

The same dispatch mentions that at a New York meeting of the Joint Distribution

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 5, 1919.

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Committee, attended by Mr. B. Hurvitch and Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt,

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a sum of \$200,000 was designated for establishing an express-

delivery service in Poland and Lithuania by means of which

packages of food, under American Relief auspices, can be sent without delay.

Formal, September 29, 1919.

Chicago Jewish, who hail from the province of Ukraine, from the horrible pogroms occurring at present, has organized itself.

An example was shown by the Kiev Gubernia countrymen, who already have organized a Central Relief Committee, an organization which is composed of all Jews and countrymen from Kiev. A beginning in this direction has been made also by those from Podoliev.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 24, 1919.

HELP OUR BRETHREN IN EASTERN EUROPE

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

We doubt very much whether the majority of the American Jews realize what is going on in the lands of Jewish oppression, Poland, Rumania, the Ukraine, Hungary, and so forth. Most of our people here think that the Jews in the Eastern European countries are suffering revolution and counterrevolution as a result of the war and its aftermath. The fact of the matter is, however, that they are not suffering like many other peoples, that they are not on the verge of the abyss, as these others are, but rather that they have been and are in the depths of the abyss itself. The English expression that would characterize best the terrible situation of European Jewry, is the phrase, "agony of death". Millions of Jews are actually starving; fifty per cent of the newly born die in infancy and the death toll among the adults has reached unheard-of proportions. The Black Flag is unfurled over the ghettos of Eastern Europe and new graves are daily being added to the overcrowded cemeteries. In addition to all of this hellish pain and suffering, our brethren

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 24, 1919.

in Eastern Europe are constantly facing pogrom and massacre at the hands of the scum of Slavic humanity. The number of Jews massacred in the Ukraine alone, during the last ten months, has reached a quarter of a million. The number of Jews who died at the hands of the Polish, Rumanian, and Hungarian pogrommists, since the armistice and the revolution in the central European countries, is hard to estimate.

These unfortunate Jews cannot possibly expect help from their barbarous neighbors, nor can they expect help from the poor Jews of Europe. We American Jews are their only hope, and our aid, their only consolation, and unless we help them, they will perish from hunger and from the terrible blows of the Polish and Ukrainian pogrommists, and will go down in a sea of blood and tears.

The only message we can bring to our unfortunate brethren in Eastern Europe on the day of Rosh Hashanah, the fateful day of judgment, is to pledge our help and to fulfill our pledges! American Jews, generous and idealistic, will no doubt make this solemn pledge on Rosh Hashanah, will give comfort and

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 24, 1919.

aid to our brethren in the countries of their oppression and will thus become the saviors and the redeemers of our agonized brothers and sisters across the Atlantic.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

The plan to send clothes and food to the unfortunate Jews in Galicia, Poland, and Lithuania originated in Chicago. Chicago's Jewish relief representatives were the ones who introduced this plan before the Joint Distribution Committee for discussion, and succeeded in having the subcommittee of the great relief conference, held last Sunday in New York, approve the plan.

From the brief telegram from New York, published last Friday in the Courier, our readers, naturally, obtained a very sketchy idea of the plan. Now we are in a position to print a detailed report.

In order to reach the starving Jews of Europe more quickly, the Joint Distribution Committee will establish depots in the various cities of Poland, Galicia, and Lithuania. These depots will be supplied with the best food from America. When a Chicago Jew, who is anxious to have his relative or some member of his family in Europe receive a parcel of food, all he has to do is to buy a coupon for any desired amount from the local Jewish Relief Committee, 720 West Twelfth Street,

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

IV Room 88. Then he must send the coupon to the designated party, and in this way, his relative will be able to obtain the parcel of food.

Subagents will be appointed in many of the smaller cities of the above-mentioned countries. These subagents will supervise the delivery of the food parcels.

It is a marvelous plan to feed the hungry who have relatives here. It will serve a twofold purpose: it will decrease the enormous amount of relief work and it will guarantee that those to whom parcels of food are sent, will get them.

It is now appropriate that we credit the following gentlemen who formulated this plan at the last meeting of the Joint Relief Committee, with the result that the Joint Distribution Committee accepted the plan and put it into practice. The gentlemen are: B. Horwich, Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Rabbi Saul Silber, M. P. Ginsburg, Dr. S. M. Melamed, S. J. Rosenblatt, Max Shulman, Isadore Liederman, Julius Savitsky, Dr. George Sultan, J. Weiser, Samuel Ginsburg, Nathan Seifer, I. Lassers, J. Lassers, Max Abel. Mr. B. Horwich, who reported the plan in New York, as it was prepared in written form by Mr. Julius Savitsky, was appointed by Mr. Felix Warburg as chairman of the subcommittee to direct the whole work.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

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IV The transport of food, which the Chicago Joint Relief Committee undertook to send about October 16, for the hungry Jews, will be distributed free of charge. Private parcels can be sent with this transport, but for that purpose it is necessary to inquire at the office of the Joint Relief Committee, 720 West Twelfth Street.

American Jews are congratulating the Chicago Joint Relief Committee for its plan to feed the hungry, which is the most practical plan under the circumstances.

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The handful of Jewish women of the Douglas Park neighborhood have purchased the building at 1300 Independence Boulevard and are seeking to transform it into a day nursery for children whose mothers are compelled to work during the day. These philanthropic women appeal to the Jewish public for assistance.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

The handful of women have already paid down several thousand dollars on the building. Now they need at least two thousand dollars to arrange everything properly.

Two thousand dollars is a very small sum and we trust that the welfare women of this neighborhood will furnish the required sum. These women should be among the first to understand and feel the need for such an institution. If they will only consider the position of a mother whose husband lies sick, or is dead, and she, rather than to earn a living and perhaps attain luxury in a "different" way, is satisfied to earn an honest living--by working. The unfortunate woman in order to be able to do her work, must have a peaceful mind and she cannot have one knowing that her children are tramping around in the streets or are at home without food or a drop of milk.

Jewish welfare women of the West Side! Fulfill your duty toward your sisters, who are not as fortunate as you are. Help them to remain honest and devoted mothers to their children. Send your contributions to the above-mentioned address--the sooner the better. Otherwise the important institution cannot be opened on December 7, as planned.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FORWARD - August 22, 1919

The local Peoples Relief office has received the news, that the Joint Distribution Committee have adopted the former's plan. The plan gives the opportunity to each Jew to feed and clothe his relatives in two ways. The plan is -

1. The Joint Distribution Committee will send to Europe unusually large quantities of supplies of food and clothing.
2. The necessities of life will be sent to the centralities where the main offices of the Relief are located.
3. Every Jew in America will purchase from the Relief a coupon for a certain sum of money. This coupon will be sent to the purchaser's relatives and they will receive food and clothing to the amount of the coupon.

It is understood that the central office will open sub-stations in the small towns.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1919.

PROMISES A CARLOAD OF FOOD AND IMMEDIATELY COLLECTS
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ON ACCOUNT

The last to promise a carload of food for the War sufferers was Mr. Max Karshak, editor of the "Lawyers' Column" in the Courier. On the day following his promise, he already brought to the relief office \$200, contributed by the following: Grossman Shoe Co., \$100; Karshak and Co., \$25; A. E. Kolish, \$5; Bernard Levin, \$40; Robert S. Cohen, \$5; and J. Loebner, \$25.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1919.

FOOD SHIP FOR RUMANIAN JEWS

(Special to the Courier), New York, August 17: The ship "Jakamaya" left New York today on its way to Galatz, laden with food and clothing for Jewish war-sufferers in Rumania. Mr. Adolph Soloman, representative of the American Joint Distribution Committee in Rumania, will supervise the distribution of the food and clothing.

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The Society of Polish Jews in America will start a campaign tomorrow for the reconstruction of the ruined Jewish communities in Poland. It was decided that the organizations representing the various provinces of Poland should hold campaign meetings on different days during this month. The first meeting will be held by the organization of the Warsaw province.

The Central Relief Committee received a letter today from the Reverend Doctor Riter of Rotterdam which reads as follows: "Tuberculosis rages among the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1919.

Polish Jews and only immediate help from America can save them from an untimely death."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FORWARD August 17, 1919.

To all Lodz countrymen

Help us organize a
Relief Society

It is very important to assist our brothers at the present time.

We will meet Sunday, August 17th at 3 p-m at 909 N Campbell Ave.

(adv.)

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FORWARD August 16, 1919.

Wolotchisk Wohlin countrymen - HELP!

The calls for assistance from our helpless brothers and sisters comes to us from over the sea. They stretch their hands to us and beg us to rescue them from drowning.

We must not be indifferent to them in this critical moment. Therefore we have organized a society with the purpose of aiding our war victims.

(adv.)

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1919.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES SENDING OF RUSSIAN RUBLES ABROAD

(Advertisement)

The West Side National Bank, on Ashland Avenue at the corner of Roosevelt Road, announces that the Federal Government has repealed its law prohibiting the sending of Russian rubles to Europe.

Everyone who has Russian rubles may send them to Lithuania, Poland, Estonia and every country where money can be sent.

The West Side National Bank also announces that they have received the receipts for the money sent to Austria, Galicia, Hungary, etc., during 1915 and 1916. All receipts are signed by those to whom the money was sent. Everyone who sent money during those years should come in to see the receipts.

The West Side National Bank, under the supervision of the U. S. Government, corner Roosevelt Road and Ashland Boulevard, Herman Ellenbogen, vice-president.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1919.

GROSSFELD AND ROE COMPANY SEND FOOD TO POLAND

We owe thanks to the well-known Chicago wholesale grocery firm, Grossfeld and Roe, because they have undertaken to send kosher food products to the unfortunate Jewish families in Poland and the other war countries.

It would be impossible to describe in words the dire necessity of rescuing from starvation the millions of Jews in those areas. Little children, women and older people are dying of hunger. It is simply impossible to secure food, even money cannot buy it; that which can be gotten, costs so much that the hungry Jews cannot afford to buy it.

A popular and reliable grocery firm--which has been known in Chicago as a responsible business house for a quarter of a century--has undertaken the responsibility of sending food to the needy. This means that you may be absolutely certain of its safe delivery, especially when the firm fully guarantees prompt delivery, or refund of your money.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1919.

In Sunday's Courier you can see the list of grocery items that can be sent, and for further information, go immediately to 333 West Randolph Street.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 13, 1919.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE DOLLARS FOR JEWISH WAR-SUFFERERS

A concert was given at William Becker's Resort, Bronx Lake, Burlington, Wisconsin. One hundred and three dollars was collected for war-sufferers, which was brought in to the Courier office.

The affair was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Preis of Chicago, Mr. Isadore Shapiro of Montreal, Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Sabil, and Mr. and Mrs. Weller of Milwaukee.

The following participated in the program: Isadore Shapiro, who gave a [dramatic] reading, Miss Preis who gave a recitation, and Miss Glass, the daughter of Mr. Glass from Glass and Preskil, who danced. Mrs. Samuel Becker spoke.

Among those who contributed to the relief fund, besides those already mentioned

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 13, 1919.

were: Mrs. B. Klef, Mrs. Blaustein, Mr. Sklar, Dr. [Louis L.] Mann, Messrs. Herstein, Bayman, Weller, Cooperman, Rudin, Rand, and Kazaf.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 10, 1919.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM

by
J. Leibner

Again we appeal to the Jews of Chicago. Help the needy; help the war-sufferers. Do not remain indifferent to the fate of our brothers who have been robbed, degraded, and made wretched; who have been left so poor that they die of hunger and the diseases caused by hunger.

A national misfortune has befallen us; it is the misfortune of each and every one of us.

Those whom this misfortune has befallen, have suffered for the nation, for all of us. They have a right to our aid, and a right to demand such aid. Our pride and conscience must rise to fulfil this necessary debt.

The Joint Relief Committee, with offices at 720 West Twelfth Street, has begun

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 10, 1919.

a movement in Chicago to send a food ship to the needy. We must send this food ship as quickly as possible; the sooner we do so, the more Jewish children will we save from death.

Take an active part in collecting food for the ship. Give, and see that others give too. You must not permit just a few Jews in the city to do all the work, you must help them.

In helping them, you help your brothers. Remember! They must not become beggars. Our brothers and sisters have reached the stage where they have to beg for bread, and they are so weak that they cannot even do that. They were well-to-do; they were store-keepers, workers, tradesmen, people of wealth, who never in their lives needed outside aid, and now have nothing, absolutely nothing.

We must help them to regain their former positions, and we will be able to do it, if they remain alive. They will die, as tens of thousands of them have already died, if they are not, in the meantime, supplied with food.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 10, 1919.

Contribute your share and help feed them. Chicago Jews, send food or money to buy food, so that the boat may be loaded and sent on its way as soon as possible.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1919.

FROM CITY NEWS: THE PROSKUROV POGROM

A Proskurov Relief Committee has been established in Chicago. It appeals to all former Proskurov landsman to aid the victims of the horrible pogrom which occurred in their old home town. Six thousand Jews were killed or wounded. Aid must be sent immediately. All contributions may be sent to the treasurer, M. Rottenberg, 821 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 8, 1919.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE JOINT RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR WAR-SUFFERERS

Wednesday evening, August 6, at the banquet of the Illinois lodge of the Progressive Order of the West, given in honor of the Grand Master, Samuel Epstein, twenty dollars for Jewish war-victims was collected after an appeal was made by Mr. B. Hirsh. The money was brought to the office of the Joint Relief Committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 7, 1919.

CHICAGO WILL SOON SEND A SHIP WITH
FOOD AND CLOTHING TO POLAND

Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, vice-chairman of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, invited a number of prominent businessmen to a luncheon yesterday at the College Inn. Present were: Mr. B. Horwich, Major Abel Davis, S. J. Rosenblatt, Isadore Liederman, Max Shulman, Isaac Lassers of Chicago Heights, J. Lassers, A. S. Roe, J. F. Hodesman, Max Abel, Julius Savetsky, Leo Beresniac, Max Korshak, Nathan Kopal, Myer Abrams, H. Steinberg, Frank Grossman, J. Cohen, Philip Goldberg, and others.

After Mr. B. Horwich and Major Davis told of their experiences in Poland, and described the tragic condition of the Jewish community there, those present undertook to send carloads of food and clothing to Poland, besides donating huge sums of money so that Chicago would be able to send a food ship to the war sufferers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 7, 1919.

The following contributions were made:

J. Cohen -- a carload of flour, or \$2,000;

Philip Goldberg, from the firm of

Louis Brothers Company -- a carload of food;

Leo Beresniac and Max Morshak -- \$250;

J. Lassers and I. Lassers -- four carloads of food;

Morris Joseph -- a carload of food;

Leo Shefton -- \$2,000, or a carload of food;

J. F. Hodesman -- a carload of groceries;

Max Abel -- a carload of food;

N. Yudolvitz -- a carload of flour, or \$2,000;

David Kolb -- a carload of flour, or \$2,000;

Emil Bragoda -- \$100;

Frank Grossman, of the Grossman Shoe Company -- \$100;

B. Horwich -- a carload of food and clothing;

Isadore Liederman -- a carload of food;

S. J. Rosenberg -- a carload of food.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 7, 1919.

A ship carrying food and clothing from Chicago Jews to the needy Jews in Poland will be sent out about October 1. The ship will be loaded in Chicago. All who wish to participate in this splendid undertaking should apply immediately to Mr. B. Horwich, chairman, or Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, vice-chairman of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 1, 1919

Monies for various funds collected through the office of the Forward.

Private Relief	\$ 51.00
Relief for Perrish	10.00
Douglas Mt. Day & Night Nursery	12.00
Defense for Political Prisoners	8.00
Argo Strike Fund	391.06
War Victims	2 245.84
Total	<u>3 215.90</u>

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 6, 1919.

PINSK RELIEF [COMMITTEE] SENDS SPECIAL MESSENGER TO PINSK

The Pinsk Relief Association of Chicago and New York is sending Mr. Kugel, a prominent civic worker in New York, as a special emissary to Pinsk.

Dr. M. Tir, president of the Chicago branch of the Association, left for New York yesterday. He carries messages and money from the "fellow countrymen" in Chicago to relatives and friends in Pinsk. Dr. Tir will deliver the money and messages to the special messenger, Mr. Kugel.

A mass meeting of the Pinsk Association will be held tonight at Netherwood Hall, Marshfield Avenue and Taylor Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1919.

ZIONIST APPEAL FOR THE NATIONAL FUND

The Zionist Organization of New York makes the following appeal to the Jews of America: "We ask our good brothers throughout the country to respond generously to the appeal of the Jewish National Fund. Everyone knows the noble purpose of this great institution--the redemption of our Holy Land and its restoration. The custom of aiding the National Fund at Tisha Be-av, the day we mourn the destruction of the Temple, has become an accepted fact by Jews in all countries. It is fitting and proper that such a custom, which is a great aid to our people in the rebuilding of our holy land, be continued....." This appeal is signed by some of the most famous rabbis in the country.

The Jewish National Fund proposes: To purchase the land of Palestine as soon as possible, as the property of all the people, so that every Jew who is physically able and willing to work the soil of the Jewish land may receive a plot

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1919.

of ground at a reasonable price, and so that no land shall remain idle, in the hands of monopolists or speculators.

In helping the Jewish National Fund, you are helping to rebuild the Jewish national homeland, and you also make possible its reconstruction in the ancient Jewish spirit of social justice.

Today before Kinoth [Lamentations--prayers recited on Tisha Be-av] rabbis and speakers, Zionists and Mizrachists, in all synagogues, will appeal for contributions to the Jewish National Fund. The public is expected to contribute generously. Those who will not be present in the synagogues, are asked to send their contributions to the following chairmen of the National Fund in the Zionist districts: Lawndale District: B. Greenberg, 3716 Douglas Boulevard; West Side: H. Krantz, 810 Ashland Boulevard; North and Northwest Side, P. Shomer, 2437 Division Street; South Side: M. Goodman, 114 East 59th Street.

WPA 4110 PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

FROM THE PUBLIC ROSTRUM
by
J. Leibner

The Joint Distribution Committee is the central body through which all the money that is collected, is sent to needy Jews in various parts of Europe and Palestine. The Joint Distribution Committee operates under a license issued from Washington, and so do the groups representing it--more correctly, it represents them.

It is not simply a question of any organization sending money to Europe; to do so, the organization must have a license and must be able to secure one first.

This fact, plus the feeling of the majority of the Jews in America that we must have a central relief organization, has abolished many landsmannschaften whose sole purpose was to gather relief money to be sent to the cities from which the membership came.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

Recently, these landsmannschaften have again appeared, although even now, after the war, they cannot accomplish their purpose.

The American Union of Rumanian Jews understands this situation, and from its offices in New York, has made an appeal and issued a warning to Rumanian Jews in the various states of the United States that they should not stray from the regulations pertaining to relief work.

"It is not our purpose," writes the president, Dr. P. A. Ziegelstein, "to suspect anyone of questionable motives or of dishonorable intentions, but we know that the landsmannschaften do not clearly understand relief work nor how it should be done. Everyone can and should depend upon the Joint Distribution Committee because it knows where to send relief, where and how to buy clothing and food; it has qualified agents to supervise the purchasing, and to take care of the money designated for distribution."

We thank Dr. Ziegelstein for these sincere and timely remarks. We do not need

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

any separate relief organizations other than those already authorized. The existing organizations know their work and have the confidence of the general public.

We hope Dr. Ziegelstein's warning reaches all landsmannschaften in America.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 26, 1919.

Come Israel - Come and Help.

Your father and mother, brother and sister, and your kin, in,
Poland, Lithuania, Galina, and Rumania.

Community State Bank. 1637 W. 12th St.

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JERISH

WFO (LL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 26, 1919.

Motiler and Environs Countrymen.

A call to all, to be present at a mass meeting, Sunday, July 27th, at 4 P. M., in the Motile synagogue, to see whether anything can be done for our unfortunate brothers and sisters.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Forward, July 19, 1919.

[COLLECTION FOR PALESTINE LIBERTY FUND]

A House-to-House Collection for the Palestine Liberty Fund by the Poale
Zion [Labor Zionist group], Friday, July 4, and Sunday, July 6.

(Advertisement)

The purpose of this campaign is to create and strengthen such institutions as
will enable Palestine to be built in the interest of the Jewish workers and
upon the principles of social righteousness and justice.

Station: Poale Zion Office

1145 Blue Island Avenue Room 18

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Memorandum, July 19 - 1949

WFO (ALL) PROJ. 30275

no direct correlation
with police

The above information is being furnished for information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose, and it is not to be distributed outside the Bureau.

The above information is being furnished through a letterhead memorandum for the Bureau of Investigation and experience as an experienced and satisfying work in foreign exchange.

Receipts given

 WFO (ALL) PROJ. 30275
 Col. Robert H. H. Asher, Jr.

(ASH.)

Harvard, July 10, 1919

Following is the income of the People's Relief Committee
from May 1st to May 31st, 1919. --

\$ 3, 561. 35
14, 320. 65
 \$23, 781. 60

Money taken in previously.

Total

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 17, 1919.

GREAT PLANS OF THE JOINT RELIEF

At a meeting of the Joint Relief Committee in their offices in the Schiff Building, a meeting presided over by Mr. B. Horwich, the problem of sending a ship laden with food and clothing for our war victims was discussed. Jewish butchers in Chicago are prepared to contribute their share of meat, reported the committee of butchers. Mr. Yampolski, Mr. Simon, and Mr. Itzcovitch. After a lengthy discussion of the separate relief movements in Chicago, the matter was finally turned over to a subcommittee.

The question of collecting clothing and underwear to be sent on the ship and distributed among war victims was also given to a subcommittee which is to begin work at once.

The presence of Mr. Horwich acted as a great incentive which enlivened the meeting.



Apr. 11, 1917

Chief of Police, City of Chicago

Has Sir at San Antonio with
Poland

and your own report on the same. This is
the only one.

Chief of Police, City of Chicago
12th St. at 1st St. Chicago

Ady.

1916, July 17 - 1916

Rescue party 10 miles from ...
 Romania, Austria, ...
 ...

...
 ...

Toronto, July 17 - 1911

Toronto, Ontario

The following information is being furnished to all parties
of interest in the matter of the proposed purchase of the
it will be a benefit to the public to know the
mission of the proposed purchase.

1015-17 St. John's St.
1015-17 St. John's St.

(111)

NPA (ILL) 1833 3022

March 11, 1972

Dear Mr. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
 [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
 [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Very truly yours,
 [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

(1113)

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1919.

B. HORWICH AT HIS DESK IN THE RELIEF OFFICE

Returning from his travels in Europe to his position as president of the United Jewish Relief Committee with offices at 720 Roosevelt Road, Mr. B. Horwich busied himself yesterday dictating letters to the various agents of the organizations composing the committee. He asked them to continue with renewed energies to secure aid for the unfortunate Jews in the devastated war-countries.

The regards and letters which Mr. Horwich brought back from his sojourn in Lithuania and Poland, and which are now being carefully distributed to the addressees, are further proof of how great the need is there. The sooner we hurry with our contributions the more lives will we save from death.

Besides dictating letters, Mr. Horwich is formulating an appeal which should reach every Jew in Chicago that the ship of food for the starving, which was decided upon at the conference, shall be sent on its way as soon as possible. The plan is to send a ship laden with flour, oil, beans, rice, condensed milk and meat.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1919.

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In the meantime please remember the office address of the United Jewish Relief Committee and send in your contribution.



1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

Isolated countries of Africa, Latin America, Asia, Oceania, Europe, China, Japan, etc?

[illegible]

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are the people who study the past and write about it. They are the people who tell us what happened in the past and why it happened. They are the people who help us to understand the world we live in today.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

CHICAGO TO SEND A SHIPLOAD OF FOOD TO JEWS IN POLAND

Men and women, old and young, who crowded the Hebrew Institute yesterday, listened intently to the account given by Mr. B. Horwich of his sojourn in the various cities of Poland; of the things he saw and heard on his mission for the Joint Distribution Committee.

Mr. Horwich spoke of hunger, and the diseases resulting from it, a misfortune which has beset great numbers of our brothers and sisters there. Every now and then sobs could be heard coming from men as well as women who were crying and wiping the tears from their eyes.

Scenes described by Mr. Horwich cast a depressing mood upon everyone present. "More than half the Jews in Poland are on the verge of annihilation; should we not send immediate aid--bread to eat, and clothing to cover their naked bodies?", Mr. Horwich asked. "Hospitals are crowded with the sick, there is



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JL.131

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

no medicine to effect cures--there is neither bread nor milk to sustain life. Patients swell up from hunger and die.

"One day there came a faint knock on my hotel door in Warsaw. Opening it I saw a pale, precocious looking thirteen-year-old lad.


"'What do you want, little boy?' I asked him.

"'Are you the emissary from America?' he inquired.

"'Yes,' I replied.

"'I heard that you came from America and gave food,' the boy began. 'I come to you from Pinsk. For eight days I have journeyed to ask your aid for myself and my children.'

"'You and your children,' I uttered, astonished.



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JUL 15 1919

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

"'Yes, I and my children. Mother died of hunger a year ago and left me with five brothers and sisters to take care of. Father is in America. We have not heard from him; he does not know that mother has died.'

"I did what I could and took him to the commissioner of the American Food Commission, Colonel Groves. He proposed to give the lad two hundred marks.

"'What will I do with money, I cannot buy bread with it,' the boy replied. 'Give me rather bread for my children.'

"'I can give you flour, we have no bread,' the commissioner told him.

"'Let it be flour then. I will make bread from it somehow!'

"And the little thirteen-year-old, father and mother to five orphans, went happily on his way.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

"I promised to find his father as soon as I reached New York, and I did."

Mr. Horwich also related his difficulties in inducing the Polish government to provide matzoth for Passover for the Jewish soldiers in its army. This was his story.

"It happened in Warsaw at the Hotel Polania. Thanks to the American government, I was able to procure a room because no Jews were permitted, with the exception of the Radziminer Rabbi. [Editor's note: Radzimine is the name of a Polish town.] I could find no reason for the honor bestowed upon the Rabbi until I saw him in my room.

"Such a person, such height, such a patriarchal appearance, and such a stature, I have never yet seen in my life. One glance at him, and you are awed. A yellow beard that hangs in long silky waves, sideburns also long and curly, brows high and delicately arched although rather heavy and thick;



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J. WISSE

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

behind them are blue eyes, the shade of blue that is reflected from mother of pearl. That is his portrait. To this add a height of six feet and a high fur hat. You will understand why he was received everywhere.

"He came to request forty thousand marks for matzoth for Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army. My answer, that without the committee I could do nothing, did not deter the Rabbi. I suggested that I would endeavor to prevail upon the Polish government to grant the soldiers leave, to assign them as guests in various Jewish homes. But the Rabbi maintained that the hosts, in that case, would have to starve. In the end he had to content himself with my promise to secure forty thousand marks.

"Impatiently, without waiting for my colleagues from other sections, I prevailed upon the Polish military commander of Warsaw's ranks to provide each Jewish soldier with eight marks a day and grant him permission to eat outside the barracks."



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JUL 14

Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

At the close of this episode Mr. Norwich delivered the Radziminer Rabbi's blessing to all the Chicago and American Jews. May God help them to live well, happily and respected; may they never experience the tragedies of the Polish Jew.

He told further of tragic events in Siedlce, Wilna, and other cities visited. Everywhere misery, hunger, and death prevail. "Of the three hundred and fifty thousand Jews in Warsaw, at least one hundred and fifty thousand are on the verge of starvation, death and annihilation, managing to live only on a plate of warm water with a grain of oat cereal and a few pieces of rotten potatoes." At these words tears choked Mr. Norwich. Recovering he ended, "They wait, these unfortunates, for your aid, because only you can afford to give it; living in America as you do, you are the most fortunate Jews in the world."

The entire speech made a deep impression. It is only a pity that a larger



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

hall had not been obtained so that more persons might have attended.

A resolution that Chicago Jews should send a shipload of food to the unfortunate Jews in Poland, was proposed by Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt following Mr. Horwich's report. Mr. J. Hedismand of 1347 South Ashland Avenue was the first to pledge \$500. The sum of \$10,000 in cash and pledges was received.

Acting chairman of the Joint Relief Committee in Chicago, Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt opened the meeting. He also handed Mr. Horwich a check for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a sum collected prior to his return here.

Mr. Rosenblatt turned the chair over to Judge Harry L. Fisher who made a short address, and then properly introduced Mr. Horwich. His speech will not soon be forgotten by those who heard him.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

That no appeals for money would be made was intimated by Judge Fisher, but, good souls could not remain indifferent and the above-mentioned sum was collected. The first to donate was the Ladies Auxiliary of the Rachel-Laxeh Talmud Torah (school), \$50.

Julius Sovitsky, manager of the Joint Relief office then gave a financial report of the organization. It had been audited by certified public accountants, R. Singer and Company. According to the report, the Joint Relief, in the period from July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919 collected the sum of \$398,211.83. During Mr. Horwich's absence, as emissary, the organization collected \$166,920.53 for which he, as president of the Joint Relief, thanked the committee. The total sum includes \$16,387.62 collected during the year at the office of the Courier.

Closing remarks were made by Mr. Max Shulman and Stanley Bero of the Central Relief in New York. In the name of several relief workers, Mr. Shulman



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

presented Mr. Horwich with a golden medal, suitably engraved, for his devoted service and interest in Jewish war-victims.

Rabbi Shmoal gave his blessings to the assemblage.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

POLAND MUST PAY FOR POGROMS

(Editorial)



Yesterday, Jews of Chicago listened to the first report of Mr. B. Horwich who has recently returned from Poland. Those who heard Mr. Horwich's report in which he said that every Jewish reporter has to become a poet, knows that this is no exaggeration. Anyone reporting on Jewish life, so synonymous with the profound misery and suffering of mankind, must be an elegist, a mourner, because the tribulations of our people are as deep as the sea, as deep as the abyss of Hades. Mr. Horwich, neither poet nor orator, was elevated to poetic heights in his report to Chicago Jews regarding what he saw and heard in Poland. The poignant eloquence of his report rose beyond the phantasy of the poet and the imagination of the painter. Two or three illustrations from life, in fact the actual life and agony of the Polish Jew can soften a heart of stone and wring tears from eyes of steel.

From Mr. Horwich's first report we can realize that were it not for the

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

American Jews, three million Jews in Poland would immediately be obliterated from the earth. There is no doubt that Jews of America will rise to this momentous occasion. They will, without a doubt, exert their greatest efforts to save Polish Jews from starvation, and to try also to accomplish important constructive relief work. Regardless of how much can be done by American Jews, they still cannot provide every requirement for establishing the Polish Jew immediately upon his own feet economically. Nor must we forget the Jews of Lithuania, Russia, Galicia, Rumania, Bessarabia, Hungary and other Balkan countries. We must remember also that the realization of Zionism will demand great financial sacrifices too. In short, we Jews of America must apportion our aid to various Jewish groups for we cannot concentrate all our energies upon Polish Jews only. Even if we could, it remains questionable whether our aid would immediately help place the Polish Jew on his feet.

We must do our utmost to feed the hungry Jews of Poland. Our reliance on relief work will not altogether help them and charity will not solve the problem. Political steps must be taken to lighten the plight of our brethren.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

One of the first should be a demand on the Polish government to pay for the pogroms. Naturally the government cannot again bring to life those Jews murdered by Polish hands. But compensation for plunder of Jewish trade and robbery of Jewish homes may be demanded, as well as sums of money to be paid to relatives of pogrom victims. These demands are just, and as such it would not be difficult to gain the sympathy of public opinion as well as of those governments upon whom Poland is financially dependent. Polish pogroms, more than one hundred in number, have caused damage of at least fifty million dollars. Should the Polish government be forced to pay relatives of pogrom victims, the total dead and crippled numbering thousands, it would have to spend many millions of dollars.

The aggregate total of pogrom compensation and our own aid might possibly be enough to re-establish the economic existence of the Polish Jews.

To accomplish this end (Polish payment for pogroms), we must unite. If Jewish bankers would refrain from advancing loans to Poles, if we could gain

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.



the necessary support of public opinion in all civilized countries, especially America, then we might force the Polish government to pay its damages. The receipt of fifty to seventy million dollars from the Polish government would lessen our obligation in Poland, would brighten the future of Poland, and would thereby put an end also to pogrom politics.

The fact that it must pay for every pogrom will in itself restrain the Polish government from such action [in the future]. Anything costly is not so readily attempted. Pogroms have cost nothing previously but now it shall be different. Pogroms shall not be gratis.

The American Jewish Congress will soon convene again to hear reports from delegates who were sent to Paris. Its first duties will be to formulate the amount of damages to be demanded of Poland, and to seek ways and means of enforcing these demands. We must answer all Polish arguments with published lists of the pogrom victims in Poland.

It is apparent that this problem of compensation for pogroms is not only

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 14, 1919.

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of the utmost economic and political importance to Polish Jews, but also to all Jewish groups in Eastern Europe. If we had politicians and statesmen, they would exert every effort to gain this compensation from Poland. Do we have statesmen?



مجلس

7. The Commission has been informed that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has agreed to accept the findings and recommendations of the Commission.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 11, 1919.

LARGE FUNERAL OF MR. HARRIS DICK; \$2,600 FOR CHARITY

(Summary)

Mr. Harris Dick's funeral was a large one; it was attended by businessmen and workers, by young and old. He was the president of the Western Dairy Company.

His body lay in state first in the Wilna Synagogue for which he had done a great deal. Elegies were given by the magid (preacher) and by Rabbi Heimovitch: From there his body was moved to the Kahiloth Yacob Shul (Congregation of Jacob synagogue) where elegies were delivered by Rabbi Shach and Rabbi Silver.

At this opportune moment Mr. Dick's children donated two thousand dollars to charitable institutions. Those receiving two hundred dollars were the



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 11, 1919.

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IV Federated Jewish Charities, Beth Machseh L'eisomim (orphanage),
Beth Moshev Zekanim (old people's home), Joint Relief for War Victims,
and the Wilna Synagogue. The Kahiloth Yacob Shul received one hundred and
fifty dollars.

The Moses Montefiore Talmud Torah, Jewish Consumptive Relief, Mt. Sinai Hos-
pital, and the Kahiloth Jacob Hebrew School each received one hundred dollars.
The Yisheva Aitz Chiam (theological seminary), Beth Hamedrosh L'Rabbonim
(rabbinical college), Douglas Park Day Nursery, Gemiloth Chesid Anshe Wilna
(charitable loans of the Wilna congregation) each received fifty dollars.
The North Side Day Nursery received twenty-five dollars, the rest of the
money going to other institutions.

Upon the appeal of Rabbi Silver, those present, as a symbol of respect for
the deceased Mr. Dick, donated six hundred dollars for the war sufferers.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 11, 1919.

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IV Workers of the Western Dairy Company donated \$150; those from the Liberty Dairy, \$50; the Grand Ice Cream Company, \$50; Sam Eisenstein, \$25; Harry Berkson, \$25, Manfield, \$25. Saul Eisenstein, Louie Rosen, Herman Elendbogen, Goldman, Douglas Storage, Mr. and Mrs. Zvirski, Glick, Isaacson, Mendel Shur and many others contributed to this sum.



July 11, 1910

At 10, in the afternoon, I went to the ...
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...
...

Sholar Asch is ...
...
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...

If you wish to ...
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Sholar Asch, July 10, ...
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1919.

B. HORWITCH ARRIVES TODAY IN NEW YORK

A wireless dispatch arrived in Chicago yesterday from Mr. B. Horwitch who is on the ship "Savoy" en route to America, stating that he, our relief messenger, arrives today in New York at 2 P. M. There Mr. Horwitch will be greeted by a committee representing the Joint Distribution, the Central Relief Committee and the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, and by his son, Arthur.

In Chicago, at the same time, arrangements are being made for a huge relief conference to take place in the gymnasium hall of the Hebrew Institute on Sunday, July 13. Here Mr. Horwitch will report on what he saw and heard in the countries which he visited in the interests of Jewish Relief.

All the societies and organizations have not as yet elected delegates to this conference. They are urgently requested to do so and to send the names and address of the delegates to the manager of the Joint Relief Office, 720 West

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 8, 1919.

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Twelfth Street, in order to receive their credentials. Guest tickets may also be obtained at the office for those desiring to participate in the interesting news and action to be taken for the unfortunate Jews in the war countries.



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SECRET

WPA (LL) PROC 30270

Secret, July 3, 1930

Dr. A. Litovsk's letter to the
authorities
Washington, D.C., July 3, 1930
in reply to the
letter of the author.

All countrymen of Dr. A. Litovsk's letter to the author in the
general of the author's letter to the author in the author's letter to
Dr. A. Litovsk's. Continue to work on the author's letter to the author.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1919.

FROM SMALL TOWN NEWS

A year ago, a Jewish policeman named F. H. Asteler was killed on the corner of Twelfth and Halsted Streets by an automobile. He was on duty regulating traffic so that people might cross in safety. This Tuesday, at the dedication of the monument, the widow, although herself a poor woman, and others present collected thirty-two dollars for Jewish war-sufferers. The money was given to the office of the Joint Relief, 720 West Roosevelt Road.

[Translator's note: Note custom of charitable donations at all important functions.]



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 5, 1919.

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LETTER TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS OF CHICAGO AND MIDDLE WEST

Mr. B. Horwicz, one of the commissioners sent to Poland, Lithuania, and Galicia by the Joint Distribution Committee for relief work in behalf of the war sufferers, is now on his way back to America, having spent four months in the above-mentioned lands.

Being convinced that all Chicago Jews are greatly interested in hearing about what Mr. B. Horwicz saw and did in those unfortunate war-torn countries, the Chicago Relief Committee has decided to call a large conference of representatives from all congregations, lodges, Vereine, societies, unions, and other organized Jewish bodies in Chicago and the Middle West, the meeting to take place Sunday, July 13, in the large gymnasium of Chicago's Hebrew Institute.

Each group is invited to participate in the conference. Each may send three delegates for every one hundred members, and two delegates for a membership of less than a hundred. The groups sending delegates are requested to forward



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 3, 1919.

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IV immediately the names and credentials of their delegates to the office of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, 720 West Twelfth Street, Room 38, so that seats may be reserved for them. Those persons desiring to be guests at the conference may secure free tickets at the above-mentioned office.

All groups are requested to call meetings immediately for the election of such delegates. If such a meeting is impossible at this time, the officers may act as delegates of their respective organizations. Mr. B. Morwitch has much to tell of his experiences. Plans for further work will also be discussed at the conference. If any organization needs a speaker for its meeting, it should call the Relief Office at 720 West Twelfth Street, and one will be sent to them.

With heartfelt greetings,

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee
S.J. Rosenblott, acting chairman;
Isadore Liederman, general secretary;
Samuel Phillipson, treasurer;
Julius Sovitski, executive secretary



II D 10

III H

JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 29, 1919.

B. HORVITCH CABLES THE COURIER GOOD AND BAD NEWS
Special to the Courier



Paris. (Received in Chicago, June 27)--Justice Louis D. Brandeis, in the company of Mr. De Haas and other prominent English Zionists, arrived here today.

To my question: How did Zion fare in the Peace Conference, Mr. Brandeis answered that the Palestinian program was adopted in its entirety just as the Zionist Organization had expected.

Justice Brandeis, by the way, mentioned that Chicago has not fulfilled its duty to the Goulah (Redemption) Fund this year.

Here in Paris it is reported that about fifty thousand Jews lost their lives in the Ukraine.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 27, 1919.

(Announcement)

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee has not moved its office, but is still at 720 West Twelfth Street, Room 38. Because various rumors have been spread, stating that the Joint Relief Office has moved, we wish it to be known that this office is still at the same place, 720 West Twelfth Street, Room 38.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 26, 1919.

APPEAL OF JOINT RELIEF COMMITTEE BRINGS CONTRIBUTIONS

Yesterday two little girls with beaming faces were among the first in the relief office at 720 West Twelfth Street. They presented 104 pennies gathered by the children in the Medill School. Rabbi Ephraim Epstein and Mr. Samuel Philipson were next with a check for \$1,000 from B. Cohen and Sons which had been contributed at the wedding of Mr. Benjamin Cohen's daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Irving Greenspahn. And so all day long came streams of rabbis, synagogue presidents, and prominent men with checks and cash for the war sufferers.

All bore in mind the remaining five days left to obtain the 25% promised by Julius Rosenwald. All voiced the same opinion, "Chicago must not remain silent!" Every dollar brings another twenty-five cents. Jews must accept their responsibility and bring or send as much as they possibly can to Samuel Philipson, treasurer, 720 West Twelfth Street. The general belief is that it is correct to send the money directly to Mr. Philipson and to the Joint Relief Committee in Schiff's Building.

WPA (H) PROJ. 30000

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 26, 1919.

Here is the first report. Who will be next?

B. Cohen and Son - - - - -	\$1,000.00
Received from J. Eisenberg, treasurer for the Davenport	
Relief Association - - - - -	\$ 300.00
Spiro and Steiner - - - - -	\$ 200.00
Mrs. Samuel Steiner - - - - -	\$ 50.00
Mrs. S. Spiro - - - - -	\$ 50.00 [Saul]
Received from Rabbi Silver for the Congregation Anshe Sholom - - -	\$ 182.50
Received from Mr. Eisenstadt for the children of Gary Talmud-	
Torah (school) - - - - -	\$ 6.00
Mrs. Jacob Diamond - - - - -	\$ 50.00
From Arthur Horvitch for B. Horvitch - - - - -	\$ 300.00
From Mr. Jadvin, cashier at the Blue Island Savings Bank - - - - -	\$ 100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Pobian - - - - -	\$ 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Savislak - - - - -	\$ 5.00
Congregation B'nai Abraham Beloit, Wisconsin - - - - -	\$ 52.00
From Sam Sweidler, Beloit, Wisconsin - - - - -	\$ 23.00

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V B

Daily Jewish Courier, June 26, 1919.

IV

From L. Levin, Indiana Harbor - - - - -	\$ 20.00
From Henry Morris, Rock Island - - - - -	\$1,627.65
A. Shur, 1031 Blue Island Avenue - - - - -	10.00
Ladies Aid Society, Dubuque, Iowa- - - - -	50.00
Mrs. John Risman - - - - -	100.00
From Mr. S. Shrera for Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol--a balance of- - - - -	119.00
From M. Rolnik for Adoth Bnai Israel, West Side- - - - -	17.00
J. Ovak - - - - -	5.00
Workers and employers of the Great Western Overhall Co.- - - - -	20.00
A. Cogan - - - - -	10.00
From J. Greenberg, Muscatine - - - - -	38.07
From Miss Irene Seifer of Chicago Heights- - - - -	253.87
Dr. I. D. Handleman- - - - -	10.00
I. Bizark - - - - -	60.00
M. Bomash- - - - -	6.00
H. Adleman - - - - -	5.00
J. Reichman, at the service for placing a tombstone for	
Ben Reichman - - - - -	10.00

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 26, 1919.

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Samuel Gold, 810 West Twelfth Street - - - - -	100.00
S. Sachar - - - - -	5.00
Rabbi Shack - - - - -	9.00
From Rabbi Shack for officiating at funeral of Mrs. Sarah Mirl- - -	51.00
And from Kahileth Jacob, Sam Ginsberg, president--a balance of- - -	51.00

[Translator's note: Please note old custom of voluntary collections for charitable or school funds at all important occasions whether joyous or sad, as weddings, confirmations, funerals, etc.]

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 23, 1919.

RELIEF CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO JULY 13

At a meeting yesterday of the Joint Relief Committee in its offices at 720 W. Twelfth Street, under the leadership of Mr. Isadore Liederman, it was decided that on Sunday, July 13, a conference should be held of all relief workers and representatives of synagogues, lodges, organizations and landsmen societies in and around Chicago, to hear an important report from one who personally saw the Jewish misery in Poland, Lithuania and Galicia. Also to formulate plans for further relief activities for the unfortunate.

It was decided too, that the Relief Conference, Sunday, July 13, should be held in the gymnasium of the Hebrew Institute which will be large enough to seat the delegates. Mr. Julius Savitzky, manager of the Relief Office, is already busily engaged in sending invitations to various officials.

The conference will be addressed by well-known speakers, and most important of all, will hear a report from Mr. B. Horvitch, president of the Joint Relief Committee who will then be in Chicago.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 23, 1914.

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Mr. B. Morvitch, as a representative of the Central Relief Committee will describe the regions where unfortunate Jews number in the hundreds of thousands. He personally saw their misery, heard their sighs and cries for help.

Let all Jewish organizations who receive these invitations, as well as those who through some error or oversight do not receive them, elect delegates to attend the Conference.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 22, 1919.

THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTIVE RELIEF

(Summary of Editorial)

The various representatives of the American Jewish Relief Organization, Mr. Bilicoff of New York, Mr. B. Horwich of Chicago, and probably Mr. Bogin, who spent several months in Europe investigating relief work, will soon return.

Each will, of course, report what he saw and heard. Naturally, it will not be joyful news. We already know what they have to tell us--the same old tragic story. The entire Jewish population of Eastern Europe is subjected to suffering, hunger, and death. Cemeteries increase day by day in Poland, Russia, and Rumania. Only the work of grave digging goes on.

Had war continued another year or two, the entire ghetto of Eastern Europe would be one great cemetery. Luckily, this is not the case, for in a few days there will be peace throughout the world. We are not immediately concerned with whether this peace is good or not, but rather [with the fact] that now we

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, June 22, 1919.

shall be in communication with our brothers in Eastern Europe.

With the seas and the roads of transportation again open, we can assuage their hunger. American Jews will be able to send ships carrying food and clothing to our brothers and sisters across the sea. This in itself is no solution since it does not secure their future which at present looks very dark. But at least we can save them from starvation.

This requires immediate action, after which we must turn to the much discussed question of constructive relief.

The thousands of towns and villages ruined by the War and by pogroms must be rebuilt with our aid. Until such time as Palestine possesses a great Jewish settlement, our task will be to uphold Eastern European Judaism, the religions, spiritual, and moral reservoir of our people.

For this purpose we need, not tens, but hundreds of millions of dollars. Under no circumstances can we permit Eastern European Judaism to disappear, for emigration may lead to one of the worst catastrophes imaginable.



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, June 22, 1919.

The solution of both the immediate and the constructive relief problems depends upon us American Jews opening wide our purses and giving five or ten times as much as we have already contributed. For the past several months, our relief organizations have sent about seven million dollars to the needy countries. This sum is but "a drop in the bucket". For immediate aid alone, we need at least fifty million dollars. Even this may be insufficient, for the Joint Relief Committee can send no money to Poland and Russia due to lack of funds in its treasury. Therefore, we must not only go on with the old work, but must use all our energies to collect money for the war victims; then, after having learned to give and think in greater amounts, we can take up the problem of constructive relief.

It is possible that the problem of constructive relief will be solved by other financial methods than that used for immediate relief, i. e., through the National Loan or an International Loan guaranteed by rich Jews throughout the world. But one thing is certain, in either case: we must deal with huge sums of money. It is time to prepare the public so that, at the psychological moment, it will open its pockets.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 22, 1919.

We now propose a conference of all relief organizations in the country to formulate plans for the new relief program. The sooner such a congress convenes, the better it will be for all concerned. All Judaism must be prepared to assist in the struggle for existence of our people in Eastern Europe.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 20, 1919.

[THE DAY FOR INFANTS' AID]

The tar day for the "Ezereth Olilen Veuncin" (Infants' Aid), the united organization of the Boneth Lion Day Nursery and the Motherless Infants' Home, brought in \$2,183.73. Taking into consideration the fact that seven other organizations also had a tar day last Monday, the result is very satisfactory.

Half of this sum was given to the Day Nursery, the other half was deposited for the Home.

Sunday, the Motherless Infants' Home will have a space in the carnival on Sixteenth Street. Its proceeds will go for the Home.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

THE ADOPTION OF WAR ORPHANS

American Jews, who up to now have carried the major share of the burden of aiding Jewish War victims, have now accepted a new and gigantic task, i. e. to rear the great army of Jewish orphans. The Joint Distribution Committee in charge of all relief contributions in America for Jewish War victims has already decided [to accept this tremendous responsibility.] The provisions of this project are now being formulated. Details will be made known shortly.

The entire plan originated with Mr. Albert Lucas, secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee. Mr. Lucas, from his experience in the work of the committee, has reached the conclusion that this task of caring for War orphans must also be taken into consideration. The ranks of the Jewish people, already thin, become even thinner as a result of the War disasters wherein thousands and thousands of Jewish children have been orphaned - left without means of care and support.

Mr. Lucas believes it the duty of Jews in all countries not so basically affected

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

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by the War to assume the responsibility of caring for Jewish War orphans and of preparing them for the world. Even more, he explains, is it the duty of Jews in America who during the five years of fighting have made every effort to support their unfortunates across the sea. Besides, Jews in America are more or less closely connected with these War orphans, coming as they do from those regions where the specter of Mars robbed tens of thousands of young Jewish children of their parents and homes.

The number of Jewish War orphans to be found in the various War-devastated countries is not definitely known, except in one place, Palestine. There are about three thousand needy Jewish children in that population of forty thousand Jews. This amounts to about ten percent. If the same percentage holds in Eastern Europe which before the War had about ten million Jews, the number of orphaned and helpless children would be about one million. Even if we should assume that the percentage of these children in Eastern Europe is less than that in Palestine, the figures are still too large for the Jews of those

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

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unfortunate countries to care for. All Jews from all over the world must shoulder the responsibility and carry the new load, especially the Jews of America. The Joint Distribution Committee is making [the necessary] preparations. They expect the three million Jews in America to respond immediately to the call of the committee.

Mr. Lucas' plan is to establish a special orphans' bureau to be under the supervision of the Joint Distribution Committee. This bureau shall have branches in every country. Each will supervise the orphanages to be built within its territory.

It is planned to give the children a thorough Jewish and secular education - also to prepare them for a profession or trade which will later enable them to be self-supporting. The Jewish education will be supervised directly and according to the wishes of the Jews in each respective country. In Palestine for example, the orphans will receive the kind of Jewish education recognized

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JEWISH



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

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there as the best. Those in Chasidish (sect) Galicia will receive the education acceptable to Galician Jews. In Lithuania there will be a similar arrangement.

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Dr. Lucas recommended that the work begin immediately in Palestine, since this is the most [accessible territory where there will be] no interference.

It was estimated that the complete yearly expense for one orphan will amount to about eight hundred dollars. This means that the three thousand orphans of Palestine alone will cost about a quarter of a million dollars a year. According to these figures, a half million orphans will cost about forty million dollars a year - an enormously huge sum.

As suggested by Mr. Lucas, the Joint Distribution Committee plans to obtain the money by two methods; one, from contributions to the General Fund and two, by the system of adoption. Every well-to-do Jew should adopt a child by contributing eighty dollars per year for his maintenance.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

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The plan for adopting an orphan in this manner, that is of paying its living and educational expenses, is not a new one. Many Americans practice this method now with the orphans in Belgium and France. It is the understanding of the Joint Distribution Committee that this plan can easily be applied to Jewish orphans. Leaders of the committee are convinced that in America some tens of thousands of Jews are eager to accept the expense of paying annually eighty dollars to feed a War orphaned boy or girl.

Jews in America will thereby not only take the initiative in rescuing a Jewish orphan, but will also carry a large part of this gigantic task of saving the growing Jewish generation for the Jewish people.

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IV (Bohemian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 13, 1919.

MINISTER VOPICKA SAYS TO SEND MONEY TO RUMANIA

Mr. B. J. Broinstein, former president of the Brotherhood of Rumanian Jews in Chicago, has received a letter from the American Minister in Bucharest, Charles J. Vopicka, in which he says that if anyone desires to send money to people in Rumania, it may be done by sending him a draft via post without negotiations through any bank in Chicago or New York. The Minister will then pay out this money to the persons designated, and later he will cash the drafts.

Mr. Vopicka adds that he has received hundreds of thousands of francs from the Joint Distribution Committee of New York, which were delivered to the "Brotherhood of Native-Born Jews in Rumania." Continuing, he states that conditions in Rumania are improving, but that if America had not sent food, and especially flour, these conditions would have been worse. Mr. Vopicka will be in America shortly. He will come on a two-month vacation.

A general meeting of special importance to the Rumanian Brotherhood in Chicago will be held next Sunday afternoon in the Douglas Park Auditorium.

Forward, June 12, 1919.

GIVE ONE MEAL DURING THE WEEK FOR THE JEWISH WAR VICTIMS.

The People's Relief Committee appeals to the Jewry of Chicago to render aid to the most unfortunate Jews in Poland, Latvia, Ukrania, Galicia, and Rumania.

Jews of Chicago:

Awake all Jews of this city! May your hearts respond to the bitter cries of our unfortunate fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, who are wrestling with the pain of hunger and plague in Poland, Galicia, Latvia, Ukrania and Rumania! Arise promptly and save those who remained victims of the World War! The impoverished and destitute, upon whom is poured the wrath of nature, are in need of a little subsistence - and you must bring that subsistence to them! Those, who were saved from the sword, are now dying of starvation - and you must obliterate their hunger! They beg for bread - and may you bring unto them that bread.

Jews of Chicago:

May the cry for help of those unfortunate not remain a call in the desert, because they are, still, blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh. The recent reports picture before us how the Angel of Death dances his devil's dance

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, June 12, 1919.

free and undisturbed among our beloved and dear ones. All the execrations in the world are hurled upon them. Mothers are driven insane upon seeing their infants without a morsel of food. They search for worms and mice to eat, although that is difficult to find. Will we, at this moment, remain oblivious to their cries? Let us all remember that, while we refresh ourselves with our good meals. Let us share part of our food with them. Can we digest our food upon considering the misfortune that overwhelms our sisters and brothers abroad? Or do we have a right to dress in fine clothes when our dear ones abroad have no rags to cover their bodies?

Jews of Chicago:

The People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Victims, therefore, states on behalf of those, who are affected with sickness, disaster, hunger and pogroms, to set aside the week of June 22 to June 30, in order to help the war victims, by denying ourselves one meal a day during this week and giving it to them. Save money from food! May our sympathy be carried through to bring them courage and hope. May our sorrow materialize into success! From the 22nd until the 30th of June, is the week! Come to help our brothers, who will perish without your aid! Save those who can be saved, from death-hunger!

- People's Committee for Jewish War Victims. -

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

A CALL FROM THE PINSK JEWS TO JEWS
THE WORLD OVER

Jews of Pinsk sent the following plea to Jews over all the world:

To our Brothers. Mercy, merciful brothers wherever you may be in Europe or across the ocean. With a bitter aching cry we appeal to you. The old Jewish city of Pinsk, now sinking in the blood of her finest children, turns to you for aid. The misfortune that has befallen us is great, unwritably great. Our martyrs who met such tragic fates shall not return from the graves, but to those still living life is worse than death. The entire city, outside of few exceptions, is starving. All charitable institutions are closed because of lack of funds. Those still functioning will be closed very shortly for the same reason. There is no commerce; factories are closed;



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Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

no work, and no earnings. The promised aid from our brothers in America has not yet been received. In the city it is said that we shall not get it at all. Our land, which was in a sad condition during the five years of war, has now reached the very summit of misery and want. It is not living people that you meet on the Pinsk streets, but shadows, half dead, dark and bent. Many persons die daily. Contagious diseases sweep the city. In almost every house someone is deathly sick. Bitter is our condition, exceedingly bitter.

Brothers! All you who still have a heart for brotherly feelings, who still have a spark of pity in your hearts, you who know our misfortune and misery, will you please come to our aid? Rescue as many as you can. Help while it is not yet too late. Do not forsake our City Pinsk, it was ever the first in all charitable purposes. Do not permit the old Jewish city to fall completely.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

With tears and blood we sign:

Jacob Meyer Malevi Hurwitz, Abraham Eizenbers, Shimon Beiser,
Nathan Gasshanski, Alexander Balaiev, Abraham Usher Feinstein
(In name of the Pinsk Zionist Committee)

Zav Lipshitz

Pinsk, - 26th day of Nissan, 5679.

(Translators Note: According to the English calendar this date
corresponds to sometime late in March or early in April of 1919.)

Forward, June 7, 1919..

A complete list of cities, rural districts, and States, where money may be sent to relatives, can be obtained in the office of the People's Relief, 720 W. 12th Street.

We are pleased to inform those who asked us recently if they could send money, not only to certain cities of the State but also to the entire State, as follows:

The Joint Distribution Committee has a list, printing out the exact cities and States where money can be forwarded.

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I C (Polish)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1919.

JEWS IN RUMANIA HOVER BETWEEN
LIFE AND DEATH

Yesterday afternoon Rumanian Jews of Chicago received a sad and heart-rending message from their sisters and brothers in Rumania. It was brought to them by Mr. L. D. Fisher, a businessman from Milwaukee, himself a Rumanian Jew, who just returned from a trip to that country. He addressed a gathering of his landsmen in the Douglas Park Auditorium.

At this opportune time, at the invitation of Mr. B. J. Brownstein, Major Davis and Judge Harry Fisher also spoke. Major Davis relayed a message similar to that of Mr. L. D. Fisher, as regards the Jews in Galicia, Poland and Ukrania. Judge Fisher appealed to those present to fulfill a holy mission by aiding as much as possible those who find themselves in dire need in the above mentioned countries.



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JEWISH

III H

I C (Polish)

Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1919.

"The situation in Rumania is bad because of scarcity of food and clothing," Mr. L. D. Fisher said, "yet the Jewish problem is a thousand times worse. Thousands of Jews die there of hunger. They are practically barefoot and naked. Of the food sent to Rumania by the United States, no part of it is received by the Jews."

"In distributing the food, Jews are placed in a separate line. Rumanians are the first to receive the rations. By the time the Jews are reached, they are told there is no more and are turned away empty-handed after having to wait from four o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon."

"In visiting all the towns and villages," Mr. Fisher continued, "I witnessed so much misery, so much wretchedness, that words fail to express it. The need is so exceedingly great that if immediate aid



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JEWISH

III H

I C (Polish)

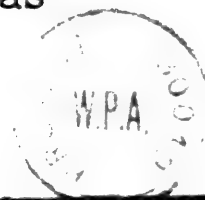
Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1919.

is not sent, all of Rumanian Judaism may perish."

Mr. Fisher related how he approached a Rumanian official to inquire why Jews received no food. The other, not knowing that Mr. Fisher understood Rumanian, spoke in his language saying, "We will give Jews bread just as we will give them equal rights."

Mr. Fisher also told how Jews are persecuted by the Rumanian government. As an example, he told the following fact: The Rumanian government organized a Jewish battalion to fight the Germans. But, all the officers, from the lowest to highest ranks, were non-Jews. In this same battalion every soldier was put to death, not on the battlefield, but by Rumanian murderers. They, the Jewish soldiers, never even saw the battlefield.

In closing, Mr. Fisher appealed to the Jews to do their duty and give as



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I C (Polish)

Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1919.

much as they can, and more, for the unfortunates.

"Much can be done, if an American Jewish committee were sent to Rumania to look after the food distribution. Then Jews, too, would get their share, because the Rumanian government knows that America is at present the only land that can feed Rumania; therefore, the American word carries great weight. Thus, if American Jews would partake in the distribution of food, Rumanian Jews would benefit greatly. But American Jews must give more money, so that food may be sent direct to Rumania from here."

In his speech, Major Davis, after presenting the misery of Jews in Galicia, Poland, and Ukrania, explained that Jews are faced with a great hatred. They are despised and beset by pogroms. He says that he has changed his mind regarding non-protest. "We should," he called



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JEWISH

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I C (Polish)

Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1919.

out, "protest all the more in order to stop the murderous hand of Poland."

Judge Fisher moved the assembly to tears. A resolution was adopted for more active relief work to be accomplished by Rumanian Jews in Chicago.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1919.

DOCTOR DAVIS'S REPORT ON POLAND'S JEWS
MAKES HIS LISTENERS SHED TEARS

The report of Doctor Hyman Davis yesterday noon at the Anshe Knesses Israel Shul (synagogue) concerning the condition of our sisters and brothers in Eastern Europe, where he visited as an agent of the American Red Cross, wrung tears from the large audience of men and women. When Chazen Kalman Kleinovitch chanted the memorial prayer, crying could even be heard.



It was understood that no appeals for money for war victims would be made. And so it was. But the audience was too deeply touched. Mr. H. H. Barnett emptied all his pockets and cast the "change" on the platform. Mr. Hakel Rosenberg threw a wad of wrapped paper money which amounted to sixty dollars. Larger and smaller sums also fell on the platform.

"I have seen," related Doctor Davis, "great misery in Germany and Austria and friendlessness among Jews and non-Jews. I, as a Red Cross messenger, treated

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1919.

all alike. But, let me tell you of the plight I witnessed of Jews in Poland, Galicia, and Russia.

"Poland today is a large country. It is estimated that it has about three and a half million Jews. Do you know how these Jews live? A life of despair and death. They hardly appear to be alive, simply shadows, starved, thin, sickly, facing death constantly and praying that it will come to put an end to their misery.

"This was in Warsaw. A heavy snow had just fallen. The air was terrifically cold. In this weather I saw Jewish children running barefoot for lack of shoes, scantily clothed, seeking bread or a place to warm themselves. Their parents, many are dead from hunger or disease; some we encountered insane, wandering in the roads. The loss of mind being due to wretchedness, misery and hunger.

"On the way to Pinsk, passing on macadamized roads, through forests, everywhere I saw Jews wandering aimlessly. They live on the barks of the trees and be-



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1919.

come wild at the sight of a traveler. Many have lost their speech; others have no strength even to beg.

"Oh! How horrible their condition is; in the friendless Jewish homes, in the streets, on the highways. But even worse is the situation in the hospitals. Patients lie for days without food, without bread or milk, because these foodstuffs are not given free.

Dr. Davis then produced a piece of the bread eaten in Poland: a small per cent black flour, the rest straw and ground wood. He brought this bread right from Poland and those who saw it shuddered.

"Yes, this food is eaten in Poland," he cried. "Some have not even this. They die of hunger and illnesses related to hunger."

Dr. Davis told of a Jew in Brest Litovsk who, on discovering his identity, approached him and asked: "Doctor, help me!" When asked how he could be helped, the unfortunate answered: "Give me some poison; I wish to poison my wife and myself. Why live, when there is nothing to live for !"

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"They suffer," Dr. Davis continued, "from the miseries and horrors of war. They suffer because there is no work. They live in holes, in dugouts, and in the houses still standing, two and three families together.

"Countless Jews in Poland and Galicia, rich men at one time, beg and fall in the streets from hunger, since there is no one left from whom to beg. Of the poor, many were easy victims. Those that remained are the wanderers I mentioned previously. I visited synagogues and Hebrew schools. My dear God, what I have seen there I shall never forget: Jews lying on the floor sick with typhus, small-pox and other malignant diseases."

Dr. Davis explained that the only hope of these unfortunates is the Jews of America. He questioned if anyone could remain so indifferent, after hearing of their plight, as not to send what they could to help them, the unfortunates, heal their diseases and sustain their lives.

It was at this part of the address that the donations were thrown. The climax of this heartrending occasion reached its peak when the chairman, N. D. Kaplan, called upon Chazen Kalmen Kleinovitch, who pronounced with great fervor the memorial service.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1919.

Besides Dr. Davis, there spoke comrade Aphraim Epstein, who had introduced the guest speaker as one of the finest Jews in Chicago and as the man who, through his correspondence from Warsaw to the Courier, made it possible for tens of thousands of dollars to be gathered here for war victims.

The meeting was arranged by the Joint Relief Committee, with Mr. J. S. Rosenblat as chairman. The Committee's purpose has been accomplished; they have acquainted Chicago Jews with the situation in Poland and Galicia.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1919.

DR. DAVIS TO ACQUAINT JEWS IN CHICAGO WITH CONDITIONS
IN EUROPE

Yesterday, at 8 P. M., Dr. Hyman Davis arrived in Chicago. He has just returned from Eastern Europe, where he was sent as one of the members of the American Red Cross Commission.

He brings us tragic and heart-rending news of our brothers and sisters. "They are dying by the thousands--victims of hunger and of diseases resulting from hunger," was his first reply to a question regarding their condition put by a Courier reporter in the Michigan Central train on which the Doctor arrived. The Courier reporter and Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt welcomed the esteemed guest by boarding his train at 63rd Street and riding with him to 12th Street and Michigan Boulevard, where a committee of rabbis and prominent men awaited him.

Dr. Davis was wearing the uniform he had on when he left on his mission

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1919.

some eight months ago. He looks well in spite of all his traveling and all the things that he witnessed with his own eyes--the appalling misery and wretchedness in the countries where war had raged and still rages to some extent in various areas.

He visited many cities and villages in Galicia, Poland, the Ukraine, Warsaw, Provorsk, Trisk, Vladimer Valinsk, Chelm, Pinsk, Roveruska, and other areas. He saw these villages and towns and observed the condition of the people there. He was deeply moved by what he saw. "They are poor, very poor, so weak and sick that they lack strength even to beg. Hospitals are crowded with patients afflicted with typhoid and other diseases resulting from hunger. Numerous funerals occur daily."

"I shall never forget the long, unending lines of Jewish children in Warsaw who were waiting for a piece of bread and some hot coffee in front of a "National Kitchen," said Dr. Davis, with a deep sigh. "Neither shall I

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1919.

forget the groups of Jews I encountered as they were returning to their homes from which they had been driven. They proceeded slowly, weak from fatigue and hunger, stretching out their hands for bread.

"You find the same misery in every town and village, the same wandering everywhere," the Doctor continued. "I saw aged people, women, young men, girls, and children wandering about aimlessly, listlessly. They have no homes and no clothes: they are weary and exhausted. Many wanderers die on the way and their bodies lie on the ground for days before they are buried."

"There were moments when I had to run away from all this suffering and want. If I had enough money I would have given something to each of these weary people--enough to enable him to keep body and soul together. Many a time I returned to my hotel or station with empty pockets. Every penny an American Jew gives for these unfortunates helps provide a days sustenance for some person; every dollar supplies a week's sustenance for a family."

APA 411.3 2301.30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1919.

Dr. Davis also told of the great misery prevailing in Vienna among the Jewish population, most of whom were war refugees from towns and villages of Galicia.

He also brought greetings from Dr. P. Horwitch, who is now in Paris, and from all the members of the Joint Relief Committee except Dr. Boris Egon, who is at present in Warsaw.

Dr. Davis made notes of sad events affecting the majority of Jews in various cities and villages that he visited. He learned and experienced many things about which he will speak at a mass meeting arranged by the Joint Relief Committee for next Sunday afternoon in the Anshe Menebeth Israel synagogue. Dr. Davis will deliver the principal address, so that the Jews of this city will have the opportunity to learn of conditions in Eastern Europe. A huge attendance is expected. No collections for the relief fund will be made.

WPA (111.) PK01.362/5

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1919.

At the depot, Dr. Davis was greeted by his relatives and a committee consisting of the following: Ephraim Epstein, Eliezer Muskin, Morlon, Rabbi Silver, Judge Horner, Judge Fisher, Dr. S. M. Melamed, Samuel Philipson, H. D. Kaplan, Israel Lelerman, Arthur Horwitel, J. Sovitsky, and others. Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt was chairman of the committee.

RECEIVED (L.L.) 1919.5.17

Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

AN APPEAL FROM THE HEAD OF THE LOMZSHER YISHEVA

Rabbi Ephraim Epstein has lately received a long letter from the scholarly Rabbi Echeal Mordecai Gordon, head of the Lomzsher Yisheva. This letter brings to Chicago the first news of this school since America entered the war, and is written in German. It reads:

"Very esteemed friend:

"It affords me great happiness to have this opportunity to write to you. I now recall those moments of our youth when together we attended the Slobodker Yisheva and together spent our time in the world of Torah. The greatest fortunes in the world are very small compared to that happy and courageous life.

"But the World War has altered everything; now I have the responsibility of upholding a holy mission, the Lomzsher Yisheva, the only one in Poland that has remained undestroyed in this war.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

"Unfortunately, its materialistic situation is very poor because of the impossibility to secure money from America as was done formerly, before the war. Our income has decreased considerably, while expenses have greatly increased due to present dearth or high prices. Our debts stand now at thirty thousand marks.

"Another place where to get this money, I do not have. Nor can I further uphold the Yisheva. I turn therefore to you, entreating that you do something for the Lomzsher Yisheva. I believe there is much you can do. Advertise in the Jewish newspapers so that the Jewish masses may come to the assistance of the Yisheva.

"I hope you will do everything possible to rescue the only Yisheva in Poland spared by the War."

Rabbi Ephraim Epstein sent the letter to us, stating he has nothing to add to this illuminating letter of Rabbi Gordon. In itself, it is an

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

appeal to local Jews to aid the Lomzsher Yisheva in its present plight.

"I am certain, said Rabbi Epstein, that local orthodox Jews will not permit the fall of this Yisheva which so miraculously escaped the fires and destructions of War."

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JEWISH

227 (ILL) 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919

PAY YOUR DEBT TO THE WAR FUND

Chicago Jews were big-hearted in promises this last Passover for the Relief Fund for the war suffering Jews, and all that is asked now is that they shouldn't be faint-hearted in paying their donations.

There is a relief committee in Poland that distributes food bought with the Relief Fund money that was contributed by Chicago and other Jews. One of the commissioners, Mr. B. Hurvitch, notifies us that, in order to carry on the work successfully, there must be more money.

Pay your obligations, that the Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, and other countries, will suffer less hunger for one day at least. The following list speaks for itself:

Received of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee of the Congregation Anshe Yeunah, on appeal made by Mr. Rutenberg, and Mr. H. Nelson, \$215.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919

Received of the Illinois branch, American Union of Rumanian Jews,
through B. J. Broinstein, \$1,000.

From DeKalb and Sycamore, through J. Herr, \$27.

From First Rumanian Congregation, through Mr. Goldenberg, \$83.

From Congregation Tfaras Israel Lasalle, Illinois, through Mr. L.
Cohen, Mr. S. Hadess, and Mr. Louis Stern, \$50.

From Waterloo, Iowa, through Mr. Jacob Cohen, \$131.75.

From Congregation Anshe Kadisha, through Mr. Trachtenberg, \$58.50.

From B. M. Z., through Mr. J. Goodman, and Mr. K. Korkon, \$85.

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611 P. 130271

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919

Minim, 1816 So. State Street, through M. Goldman, \$16.

Congregation Anshe Poland, Douglas Park District, through Rabbi
Shochet, \$15.

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JEWISH

VITA (HILL) PRG 30276

Forward, April 29, 1919.

The Amalgamated Workers Local 152 responded heartily to the plea of the People's Relief, at a special meeting Wednesday at 12 noon, which was addressed by Drs. Cohen, Nathenson and Bakal. The union decided to devote Friday's earnings to the aid of the starving and ruined Jews in the war zone.

Forward, April 27, 1919.

The Peoples Relief and Its Campaign for Membership.

Upon the successful conclusion of the Tag Day, Sunday April 20th, the Peoples Relief entered into a campaign for an increased membership. This movement for a large membership started several months ago but was retarded and weakened by the Day's Wages Campaign. Many organizations such as the Hebrew Workers, Bialistock Branch of the Workmens Circle, Pinsk Branch, and others were successful in their membership campaign, but others were unable to undertake two campaigns at once. Now all are expected to do their part. The volunteers will be making house to house canvasses until June 1st.

Forward, April 24, 1919.

The People's Relief Tag Day was a huge success. Hundreds of young girls and older women responded to the appeal of the committee, for the purpose of the war victims. Regardless of the innumerable tag days in the Jewish neighborhood, a goodly sum, \$2,200 was collected.

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WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, February 16, 1919.

Announcements.

To all the shop chairmen of the cloak shops: You are instructed by the Joint Board, to collect from all the workers, 10 per cent of their last week's wages, for the war sufferers in Europe.

Judges, Fisher and Horner, have made arrangements with the bosses to help in this work.

This applies to all workers without exceptions - cutters, trimmers, operators, pressers, baisters, and button sewers.

By order of the Joint Board Cloak-makers Union.
Local 5 - 13 - St. Louis Gold, Secretary.

Forward, February 15, 1919.

To those who give money for war victims.

Two years ago the Peoples Relief Committee succeeded in having thousands of Jews pay nickels and dimes every week towards the fund for war sufferers, and the volunteer army of the Peoples Relief, would collect these donations every Sunday. Week after week, they kept asking the thousands of Jews to do this holy duty of giving relief for their brothers and sisters in the war countries.

When peace was declared, new and greater opportunities were opened to send relief in larger sums.

Now a million dollars is needed every month. New methods must be used to find ways and means to raise such a sum. Through the many organizations, the Peoples Relief is able to tax each union worker a day's pay.

WPA (111) PHO1.30-70

Forward, February 14, 1919.

The Dembitzer Countrymen

Announce that they have organized a Dembitzer Relief Society, to raise funds for the war sufferers.

The committee has agreed to have their next meeting at 2 P. M. Sunday, Feb. 16th in the store of N. Bear, 2325 N. California Ave.

All the Dembitzer countrymen are invited.

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Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1919.

JEWISH AID

Harry Fisher, city judge, and B. Horwich, manufacturer, will soon go to Europe to help organize the relief work for needy Jews in Poland and Rumania. The sum of fifteen million dollars is now being collected for this purpose in the United States.



Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Dec. 1918;

Jan. 1919.

[THE MIDWEST AID SOCIETY ORGANIZES RELIEF
WORK]

The Mid-West Aid Society consisting of young men and women, joined hands for the purpose of carrying through a piece of constructive relief work. The case being that of a "bread-winner" of the family who became incapacitated as a result of illness, and who could no longer attend to his regular employment. He found aid through the organization to the extent of \$1,200. This sum, in this particular instance, plus a contribution which was made by the Odd Fellows Lodge, placed the family on its feet again; they having been established in a small business.

The organization is interested particularly in cases of such nature. The Jewish Farmers' Colony has originally been the dream and the vision of one individual. Its organizer has the ambition of interesting one-hundred Jews who have a minimum capital of \$1,000 at their disposal. The purpose is to found a colony of Jewish farmers in the State of Michigan. They have at the present time fifty members who have paid part on account, of the thousand dollars. The society has been in touch with the Secretary of Agriculture in the State of Michigan, and they are negotiating a prospective

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Dec. 1918: Jan. 1919.

purchase of tracts of land in that State for the establishment of their little colony. The society has distributed posters all over the West Side and has done considerable advertising in the Yiddish newspapers, appealing to Jews to join them and make their dream a reality. The Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, through their Western representative, has been in very close touch with this organization.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1918.

AN HONOR DUTY OF CHICAGO'S JEWS

(Editorial)

The development of the Jewish life in America has led thereto, that small groups should unite into large units, in order to be able to better assist the individual, whom nature did not bless with riches, or to help the one, who is a victim of circumstances and conditions. The philanthropic life of the American Jews evinces a tendency of centralization. This is the best demonstration that American Jewry is developing itself in a normal manner.

When the philanthropic centralization of the Jews in America will be more complete, then the other interest groups will also unite. Instead of congregations we shall have a Kehilah; in place of small groups and cliques, we shall have powerful organizations. But in order to reach this position

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of a unity of the forces, it is our duty first to complete the philanthropic unity.

Every Jew in this country who supports the federated charities of his city not only helps the poor and the sick, the orphans and the aged, but he also helps to strengthen the unity of the Jewish forces in this country. The Federated Charities of the Orthodox Jews of Chicago which is now conducting a campaign for thirty-six thousand dollars, is one of those central organizations of the Jews in America, which is a positive and constructive force. In it already rests the possibility of a united Jewish Kehilah in Chicago, and to assist this Federation to do its work is not only a pure human and a real Jewish duty, but is also a political duty of every Chicago Jew. The Federated cements the Jewish forces of Chicago; it is the center of Jewish life in Chicago, and the stronger it is the stronger

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1918.

is the Jewish unity in Chicago.

The major part of the work which should be done by the Kehilah, is performed by the Federated. It maintains an orphanage, a home for the aged, and a consumptive society. It is the organizing force of the Talmud Torahs, it provides food for the hungry through the society "Bread for the Hungry" and garments for the dead through the society of "Free Burial Association"; it supports the Yeshivah Etz Chaim. In short, it cares for those, who cannot endure the struggle for existence themselves and, as far as possible, it also helps to preserve and attend to the spiritual interests of the Chicago's Jewry by supporting the Jewish education of the youth.

So far, the Federated has performed its task in such a manner, that every Jew of Chicago could be proud of its activity. It was a helping and constructive power in the midst of the best Jewish forces in Chicago.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1918.

While the Federated is now conducting a campaign to be able to carry on its work, no Jew in Chicago should refuse in helping this body, which provides food for the poor, a resting place for the aged and an education to the young. It is the honor duty of every Jew in Chicago in whose heart lives a spark of Jewishness and an interest for the fate of the suffering and tormented, to help the Federated with all his power, to give until it does good....

New problems now appear before the Federated, which should be solved at once. The influenza has brought chaos into the Jewish neighborhood, has torn away parents from many poor Jewish children; many unfortunate orphans must be reared; the Jews of Chicago must provide for their orphans like any other Jewish community. With the funds which the Federated has now at its disposal, it cannot rear the large number of new orphans. It must have financial assistance in order to be able to proceed with this sacred task,

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1918.

otherwise the children will grow up bad Jews and bad humans....

Is there a Jew in Chicago who has the heart to refuse help to the orphans? Is there a Jew in Chicago who does not care to provide the orphans with a proper, and good Jewish education? We think too much of the goodheartedness of the Jews of Chicago, to believe for a moment, that they will refuse to help the unfortunate orphans, and we are convinced that when the Federated will stretch out its arm for the sake of the orphans, every Jew in Chicago will give his utmost.

In conclusion, we want to call our readers attention to another important point. The Federated, in reality, is an organization of Eastern European Jews. Until a few years ago, the German Jews in America would always claim that they had a right to be the political and spiritual leaders of the Eastern European Jews, because they provide for their philanthropic needs;

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 9, 1918.

they, the German Jews, are the givers, and we, the Eastern European Jews are the receivers. But when the Eastern European Jews provide themselves for their poor, sick and wretched, no one then will have the audacity to play the role of their guardians.

We, Eastern European Jews, can defend our democracy only through our philanthropic emancipation. When we help ourselves, we could and should have our own leaders, guiding us politically and speak for us through our own representatives.

It is also to be noted that to help the Federated is more than a philanthropic act.

And, therefore, every Jew in Chicago who possesses a feeling of mercy for our poor and sick and a feeling of independence as Jew and human will help the Federated, and make its campaign a success.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 2, 1918.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS COLLECTED FOR THE
NATIONAL FUND

The Flag for the National Fund met with great success in Chicago yesterday. Over four thousand dollars was collected through the sale of the Zion emblems.

The Lawndale neighborhood alone, where 125 Jewish girls sold Zion flags, subscribed two thousand dollars.

The largest sum of all was collected by Miss Zimrin, a sister of a legionnaire. She sold emblems in amount of one hundred dollars; Miss Sophie Abel sold sixty dollars worth, and the Weisberg sisters, one hundred dollars worth.

The Jewish public, particularly the youth, contributed generously to the National Fund.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1918.

BUNDLES OF OLD CLOTHING STREAM INTO THE RELIEF OFFICE

Yesterday, shortly after the Courier announced that the War Trade Board in Washington had officially permitted the local Joint Relief office to transport old clothes for the war-suffering Jews in Russia, a stream of men and women, with bundles under their arms, began to arrive at the Joint Relief office 932 West Twelfth Street.

The Joint Relief office, under normal conditions, would have dispatched trucks for the collection of old clothes and shoes but, on account of the present influenza epidemic, this is prohibited by the health department.

The goodhearted men and women who have old clothes to give away for their suffering brothers and sisters will, therefore, have to make their own arrangements about delivering the bundles.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 14, 1918.

The old clothes collected by the Joint Relief several months ago, together with the old clothes which are now being brought to the office, must leave Chicago on October 16. Therefore, only a few days are left for the Chicago Jews to fulfill their duty toward the Jewish war victims in Russia.

Give an old suit or overcoat that can be easily fixed, to help a suffering Jew in Russia. The winter is approaching and the cold there is severe.

Every Chicago Jew can help a Jew in Russia to keep warm during the cold weather. Here, an old garment has no value, but there, in Russia, it is very valuable, because that old suit or overcoat can and will save a Jewish life.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

PHILANTHROPY AND POLITICS

(Editorial)

Every philanthropic organization must lose ground, when it begins to mix in politics. Good philanthropists need not always be good politicians, just as good musicians need not be good architects. The true philanthropist, in general, is not a politician because, being a philanthropist, he has no feeling for politics, and when he does begin to mix in politics he is, as a rule, not very successful. This is still more true in regard to a philanthropic organization. When it begins to mix in politics, it brings only chaos and confusion; it does not improve its philanthropic activity and it accomplishes very little in the political field. The Independent Order [of] Bnai Brith, which is now celebrating its diamond jubilee, is a philanthropic organization, because its basic aims are humanitarian. It did a splendid job as a purely philanthropic organization. It took the part of the weak and oppressed,

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alleviated the pains of the wounded, cured the sick, helped the unfortunate, consoled those who were grief-stricken, etc.

The Order owns a number of philanthropic institutions, charitable homes, hospitals, etc., of which it can be proud. In its lodges, throughout the world, a humanitarian spirit reigns, and the professional Bnai Brith worker works very hard for humanitarian purposes.

The Order was founded at a time when no Jewish politics existed. It, therefore, could not have any political problems--and it never had. If the leaders of the Bnai Brith were engaged with the Jewish problem in Rumania and Russia, they did it not as politicians, but as philanthropists, because they never possessed, nor do they possess even now, any Jewish political ideas and views. To them, the problem of the Jews in Rumania is a humanitarian one only. As philanthropically inclined persons, they naturally are against

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any persecuting politics. The truth is, naturally, that the question of Jewish persecution is not a question of humanitarianism alone, but also a political one. This, the Bnai Brith leaders did not understand, nor cared to understand and, by applying philanthropic methods to a political malady, they naturally couldn't have any more success than they had.

While from their standpoint, and very logically, they intend to treat the Jewish problem in Russia and Rumania as a humanitarian one, and act accordingly, they still have no right to issue a political opinion on a Jewish political problem and as Bnai Brith people--i. e. as professional philanthropists--to mix in Jewish politics. The Bnai Brith, a non-political Jewish organization, has no political opinion, has no right to have a political opinion--because a philanthropic organization can have no political opinions--especially when these opinions are wicked, unethical, anti-philanthropic, and against every trait of genuine humanitarianism.

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A Bnai Brith person, who adheres entirely to the program of his order, is a politically colorless Jew. He can express an opinion about charity, charitable loans, hospitals, homes for the aged--he can even say to the Cossack, "Mister Cossack, shame on you,"--but he has no connection with the Jewish political thought, and has no right whatever to mix in problems which are purely political; also he has no right to express his opinion over Jewish problems. There isn't any philanthropic opinion about politics, as there isn't any medical opinion about music.

Now comes the vice-president of the philanthropic Order of Bnai Brith, and tries to teach us Jewish politics. He makes himself ridiculous as well as the Order. Mr. Solomon states that Zionism is anti-patriotic, that American Zionists are not loyal Americans, and that it is impossible to be a good American and a Zionist at the same time. And this is after the president of this mighty republic, who certainly must know what real Americanism is, has

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 1, 1918.

endorsed the Zionist movement and has expressed his sympathy with it.

Mr. Solomon, naturally, has the privilege to make himself ridiculous, and talk as much nonsense as he pleases, but he has no right to make the Bnai Brith ridiculous. He has no right to compromise, through foolishness and wickedness, his own group, and to condemn the majority of American Jews, who are now Zionistically inclined.

If the rank and file of the Order of Bnai Brith wish to keep their organization honorable, they must not permit their leaders to mix in Jewish politics, of which they haven't the faintest idea, and should not allow them to make enemies for the Order. The Bnai Brith needs all the help it can get in curing the sick and helping the poor. We appreciate the philanthropic work of the Order, and regret that its leaders are mixing in Jewish politics. Let the Order of Bnai Brith take care of the Jewish philanthropic problems, and let the political matters of the Jewish people be taken care of by those who know how to do them.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 28, 1918.

NEVELEFF - ON FROM A SUCCESSFUL RELIEF TOUR

Mr. Samuel Neveleff returned yesterday from a very successful tour of the whole country to collect money for relief. Through his initiative, four hundred thousand dollars was raised in eight cities, for the relief fund for the Jewish war-sufferers. This time he worked hand in hand with the American Relief Committee, and he received a letter from the general manager, Jacob Billikov, in which his good work and great accomplishments are highly commended.

Here are the names of the cities which Mr. Neveleff visited, the sums collected, and the arrangement with regard to distribution:

In Duluth, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars was collected; thirty thousand will go to the American Relief Committee, and twenty thousand dollars, to the

Daily Jewish Courier, June 28, 1918.

Central Relief Committee.

In Chisholm, sixty-five hundred dollars for the Central Relief Committee was collected.

In Hibbing, five thousand dollars was collected for the Central Relief Committee.

In Virginia, fifty-five hundred dollars was collected, of which the Central Relief Committee will receive twenty-seven hundred.

In Superior, eight thousand dollars was collected, of which five thousand will go to the Central Relief Committee.

In Fargo, nine thousand dollars was collected, of which forty-five hundred dollars will go to the Central [Relief].

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And in Grand Forks, four thousand dollars was collected, of which three thousand will go to the Central [Relief Committee].

The Relief emissary will remain for a short time in Chicago, in order to organize a new tour.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 28, 1918.

RED CROSS STAMPS OF ONE CENT AND UP

Upon the request of the Jewish peddlers, there will now be issued Red Cross Stamps of one cent and up. Hitherto, the smallest stamp was twenty-five cents. The peddlers may obtain these stamps at the Blue Island Savings Bank, Twelfth Street and Blue Island Avenue.

The peddlers are doing very fine work for the Red Cross by paying for the stuff which they buy, with Red Cross Stamps.



Daily Jewish Courier, June 25, 1918.

RELIEF COMMITTEE GREET'S CENTRAL RELIEF TREASURER

Mr. Harry Fischel Tells

About the Central Relief Committee's Plan
for Raising Money

A committee from the local Joint Relief office yesterday greeted the well-known New York welfare worker, Mr. Harry Fischel, treasurer of the Central Relief Committee. Mr. Fischel came here to attend the wedding of a niece, Miss Frieda Fischel. The committee included Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Mr. B. Horwich, Mr. Harris Horwich, Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, Mr. Isadore Liederman, Mr. Julius Savitzky, and Miss Bella J. Yerosalimsky.

Mr. Fischel told the committee of the great work the Central Relief Committee had done to raise funds with a minimum of expense. He also spoke of the work of the Joint Distribution [Committee].

During its existence, the Central Relief Committee has raised over three million dollars, while showing an expenditure of something over two per cent



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for expenses, whereas it costs the American Relief Committee over five per cent to raise money for relief.

Mr. Fischel admitted that the reason that it costs the Committee so little to raise money, was the fact that he pays half the office expenses out of his own pocket, and does not charge the committee any rent for its offices, which are located in his building.

Mr. Fischel gives a great deal of time to relief work. Mr. Fischel is one of the few millionaires in America of Russian birth. A few years ago he turned over his business to one of his sons-in-law, and since then he has devoted all of his time to relief work.

Particularly interesting was the story which Mr. Fischel told the committee about the system in the Central Relief office.

"We have a complete record of every cent that we receive for relief. One record is kept in a book, and a second record is kept on a card. Every cent



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that comes into our office is recorded daily in the manner mentioned above. The money is not held in the office more than one day, and the following day it is deposited in the bank. All letters with money in them are opened once a day, and in the presence of my cashier, one of the two managers in the office, and a clerk.

"Recently," he continued, "a representative of the New York Times came to me and asked me whether I could give him a complete statement of all the money that we had received and paid out since the office was opened. When I answered that I could give him such a statement in a few minutes, he was astonished. This is our system, and this is the reason for our success."



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 24, 1918.

A GIFT FOR UNCLE SAM FROM A JEWISH SOLDIER
Private Harry Horwitz Gives Fifteen Thousand Dollars
to the Red Cross--Harry Is in the Trenches



The officers of Major General Martin's division in Camp Grant were greatly surprised yesterday. They heard that Harry Horwitz, a private who was recently sent across to the Western Front, together with other soldiers from Camp Grant, had contributed to the Red Cross fifteen thousand dollars in cash and property in Harvey, Illinois.

Horwitz is twenty-six years old. He came from Russia, and lived at 631 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, until he enlisted. While he was in the training camp, he received word from relatives that both his brothers, who were in the Russian army, had been killed by the Germans. Harry impatiently awaited the day when he was to leave for Europe and assured everyone that he would revenge himself upon the Germans. His will is

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proof that he was prepared even to die so long as he carried out his wish. In it (his will) he leaves the above-mentioned sum to the Red Cross.

In Camp Grant they don't know whether or not Horwitz has fallen in battle. His comrades in the camp are watching the casualty lists.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 20, 1918.

BIG MEETING TONIGHT OF ALL JUNK DEALERS
Government Representative Will Be Present and
Judge Fisher Will Deliver Important Message

All junk dealers are expected to attend an important mass meeting tonight at eight o'clock in the Douglas Park Auditorium in the interests of the Red Cross. A representative of the government will be present at the mass meeting so that a report may be given to the federal authorities on the work that the Jewish junk dealers are doing in behalf of the Red Cross, that is, in behalf of the government.

Judge Harry M. Fisher will be the main speaker, and he has an important message to deliver to the Jewish junk dealers. The other speakers will be Rabbi Saul Silber and Mr. B. Horwich. The Douglas Park Auditorium is located at the corner of Kedzie and Ogden Avenues.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 18, 1918.

RED MOGGEN DAVID UNITES WITH HADASSAH

Announcement Made At Joint Convention Of These Organizations

(Special to the Courier), New York, June 13: One hundred and nine delegates, representing fifty-three units in different cities, came to the first joint convention of the Red Moggen David (Shield of David--six-pointed Jewish star). The New York unit, which was the first one organized, now numbers 1,500 members; the Chicago unit, headed by Dr. Celia Davis, now numbers 1,000 members; and the Philadelphia unit numbers 500.

Yesterday, at the opening of the convention, Mrs. Ruskin, the organizer of the Red Moggen David, told of the work of this organization. She said that hitherto its work consisted of supplying the Jewish legionnaires with kits, sweaters, and food, before they left for Windsor, Canada. The plan to send nurses to Palestine has been temporarily abandoned.

At first the Red Moggen David intended to join the Red Cross. However, since



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the Hadassah has been officially recognized by the government, the Red Magen David has united with this Zionist women's organization which has been supplying the Jews of Palestine with medicine and other necessities over a long period of time.

Dr. Elsberg, president of the Jewish Legion organization, caused quite an uproar when he stated that the Zionists were planning to take the legionnaire movement under their supervision. The sentiment was against the Zionist plan.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1918.

MANISCHEVITZ MATZOTH COMPANY'S CHECK OF
\$1,400.96 FOR MATZOTH STAMPS

Mr. Max Abel, the Chicago representative of the well-known Manischevitz Matzoth Company of Cincinnati, recently sent in to the local office of the Joint Distribution Committee a check for \$1,400.96. This was the sum total of war stamps which, in answer to the appeal of local rabbis, he had pasted on every package of matzoth and sack of matzoth-flour that was sent out from his store. This is the largest sum of money which any matzoth company has collected from stamps for the war-suffering Jews. And it also shows how close to Mr. Abel's heart are the Jewish war-victims.

At a meeting of the office committee of the Joint Distribution Committee, the decision was made to appoint Mr. Max Abel as member-at-large of the executive committee in recognition of his great and noble work for the Relief.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1918.

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IV It was also decided to send him a special letter of thanks, expressing the hope that he would continue his noble work for the suffering Jews in the war-torn countries.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 16, 1918.

FURTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE ORDER OF BIKUR HOLIM AND KADISHA

The Independent Order of Bikur Holim and Kadisha [visiting and aiding the sick and burying the dead] has arranged to hold an affair every month during the summer. Today they will have a very interesting program in Oriental Hall at the Masonic Temple at 2:00 P.M. Mr. Ben Greenguard will speak. The subject of his address will be "War According to Law". The committee on arrangements consists of Joseph Feinberg, A. Levinson, Ben Greenguard, Thomas Pizer, Sam Ginsberg, and Mr. Glick.

Mr. Abraham Bernstein, the president, and all the other officers are making an effort to interest the Jews of Chicago in the work of the Order of Bikur Holim and Kadisha.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 14, 1918.

JEWISH JUNK AND RAG PEDDLERS PERFORM PATRIOTIC SERVICE
Buy \$500 Worth of Red Cross Stamps at the Meeting Last Night

Over 600 Jewish peddlers came to the meeting last night at the Hebrew Institute. A report was given on the results of the first four days of the campaign [to raise money for the Red Cross] by paying for old clothes with Red Cross stamps. With few exceptions the reports given were highly satisfactory.

There are still some people--they are not Jews--who don't realize that the peddlers do not make any extra profit by paying for the junk with Red Cross stamps, but instead are helping to buy bandages and medicine for our wounded soldiers at the battlefield.

The chairman, Mr. B. Horwitz, and the speakers, Judge Harry M. Fischer, Rabbi Saul Silber, and Mr. Murphy of the Red Cross, delivered fine speeches. They praised the patriotism of the peddlers and the good work that they are doing in helping the government by raising money for the Red Cross.

The peddler buys the Red Cross stamps at cost price, and with these stamps



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 14, 1918.

he pays the housewife for the old clothes and junk that he buys from her. Neither the peddler nor the housewife loses anything thereby, but the Red Cross gains a great deal. The Red Cross gets so many more hundreds of dollars with which to buy bandages and with which to send nurses and medicine to the battlefronts of France for the wounded American soldiers. As soon as the speakers were finished, \$500 worth of stamp books were sold. Those who helped sell these books were: Mr. Deitch, Mr. Lowenthal, and the four presidents of [the locals of] the Peddlers Association.

The committee which is carrying on the campaign among the junk and rag peddlers appeals to the junk shop owners not to buy any junk from private persons, and urges them when they receive calls to send peddlers who buy junk with Red Cross stamps. In this way they will encourage the peddlers to sell more stamps.



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SECRET

Daily Evening Session, June 10, 1911.

CONFIDENTIAL - INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

The hospital unit committee will hold a meeting of all the presidents of all the synagogues in the city of Chicago, in the Hebrew Institute, Room 21. All the unfinished business of the previous meeting will be continued. Every president is requested to bring in the money from the "Sacred Vow" which was brought in on the special day of Prayer, and the place for the names of the contributors.

[Editor's note: Earlier article tells that Jews of Chicago numbered the President of U. S.'s plea for assistance in war time by establishing a day of prayer and donations.]



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

PATRIOTIC MEETING OF ALL JEWISH PEDDLERS



A great patriotic mass meeting of all Jewish peddlers will be held at one o'clock today in Ketherwood Hall, Marshfield Avenue and Taylor Street. This meeting has been arranged by the Citizens' Protective Association. At this meeting, plans will be discussed regarding the ways in which every Jewish peddler can help the government win the war. The good work done by the junk and rag peddlers for the Red Cross is known to all. Similar activities will now be urged upon all the peddlers.

The plan is a simple one. The peddlers will buy Red Cross stamps at cost price and with them will pay the housewives for the goods that they buy (from the housewives). The Red Cross stamps are accepted as cash. It costs the peddler nothing, but the Red Cross benefits by it greatly. Helping the Red Cross is the same as helping the government.

Therefore let no peddler fail to attend today's meeting; help formulate these

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Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

plans, and at the same time hear well-known speakers discuss our patriotic duties.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1918.

HOW CHILDREN CAN HELP IN THE RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

The campaign of the junk dealers to buy junk only with Red Cross stamps is already in full swing. And the rag and junk peddlers who have not yet supplied themselves with stamps will do well for themselves and for their country if they can do so immediately.

Children can be of great help in this campaign, though we must remember that junk peddlers are forbidden to buy junk from children. But the children can see to it that their parents receive no money for their junk, only Red Cross stamps. And the children who will bring cards with two dollars worth of Red Cross stamps will receive, as a gift, a Red Cross honor button.

Therefore, let each one help in this campaign. Let every junk peddler supply himself with Red Cross stamps. Let every housewife sell her junk for these stamps only. And children should strive conscientiously to obtain this honor button.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1918.

RECEIVED



The following moneys came in to the office of the Courier for the war sufferers:

From the Pidion Haben (Redemption of the First-Born Son ceremony) of the son of Morris Torf, through Sam Topper--\$20.

From Congregation Anshe Vilno (People of Wilna) on the last day of Passover, through Reverend Hrotzky, president--\$65.50.

From I. Peterman of Central City, Nebraska, for the circumcision of his son Rabbi Levinson, Mohel (qualified circumciser)--\$12.

From the Pidion Haben of the son of A. Smith, 2817 Lawndale Aveneu--\$3.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1918.

From Sam Weinger, 918 Maxwell Street, through Congregation
Anshe Kroz (People of Kroz)--\$10.



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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1918.

PAY YOUR DEBTS TO THE REDEMPTION FUND

Those that pledged donations for the Redemption Fund last Pentecost, at the Memorial Services, are asked to pay their pledges at the synagogues where they attended services.

The Jewish Commission in Palestine has notified us that it is in need of money. Therefore, do not withhold any longer the holy money that you have promised for Zion.

The presidents (of the synagogues) and the rabbis are asked to remind the public of this situation in their synagogues. And the collected sums, together with the names of the donors, should be sent to the Zionist Bureau, 1212 Ashland Block.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, June 8, 1918.

SOUTH SIDE SUBSTATION FOR OLD CLOTHES OPENED

A substation for collecting old clothes for the benefit of Jewish war-victims has been opened on the South Side. It is expected that this will result in more clothes being gathered in this neighborhood.

The station is located in Wolf's Mattress Factory, 1500 West 47th Street, corner Laflin Street. Mrs. M. Wolf has promised Mr. Edward Shulman, administrator of the Campaign for Old Clothes, and Miss Lillian Kossman, chairman of the South Side War Service Committee, not only to place part of her factory at their disposal for old clothes, but has also promised that her husband would send out trucks and men. These will collect the bundles that the good-hearted housewives of the South Side and Kenilwood will give for the suffering Jews in the war-torn countries.

This noble deed of Mrs. Wolf will certainly inspire her sisters (fellow nationals) to give as many of their old clothes as they can for the benefit of the unfortunate Jews in Europe.



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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1918.

MEETING OF RED MOGGEN DAVID TONIGHT

Tonight at 8 P.M., the Red Moggen David will hold a very important meeting. (At this meeting) a report will be given of last Sunday's undertaking, and plans for a new great enterprise will be worked out. [Translator's note: Forbidden by their religion to wear a cross insignia, a medical unit of Jews was formed similar to the Red Cross, and this unit wore a red Jewish (hexagonal) star, instead of the Red Cross.]



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

THE RED SHIELD OF DAVID

by

Dr. Joshua Stullman

The Jewish soul has been resurrected. Slowly, but unceasingly, a stream of self-mobilized, strong Jewish young men is flowing through all parts of the country to the Jewish army of liberation. It demonstrates to the world that neither the long Diaspora, nor even the centuries of terrible persecution which our people have had to suffer over the entire globe have been able to deaden our spirit and our strivings for liberty. The solemn and determined faces of our legionnaires, groups of whom are leaving for the Near East with gun and sword to defend and assist in regaining the land which belonged to us long ago, bear witness that we Jews of the twentieth century are but a small link in a long chain emanating from our past. The combat in which our legionnaires are now engaged on the hills of Judea, is a historical continuance of the struggle for liberty fought by our Maccabees and Bar Kochbas. The assertions of both extremes of our assimilationists are basically false, i. e., (1.) that Jewish chronology begins with the time of the appearance of the first Bund (Jewish wing of the Social-Democratic party) proclamation; (2.) that



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

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I C Jewish history begins with Germany's reform of Judaism.

Our modern heroes bind us to our past and also create for us a free and independent future on our own soil in Palestine. These young and heroic Jews, whose life ambition is the reclaiming and liberation of the Jewish land for the Jewish people, and who are willing to pay for it with their blood and their lives, must be admired and respected by us. We must consider them as saints offering their young lives on the altar of national liberation. It should be our pleasure to do everything in our power to help lighten their miseries, cure their sick and wounded, visit their crippled, and support their beloved ones, as their wives and children and old parents, who have been inadequately provided for. If these latter merited having a husband, father, or son among the reclaimers of our old-new country, then they should not be humiliated for it and compelled to apply to the charities for assistance.

No nation, small or big, neglects its self-sacrificing, heroic children. Its solicitude continues in the noble healing and rescue work among its armies by national organizations, like the Red Cross and others. We, also, have a



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

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I C similar organization, created under the name "Red Shield of David".

Since our legionnaire movement began among nationalistically-conscious elements, like the Poale Zion, Jewish National Workers Alliance, and Zionists, it is only natural that these same elements should have created the Red Shield of David and directed its activity. The character of the legionnaire movement, however, is expanding into a broader and greater national one. Jews of various classes are joining, such as storekeepers, workers, peddlers, American-born socialists, and Jews at random who never belonged to Zionism, and it is therefore necessary to change the character of the Red Shield of David also.

The Red Shield of David and the form of its activity at present bear a partisan character. Among the general public it is considered a party fund to which only the members of a certain party are obligated and since its founders and leaders came from only one element--those nationalistically conscious--it therefore matters not how big in number and influence that element might be. Regardless of the ability, loyalty, and devotion with which the leaders are conducting their work, the Red Shield of David cannot gain in popularity and



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1918.

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I C prestige and cannot permanently carry on its colossal activity so long as it is being supported only by a certain portion of Jews. Our legionnaires who are marching happily to fight for our rightful claim upon the Jewish homeland are not doing so for any particular element of our people; they are fighting for the whole of our people. Therefore, we must take upon ourselves the responsibility of alleviating the struggle of our battalions, and of their beloved ones who are in need of the assistance of all of us.

The relief work for our war-suffering brethren in Europe would have never attained the moral success, nor reached the height of brotherly sympathy and mutual assistance that it did, if it had been conducted by this or that party, by one or another element or even by each party separately. A united front of the different factions has made it possible for American Jewry to render to European-destroyed Judaism, nationalistic assistance which has no equal. This achievement will be noted as one of the finest chapters in the history of American Judaism.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1918.

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I C If we actually wish the Red Shield of David to continue its relief work properly and to maintain it on an appropriate scale among and for our modern national heroes, then we must enlist the interest of Jews of all classes in this work and gain their support. Therefore, it is imperative that a conference of all classes of Jews in Chicago be called. This conference should elect a committee to represent a federated union of all sects of Jews in Chicago for the purpose of proceeding with the work of the Red Shield of David. Then the work could be labeled a national one which will be in a position to stimulate the entire Jewish people for the purposes of the Red Shield of David, and which will also be in a position to render nationalistic assistance to our Army of Liberation. This should be an honor for us and for coming generations.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1918.

JEWISH YOUNG WOMEN WILL CANVASS FOR OLD CLOTHES

Three hundred and forty-eight Jewish young women, members of the Hebrew Institute's War Service Club, pledged themselves to help in the campaign of the local Joint Relief Office to gather old clothes for the benefit of war-suffering Jews. In a few days these beautiful and devoted Jewish young women will start on their rounds in Jewish neighborhoods to canvass homes for old clothes. It is expected that every Jewish housewife will welcome these Jewish girls, and promise to give them whatever old clothes she may have for the unfortunate Jewish men, women, and children in the war countries.

Two thousand dollars' worth of old clothes have already been collected, and one can easily imagine how large a quantity of old clothes will come in later. The Joint Relief has opened a special office at 932 West 12th Street for the checking and sorting of the clothes collected. Anyone having old clothes to donate for the unfortunate Jews in the war countries is requested to call Monroe 1371, and a truck will be sent for the bundle. Many, who are trying to



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1918.

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curtail expenses of the Relief Office, deliver the bundles themselves. The Michigan Dye House and the Mermond Motor Truck Company have furnished automobiles free for one day for the collection of bundles from Jewish homes. The Relief Office expects that other Jewish firms or individuals will follow their splendid example and offer their motor cars on designated days for the collection of old clothes.

Mr. Berger and Mr. Simbroff were the first to canvass the Jewish homes in Englewood, and according to the statement of Mr. Edward Shulman, manager of the old clothes campaign, they collected more than five hundred dollars' worth of clothes. The War Service Club, whose members will shortly begin the canvass for old clothes, has elected the following committee which will supervise the canvass: Miss E. Rosenberg, chairman; Miss Lillian Rassman, Miss Lottie Shine, Miss Rose Youngerman, and Miss Etta Sheiner.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1918.



BIG RED CROSS MEETING SUNDAY AT HEBREW INSTITUTE

The Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross is arranging a mass meeting for next Sunday at 2 P. M. at the Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Lytle streets, to which Jewish rag and junk peddlers are mainly invited, and whose co-operation in the Red Cross campaign is earnestly desired.

At a meeting of the rag and junk peddlers last Sunday, it was decided that they would purchase Red Cross stamps at cost and use them as money to pay with when buying waste material, according to certain fixed prices which are under the supervision of the Local Chapter of the Red Cross. This is a remarkable plan, whereby every junk and rag peddler can do his full share toward the Red Cross without any trouble or expense. After Rabbi Saul Silber's eloquent address in which he explained the purpose of this organization and the duty confronting every one to support it, a resolution to co-operate with the Red Cross was unanimously adopted. At the same time the Red Cross assures the rag and junk peddlers that their interests will not only be properly guarded, and that this plan will also help them greatly to expand their business.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1918.

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It is expected that when the public becomes aware that it can sell its discarded articles for Red Cross stamps, it will do so more than ever before. Everyone will dig up whatever junk one has, and sell it for Red Cross stamps. It will be the obligation of everyone to do so and in this manner to fulfill his patriotic duty to the American Red Cross and American army.

The plan of the campaign was formulated by the following well-known businessmen, with the assistance of the officers of the local branch of the Red Cross: Victor Lowenthal, Samuel Deutsch, Moe Rosenberg, B. Murvitz, Julius Cohn and Oscar Gumbinsky.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 21, 1918.

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN OPENS WITH \$296,000

The Red Cross campaign was opened in Chicago yesterday in full force. Those who supervise the campaign expect that Chicago will be the largest contributor to the hundred million dollar fund which is asked of the nation for the second Red Cross Campaign.

During yesterday's activities a sum of \$296,000 was collected for the fund. This sum, though, came only from a few large concerns but it is expected, that the really large sums of money will come from the millions of Chicago's citizens.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 21, 1918.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR THE RED CROSS?

An Appeal by Judge Fischer to Support
the Campaign of This Noble Organization

The Red Cross, the most important organization [of its kind] in the world, is conducting a campaign for a fund of one hundred million dollars in order further to promote its noble and sacred work among the wounded on the battlefields and the suffering children and refugees wherever they may be.

The Red Cross is an organization which belongs to no special group or religious sect; it performs its great work for every one alike. The mark 'Red Cross' is only an emblem and not an indication that it is a Christian organization. In all countries, organizations doing similar work wear the same emblem. Jacob Schiff, well known Jewish philanthropist of New York, was the treasurer of the Red Cross several years ago.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 21, 1918.

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In New York prominent rabbis and civic leaders issued an appeal for the support of the campaign of the Red Cross. Judge Harry M. Fischer, who is active in all war undertakings, is the first in Chicago to appeal to the great Jewish masses to contribute generously to the Red Cross fund. He does it in the following letter to the Courier:

"The campaign for a fund of one hundred million dollars for the Red Cross was launched yesterday throughout America. Chicago's share to this fund is six million dollars. This money will be spent only for war work; to buy bandages and medicines for the wounded soldiers; to pay nurses for their services; to provide homes and food for the war orphans of France and Belgium.

"The emblem of the Red Cross has no religious significance whatever. It is only a symbol which has been accepted for certain historic reasons by all organizations in the world doing similar work.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 21, 1918.

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The Red Cross is the symbol of mercy and sympathy and the Jewish people, more than any other nationality, know how to support such an institution. Whatever war destroys, the Red Cross rebuilds, knowing neither friend nor enemy, nor race, nor religious sect, nor nationality. The Red Cross extends aid to all sufferers, cures the sick and saves human lives wherever it is able to.

"I therefore beg of you to appeal through your newspaper to the Jews of Chicago that they should lend every possible assistance to Chicago to provide the six million dollars for this benevolent and humanitarian work.

Respectfully,

Harry M. Fischer

Judge of the Municipal Court."

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1918.

FLOWER DAY BIG SUCCESS

Flower Day was a great success. The Jewish masses cheerfully bought flowers from the pretty Jewish girls and in this manner supported the Zionist movement. At the mass meeting last evening at the Hebrew Institute, it was announced that the sale of flowers passed the \$3,500 mark, which is almost double the amount of last year.

The girls who sold flowers at the corner of 12th Street and Blue Island Avenue said that the Irish members of the big church in that neighborhood were their best customers. When told that the entire profit is for the Zionist cause, not a single Irishman failed to buy a flower.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1918.

BUY A FLOWER AND HELP ZION.

Today is Flower Day for the National Fund throughout America, and big preparations are being made for the sale of flowers in Chicago. Several hundred of the prettiest and most attractive of Zion's daughters, on every corner of greater Chicago as well as in local Jewish neighborhoods, will sell a flower to every Jew for the National Fund.

Buy a flower, because the money received from the sale of every flower with which a pretty girl will grace every Jew's lapel, will buy a brick for the great Jewish building which is about to be erected in Palestine. Zionism is on the threshold of realizing its dream, and the National Fund, the most important branch of Zionism, must have more capital with which to buy more land in Palestine for the Jewish people. Therefore, the greater the amount the flowers bring in, the more land the Jews will be able to secure in Palestine. The flower sale will be under the direction of Mrs. Belle Linn, who is

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1910.

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certain of a great success.

This evening at the Gymnasium Hall of the Hebrew Institute, a large mass meeting will be held with two of the most prominent Zionist leaders as the main speakers. At this meeting an announcement will be made on the results of Flower Day.

Both speakers are well-known to the great Jewish masses: Dr. Ben Zion Mosensohn, who has remained in Chicago for several weeks and who has greatly distinguished himself with his remarkable speeches, and more so with his convincing arguments for the ideals of Zionism; and Professor Nachum Slushtz, one of the greatest of Jewish scientists and research workers, who has been honored in Chicago in years past. Both have something of importance to tell the Jewish people. Professor Slushtz is the recognized leader of Zionism and Judaism in France. He is professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne, in Paris. Mr. Max Shulman will also appear as a speaker. It is, therefore, certain that a huge gath-

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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 19, 1918.

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ering will come out to hear these two famous speakers and Jewish leaders. The chairman of the evening will be Mr. Nathan D. Kaplan. Dr. Mosensohn addressed yesterday, in English, the members of the Covenant Club on "Russia and the Jewish problem". The audience showed evident response to his logical arguments when he pointed out why every Jew must adhere to Zionism and why every Jew and Jewish organization must not and cannot be neutral toward the Jewish problem, which can be solved only through Zionism.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1918.

ROSENBLATT BACK IN CHICAGO

Mr. Samuel J. Rosenblatt returned from a short journey to the East, where he settled with the leaders of the Central Relief Committee the dispute concerning the jurisdiction over certain territory. At his conference it was decided to give Chicago credit for all donations which the Central Relief Committee received directly from Chicago and vicinity. The Joint Distribution Committee also agreed to print in the monthly bulletin all donations of the Local Joint Relief Committee.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1918.

ROSENWALD PROMISES BONUS TO THE FEDERATION

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities of Chicago were very successful in its last membership campaign, the results of which were greater than expected, or-- as the common expression is nowadays--"over the top." The federation, nevertheless, is not wholly satisfied because it needs an additional twenty-five thousand dollars with which to finance all institutions under its supervision in meeting their obligations.

The famous philanthropist Julius Rosenwald came to the assistance of the federation. He is now offering the latter an additional twenty per cent of the total sum, if the committee can collect more than the quota of \$125,000. Thus, if the friends of the Federated will make an effort, and are successful in collecting the additional twenty-five thousand dollars, they can depend upon a bonus of five thousand dollars also.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 6, 1918.

WPA (U.S. PRO.) 121

DON'T DISCARD YOUR OLD CLOTHES

Don't discard your old clothes or shoes. They can be made very useful if you give them to the suffering Jews in the war countries, where these articles cannot be obtained even for money.

The Relief Office has considered this problem at some of its meetings and decided to issue an appeal to the great Jewish masses not to discard their old shoes and clothes, but to keep them and notify the Special Office which the Joint Relief Committee has opened at 932 West 12th Street. A special messenger will be sent after the bundle.

Everyone knows about the high cost of clothes and shoes in Russia, and everyone knows that they cannot be obtained even for money. Something must be done about it in order that Jewish war victims should not walk about naked or barefooted. The Relief Committee has decided, therefore, to collect old shoes and clothes, which are to be found in every home, renovate and ship them to the war countries for the naked and barefooted Jewish women, children, young and old men.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 6, 1918.

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IV Who could refuse to give his old clothes to a war victim? The person willing to give away his old suit or shoes hardly misses anything, yet by so doing he will accomplish much. He will give a suffering Jew a suit to cover his bones and a pair of shoes for his swollen feet.

The Relief Office is therefore certain that every Chicago Jew, and particularly every housewife will respond generously to the appeal of the Relief Office and begin at once to save old clothes and shoes.

The young attorney, Edward Shulman, brother of the well-known Zionist and civic leader, Max Shulman, was appointed administrator of this work.

Mr. Edward Shulman has already perfected all the plans and is prepared to send out trucks to gather the bundles, sort, clean and mend them for shipment across.

For this reason no one should discard his old clothes. Pack them in bundles and donate them to the Jewish war victims.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 6, 1918.

THE COMING FLOWER DAY

(Editorial)

Sunday, after the holiday of Shavuoth [Pentecost], young Jewish girls will go out to sell flowers in order to **increase** the income of the Jewish National Fund. We learn that this year twice as many Zion's daughters have heeded the call of the Zionist Organization as volunteered in previous years as saleswomen. This is a good sign for the National Fund and still a better one for the Zionist Movement. The enthusiasm of the Jewish youth for the National Fund can be applauded, therefore, with real satisfaction by all Jews.

Daily World, May 6, 1918.

PEOPLES RELIEF MAKE IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The annual meeting of the Peoples Relief took place yesterday at the West Side Auditorium. Socialist party, Workmen's Circle branches, and trade unions were represented by delegates; all have decided that it is necessary to put the Peoples Relief on better resulting basis.

Dr. Hyman Kahn, Chairman of the Peoples Relief, opened the meeting with an appeal to the representatives of the labor organizations, to do all in their power that the relief work shall not be hindered and to help the million sufferers across the sea. Dr. Kahn, after his opening address, turned the gavel over to Julius Savitsky.

Dr. Ari, Secretary of the Peoples Relief, after his report of the previous meeting, reported on the Relief Campaign, showing that \$23,467.66 were raised, of which \$2,690.22 came through the office of the Daily World.

It was determined that an auditing committee be elected to audit the books of the relief office, and send a copy to every organization represented at this conference. Strasman, Yoketson, and Ziskind are the auditing committee.

Daily World, May 6, 1918.

The second session of the conference was opened with Dr. Nadler as chairman. It was determined to send greetings in the name of the Peoples Relief to the Workmen's Circle convention in Pittsburg.

Secretary Ari reported that the Peoples Relief raised the sum of \$37,000, beside the \$100,000 campaign, which already has raised \$23,000. The conference ended with the election of a new executive board.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1918.

ROSENBLATT ELECTED RELIEF DELEGATE TO CHARITY CONVENTION

Mr. Samuel J. Rosenblatt was elected as a delegate of the local relief committee to the convention of Jewish Charity Workers which opens in Kansas City, May 12.

The other delegates from the Relief Office are Miss Bella Jerusalemsky and Mr. Samuel Nevelev.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 24, 1918.

COMMITTEE DETERMINES TO WORK OUT PLANS FOR NEW RELIEF CAMPAIGN

At a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Stratford Hotel plans were discussed for a new and big relief campaign for 1918. Mr. Julius Rosenwald came to Chicago especially to be present at the meeting. He participated in all the discussion, but the meeting was unable to adopt a conclusive plan.

A committee was therefore appointed to work out concrete plans and present them at a second meeting to be held within a few weeks.

The main speakers at the meeting were Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Julius Rosenwald and Judge Julian J. Mack, who will hold his court open for some time in Chicago.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

ROSENWALD PRESENTED WITH LOVING CUP
FOR HIS MILLION DOLLARS TO RELIEF

(Special to the Courier)

New York, April 14.--A surprise dinner was given this afternoon at the St. Regis Hotel in honor of Chicago's famous philanthropist Julius Rosenwald in recognition for his contribution, last year, of \$1,000,000 to the relief fund for Jewish war sufferers.

All the speakers emphasized the fact that were it not for Mr. Rosenwald's million dollar contribution, it would have been impossible to raise so much money last year for the relief fund. Mr. Rosenwald's generosity prompted American Jewry to contribute its full share.

The guests presented him with a loving cup, made in England in 1792.

Jacob H. Schiff was the toast-master. The speakers were: Louis Marshall,

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 15, 1918.

Cyrus Sulzberger, Judge Otto Rosalsky and Judge Julian W. Mac.

The cup was given him in the name of all the relief committees, and it bore the following inscription: "To the patriotic American citizen, devoted Jew and great philanthropist."

Also present were Mrs. Rosenwald and her children. Among the guests were many noted Jews of New York.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1918.

HADASSAH'S MEDICAL EXPEDITION READY TO LEAVE

With the consent of America and England, Hadassah's medical expedition, consisting of forty-one persons will leave New York shortly for Palestine.

The expedition is being sent by Hadassah, the Zionist Women's Organization which assigned the sum of \$250,000 [as a quota] for its first year's work. Besides the General Director and Representative of the Organization, the expedition consists of a medical director, fifteen doctors, fifteen nurses, an expert on sanitary conditions, two mechanics, two pharmacists and a staff of dentists. The doctors are specialists in eye, ear, nose and throat, as well as skin and children's diseases. A hospital in Jerusalem has been set up for the expedition. In addition the expedition will open a dispensary and a school for nurses. The expedition carries over \$40,000 worth of medical supplies.

Together with the medical expedition, Hadassah is forwarding seventy big-sized trunks of clothing for the poor of Palestine. The clothing is

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 10, 1918.

collected by the Hadassah branches all over the country, and the collections are still continuing. Later, more clothing and supplies will be sent to Palestine. The money for the expedition came from the following sources: \$120,000 from the Provisional Zionist Committee, \$100,000 from the Joint Distribution Committee and \$30,000 through individual donations. Two tons of soap were donated by Mrs. Felz.

/Translator's note: This is a national organization with branches in Chicago

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

TWO HUNDRED WOMEN JOIN THE RED SHIELD OF DAVID

The meeting yesterday afternoon of the Red Shield of David at the Hebrew Institute was well attended, and over 200 women joined the organization, which is undertaking work in Palestine similar to the work done by the Red Cross on the battlefields.

The meeting was addressed by Miss Lillian Herstein, president of Hadassah, Mrs. Weisman, Max Shulman, Dr. Marcus and Dr. Dolnik.

After the meeting, election of officers was held, and the following were elected: Dr. Celia Davis--president, Mrs. H. Steinberg--vice-president, Mrs. Bessie Weisman--recording secretary, Miss Augusta Shapiro--financial secretary, and Miss Ella Marcus--treasurer. An executive committee of twelve was also elected.

The success of the massmeeting stimulated the founders of this organization to further activity.

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JEWISH ^

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily World, January 8, 1918.

A meeting of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Locals #44, #18, and #81 was held Saturday and the question of relief work was taken up in a very sincere form.

The representatives of the cloak makers have declared that they are willing to do anything within their power to help the \$100,000 campaign fund.

After a thorough discussion on the best method of procuring and collecting money, it was decided that all cloak makers shall work on one of their legal holidays and give that day's wages for the relief.

According to the account, the representatives of the three locals are expecting a sum of ten or twelve thousand dollars for relief.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 243.

May 20, 1918. \$500,000 pledged for Jewish war relief.

The World, December 18, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

RELIEF MUST BE FREE FROM POLITICS.

The Jewish workers of Chicago are not as close to the relief work as are their brethren in the East. The reason is that in Chicago, the United Relief rests in hands in which the race has no faith. Should the relief be segregated from the West Side Auxiliary, it would be certain that its influence on the Jewish life would be greater and the work more fruitful. At present the People's Relief is suffering from the sins of the West Side Auxiliary, which is closely related to the very reactionary elements of Jewry.

The name, Joint Relief, was not often used by those creatures, whose association with Judaism and Jewish ideology is only based upon how much they can utilize it for their political careers.

We remember the relief convention, where all committees went prepared in advance, in accordance with the command from the reactionary element. At that time, it proved that the officials and the employees of the Joint Relief office are completely under the influence of the Halsted street politicians.

The World, December 18, 1917.

Although one may be of the opinion that it is a thing of the past and that now the Joint Relief office is an impartial institution, the events of the last few days have proved that its policies remain unaltered.

It is the duty of the representatives of the People's Relief and especially the volunteer workers to free the relief from politics.

The Daily World, December 27, 1917.

The great conference of the Peoples Relief, to organize a gigantic campaign among the Jewish working masses for the Jewish war victims, was a great success last night. The conference was opened in the West Side Auditorium. Dr. Hyman Cohen was chairman. Seventy-seven organizations were represented through one hundred and fifty-four delegates. There were delegates from large trade unions. The Workmen's Circle Branches, the Socialists branches, the Poale Zion and the Progressive and Peoples organizations.

The principal speaker of the conference were B. Sugarman, manager of the Peoples Relief, who came from New York especially for this purpose. The conference determined, at its first session, to raise the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in a period of six months, through an active and energetic campaign.

The Daily World, December 27, 1917.

WPA (11) PRO 13021

It was determined to appeal to all workers to contribute one day's pay for the war victims and to demand from the business men that they give ten percent of their sales of a certain day.

It was also decided that each organization should raise a certain sum of money. A larger campaign committee was appointed so as to carry on a vigorous campaign and to raise one hundred thousand dollars in six months.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 5, 1917

JEWS, BE RIGHTEOUS - DO JUSTICE!

Not charity but righteousness is demanded now of Chicago Jews.

American Jewish ignorance forgets the difference between charity and righteousness. Oftentimes we boast of our charity, and believe it to be the same as Jewish charity, but we are badly mistaken.

Charity we inherited from our neighbors. Charity makes a distinction between the donor and the receiver. The donor, although he may mean well, assumes the character of a half-god or saint, who is not compelled to give but contribute for the sake of being merciful and graceful; no one has the right to dictate how much he shall give, to whom or when. He throws out his chest and proclaims to the world "Admire me, - it is evident that I am merciful, - a liberal."

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No stronger tie of fraternity can exist than that of mutual respect between the charity giver and the charity receiver. But the donor gradually comes to look upon the receiver as a sort of low creature who must bow to him, and the charity receiver must get accustomed to crawling with bowed head to receive help.

Ancient Jewish institutions called it charity but today it is called social justice. The proselyte, the orphan, and the widow is entitled to a part of the country's wealth; it belongs to them, it is a constitutional duty.

We say this in reference to the appeal that is now being made by the Chicago Orthodox Federated Charities, to the Chicago Jews, not to forsake their widows, their orphans, their consumptives and their sick. This appeal is unfortunately being made for "charity." In America we have no other alternative, because the conception of Jewish charity has gradually disappeared.

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However, the fearful days (New Year's Day and Day of Atonement) are approaching when Orthodox Jewish consciousness becomes somewhat sentimental. This is probably the most opportune time to remind our Jews that they are not doing their duty toward the poor, who are entitled to their share of Jewish charity, which is due them in the name of justice.

How can any Jew go to his synagogue on New Year's, or Atonement Day and ask for justice from his God, when he himself does not do justice for the needy?

"Whoever asks for justice, must himself do justice." Every Jew shall do his share of charity, and then he will have the right to go before his God, and say "I have given away what belongs not to me, I paid my debt to the proselyte, and to thousands of unfortunate Jews, and now I may enjoy, with a clear conscience, whatever I have left."

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American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17.

[MASS MEETING FOR THE JEWISH RELIEF]

May 11, 1917. At a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Jewish Relief Committee, \$350,000 is contributed in response to appeal of J. L. Magnes.

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 21, 1916.

FEDERATION BEGINS ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN TO RAISE \$25,000

At a dinner and meeting held last night in the Ashland Club House, plans were drawn up for a campaign, to be undertaken immediately, to raise \$25,000 for the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities, and to obtain new subscribers in order to cover the deficit. More than one hundred well-known Jewish welfare workers were present at the dinner, and inspiring talks were delivered by Julius Rosenwald and Rabbi Saul Silber.

The speakers pointed out that the budget of the Federation amounted to \$110,000, and only \$80,000 had thus far been collected. The balance must, therefore, be raised so that the Federation can continue its work.

This campaign will be conducted by a "special army" of which Mr. A. S. Ray is to be "commander-in-chief". He has already divided the army into groups under the guidance of captains, who, together with their companies, will campaign in various districts of the city.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 19, 1916.

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NORWEGIAN HOSPITAL BEGINS CAMPAIGN
TO RAISE \$165,000

At a meeting of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital, 1138 North Leavitt Street, a plan has been completed for a twelve-day campaign to raise \$165,000 in order to build two new wings to the present hospital, which is much too small to accommodate the number of patients who apply for treatment.

The hospital is located in the heart of the Jewish district on the Northwest side and accepts patients regardless of race or creed. The hospital owns one hundred beds, and many [of them] are occupied by sick Jews. Therefore, the hospital trusts that the Jews will co-operate in this campaign.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1916.

WHEN YOU BUY FOOD, REMEMBER THE HUNGRY

by

Jonah Spivak

There is a holiday spirit permeating the air. Every sensitive Jew is aware of it and is preparing himself for those great, awe-inspiring days when he must take into account all of his deeds, and must total up what he has done during the entire year. It is not the accounts of his books that he begins to revise; nor is it the records of his business that he begins to put in order. Throughout the year, the Jewish businessman runs his business according to the most modern methods of bookkeeping. He manages his business with clock-like precision; the most minute expenses and incomes are recorded with utmost accuracy.

The poor Jew also keeps accounts for the entire year. From his accounts he figures out when his rent is due, when it is payday, when payments are due on furniture, when the peddler has to be paid, and when the Hebrew school

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tuition is due.

But when the holidays approach, the Jew also begins to take an accounting of himself. He begins to review his deeds, i. e., has he been good to his fellow men, has he given succor to the needy, was he merciful to the stranger, the widow, and the orphan, did he conduct himself humanely, with regard for the purity of his soul--that spark of Divinity that was set into his heart.

If he knows that he has sinned throughout the year, and that he did not treat his fellow men as he should have, he beats his breast [with remorse] for his evil doings. He repents by uttering the following prayers:

[Forgive me, oh Lord], for the sin of not having shown any interest in the orphan! [Forgive me, oh Lord], for the sin of not having offered succor to the poor widow. [Forgive me, oh Lord], for the sin of having made no sacrifices for the forsaken. [Forgive me, oh Lord], for the sin of having had no compassion for the aged and feeble! [Forgive me, oh Lord], for the

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sin of having shown no interest in the Jewish education of my children! [Forgive me, oh Lord], for the sin of not having supported the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities.

But when the Jew enumerates the sin he committed against the war-sufferers, he will beat his breast even harder. He will then cry out with true repentance and with an inward, deep regret.

[Forgive me, oh Lord], for having committed the greatest sin of not having done enough for those unfortunate war-sufferers in European countries, who have endured want, hunger, and the sword. [Forgive me, oh Lord], for the sin of having made merry and amused myself in the free land of America, forgetting, at the same time, my moral obligation to those unfortunate and tormented war victims!

Yes, brothers and sisters, repentance is a great thing when we regret our sins and the gates of Heaven are opened to receive our prayers. Do you

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think, however, that by words alone, by merely reciting liturgic poems on fast days and before Rosh Hashanah/New Year/, or by praying on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kipur (Day of Atonement), one's sins will be forgiven?

Do you think that it will be enough merely to listen to a sermon delivered by a rabbi in a synagogue, in which he describes the trials and tribulations suffered by Jews abroad? Do you think that it will be enough merely to shed tears at the rabbi's sermon and to do nothing afterwards?

It is true that God is not indifferent to tears because they indicate that a person's heart has softened; that his better and nobler sentiments have been awakened, and that the tears of this person, as is affirmed in Jewish literature, are dearer to God than all the prayers.

But those prayers and tears are false unless we pour out vast sums of money for those unfortunates. Prayers and tears are ineffective if we don't help those unfortunates to keep alive. While they are drowning in a sea of

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blood, and crying out, "from whence cometh our help," we, the Jews in America, should answer, "your help will come from America! Your sisters and brothers in the New World, who are protected by the flag of the United States, will come to your aid in these critical times."

There are many ways to help those unfortunates. One of them is to impose upon yourself a tax, as well as upon your grocer, your butcher, your bread man, in short, upon all those who supply your home with food. Jewish housewives should urge all their food distributors, particularly their bakers, grocers, and butchers, to issue war stamps with each purchase that is made in their stores. No food should enter any Jewish home, especially for the High Holidays, which does not bear war stamps.

And do you know, dear brothers and sisters, what a war stamp affixed to each loaf of bread, each pound of meat, and each package of groceries means? It means that you are giving a small portion of your food to your hungry sisters and brothers abroad.

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The bread will taste sweeter when you know that some of it is going to the hungry war-victims. So eat, drink, and be healthy, but when you go to your butcher, baker, and grocer, demand war stamps from them. You should not only recite the prayers of repentance--you should also demand and buy war stamps.

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JEWISH

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TWO APPEALS TO CHICAGO JEWRY
To The Chicago Jewish Public

As is known, the Federation [of Jewish Charities] supports, among other institutions, the Hebrew Shelter Home on Morgan Street at the corner of Maxwell Street. The question has arisen, among certain individuals, of erecting a new shelter home to compete with the one already in existence. Now the time has come for the Jews of Chicago to become familiar with all the facts concerning this matter.

The Hebrew Shelter Home, which is supported by the Federated Charities, is so well organized and adapted to the task it serves that it is praised by everyone. It has a distinguished board of directors; it has all the necessary conveniences, and is run in a strictly orthodox fashion.

The facilities and equipment of the Hebrew Shelter Home are adequate for the assistance of the needy strangers who come to our town. [Translator's

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note: It is a custom among Jews to provide strangers who come to a town, with food and shelter until these people establish themselves.7 There is absolutely no need to spend \$25,000 to construct a new building in competition to the existing Hebrew Shelter Home, and thus impose on the Jewish public an additional annual expense of from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

The erection of a new shelter home is based on selfish motives, and not on the need for [additional] social work in our community. To permit the building plans to continue, would not be fair to the Jewish public who will have to stand the expense. For the above-mentioned reasons, I am of the opinion that to start building an institution to compete with an existing one, would not only be a waste of money and energy, but would also impose a useless tax on the Jewish community, by urging it to support another institution for which there is, at present, not the slightest need.

The Federated Charities supports the existing Hebrew Shelter Home. Proper

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attention is given to every Jew who goes there. The board of the Federated Charities, wishing to save unnecessary expense, tried in every way to avoid this dispute and to reconcile both parties. But despite all efforts it did not succeed. In the face of these facts, I deem it my duty to urge the Jewish public of Chicago to make all of their contributions to the one organized body, which is the Orthodox Jewish Charities.

The Jewish people can rest assured that this statement is not made for the sake of argument. It is based on the actual conditions as they exist. Therefore the public should not be misled by a statement that may be contrary to this.

James Davis, President of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1916.

Another Appeal By All Synagogue Presidents

Last night at a meeting of synagogue presidents in the Ohavey Sholom Congregation, the decision was made to publicize the following appeal to Chicago Jewry regarding the Hebrew Shelter Home:

We, the presidents of the Chicago Orthodox Congregations, turn to the great Jewish public with the request that it should not permit the Jewish community-funds to be misused. Everyone knows that for the past three months, the rabbis have tried by every means, to reconcile the authorities of the Hebrew Shelter Home and those who are planning to build another one.

Much to our regret, the efforts of the rabbis have been in vain. The people who intend to erect this building refused to heed the counsel of others, and are proceeding with their plans which will cost the public twenty-five thousand dollars a year to maintain. We do not need such an organization. Both the work and the money will be wasted. We have a

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splendid shelter home on Morgan Street, a home which is strictly Kosher, and is large enough to accommodate more inmates than it has.

We request, therefore, all synagogues in Chicago to appoint delegates to represent them at the large mass meeting which will be held Thursday evening in the Waller Street Talmud Torah (Hebrew School). This dispute should be resolved at this meeting. In the meantime, we ask all the Jews in Chicago to refrain from contributing to the new shelter home fund.

No synagogue should fail to appoint delegates who will have to act as judges in rendering a decision concerning the Hebrew Shelter Home, in behalf of the Orthodox Jews of Chicago.

With fraternal greetings,
Joseph Weil, president, Ohavey Sholom,
Paul Rissman, president, Congregation
[Sharei Tfilo] Bnei Reuven [Nusach Hoari]
M. Shapiro, president, B'nai Moshe
Congregation

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M. Goldstein, president, Anshe Kalvaria,
A. Isenstein, president, Kehilath Jacob,
Joseph Feinstein, president, [Congregation]
Shaare, Thora Anshei Maarov,
M. Burnet, president, Beth Midrash Hagodol,
H. H. Bolutin, president, Anshe Lebovitz.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 10, 1916.

A FREE FOR ALL

(Editorial)

The protracted Din Torah /lawsuit decided informally through voluntary arbitration according to Jewish or common law in a Beth Din/ in which the Chicago Federated Charities and the independent builders of a new shelter home have been involved for the past two months, is slowly assuming the character of a comedy. For a number of years, the Jewish community in Chicago has been fighting the practice of squandering money, and the irresponsibility and inertia which exist in the welfare institutions. After a great deal of exertion and grief, the Federated Charities was organized. The Federated amalgamated the /charitable/ institutions which had grown up in Chicago in the course of many years.

Before the Federated came into existence, each institution had functioned as though it were an isolated Kingdom, responsible to no one but itself. Each



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institution had, on its own account, appealed to the public for money. The amount of money that the Chicago Jews contributed toward the maintenance of these institutions was seldom known. If an individual wanted to find out how much all these institutions had cost the Chicago Jews, he would have to go from one institution to another; he would have to inspect the accounts of each institution, and then, after all this, he would know nothing. Some of the institutions either kept no accounts at all, or, if they did, the bookkeeping was in such a poor condition that little could be learned about the debits and credits.

The Federated Charities brought order out of chaos. The Federated supports, financially, the institutions affiliated with it, and a really competent bookkeeping system shows how much money is taken in, and how the money is spent. From time to time, financial reports are made public, and whoever wishes to find out the incomes and expenses of all the institutions, or of any single one, can do so.



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It stands to reason that people with honest intentions and common sense will not seek to return to the state of chaos that formerly existed in the Jewish Orthodox charities. And when a person seeks to isolate himself and to run a separate institution without keeping accounts, or without any responsibility, we must suspect him of sinister and ulterior motives.

The people who contemplate building a new shelter home arouse such suspicion. The Federated Charities support a well-equipped shelter home which is sufficient for Chicago. Another shelter home is absolutely unnecessary. Why a few people should spend public money, which fell into their hands before the Federated was established, to build a new shelter home, and why they should send out agents to collect nickels and dimes among the Jewish public, cannot be explained by anyone without casting suspicion on those people.

At the session of the Din Torah which was held Thursday, Rabbi Saul Silber correctly stated that another Talmud Torah (Hebrew School) was far more



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necessary than another shelter home. The existing shelter home, under the supervision of the Federated, fills the requirements of the community. The rabbis have assembled seven times to listen to a statement of the grievances, and it is to be regretted that they have hitherto not had enough courage to come before the public with a statement that another shelter home is superfluous and that we must not squander charity funds.

It was thought that by the establishment of the Federated, the business of collecting money from the public without justifiable reason, would once and for all times, be put to an end. The case of the new shelter home proves that there still exists a free-for-all. Whoever wishes to have some pretext in order to collect nickels and dimes, chooses his own charitable enterprise, and appeals for contributions.

Before any Jew of Chicago donates to the new shelter home, he has a right to ask those at the head of that project: Who gave you the right to decide for all the Jews in Chicago whether or not another shelter home is needed?



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To whom have you given an account of the money you have thus far collected, and in what manner have you disbursed this money? Who were the accountants who inspected your books?

Unless these questions are satisfactorily answered, we don't see how anyone can give his support to the organizers of the new shelter home. This is not a free-for-all.



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"LET THE PEOPLE BE THE JUDGES"



For the seventh time, the rabbis of Chicago have summoned to a Din Torah (rabbinical trial) the persons who are now planning to erect a new shelter home. Last night at the closing session, the rabbis decided to turn the whole matter over to the Jewish people of Chicago. Let them judge.

At each session, the individuals who are sponsoring the erection of the new shelter home, made new proposals and sent new committees. But at the meeting which was held last Monday evening, they promised to attend last night's meeting, prepared for the Din Torah, and to accept whatever decision the Beth Din (rabbinical court) would render.

At yesterday's meeting, Rabbi Simon Album made his appearance. Mr. Tvery and Mr. Goldstien were on the committee for the new shelter home. As soon as Rabbi Album entered, he took the floor and reviewed the whole case, making new

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I D 4 proposals. It had previously been agreed that the **matter** was not to
IV be prolonged, but Rabbi Albus ignored this decision, and simply insulted
any rabbi who dared to dissent. He refused to permit the dissenting
rabbis to speak. When the chairman announced that a decision would be reached,
Rabbi Albus, together with Rabbis Astrakhan and Cohen, left immediately.

When the clamor had subsided, the question was again taken up. Rabbi Saul Silber virtually pleaded with the people who contemplate building a new shelter home, to consider the Jewish public's money, and not to waste it. Then Rabbi Silber said, "Why do we need two shelter homes when we haven't enough inmates to fill the modern and beautiful shelter home we have on Monroe Street. Perpetuate your name in a noble undertaking. We need a Talmud Torah. (Hebrew school). Thousands of Jewish children grow up without religion. Build a Talmud Torah instead, and help to preserve the most beautiful gift of the Jews-- the Torah. Help to bring up a generation of Jews." His words, however, aroused little sympathy among the representatives of the new shelter home.

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I B 4 In conclusion the rabbis decided to make the following statement to
IV the general Jewish public:

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Whereas, We have assembled seven times in order to listen to the arguments for the construction of another **shelter** home in Chicago; and,

Whereas, The people who represent another shelter home have made many promises, and have failed to keep them; and

Whereas, Their object has been to gain time and not to answer the just demands of the rabbis at the Beth Din; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the rabbis of Chicago, deliver the entire matter over into the hands of our great community, to decide whether there shall be another shelter home in Chicago.

We resolve, further, to call a mass meeting for this Wednesday evening, at



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I B 4 which shall be present all rabbis and delegates of all synagogues to
IV hear the reports of everything that has been transacted thus far, and
then to render a decision. In the meantime, we ask the Jewish public
to refrain from contributing to this building fund.

The following rabbis approved this statement: Abraham Goldenson, Jacob Levin-
son, Saul Silber, Rubenstein, Choquet and Harlan.

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Millions of Jews in all lands will observe their third
Kosh Hashmonai (the year) with the roar of cannon and the flourishing of
swords. In America we shall observe it with a flourish of offering
prayers for the coming of the year of the Jews.

It is not to be said that on this sacred day every Jew will be urged to
do his duty in behalf of his fellow-citizens. Therefore the Levi-
sides has been able to do every day to do the broad masses of
people neither to sell nor to buy admission tickets to the synagogues on the
high holidays unless they bear war stamps.

A meeting was held at the Chaviv Sholem Convention of all rabbis, synagogue
presidents and prominent men of the Chicago Jewry at which a War Stamp
Committee was organized whose task it shall be to distribute war stamps to



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 10, 1940.

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I C all synagogues and halls. It is expected that all synagogues will
IV co-operate in attaching stamps to the tickets. However, the broad
masses are asked to co-operate in not buying tickets without war
stamps.

The chairman of this committee is Paul Kense and the secretary, Wolf Farber. A committee of three was also appointed to collect the money for the war stamps and to turn it over to the relief treasurer, Samuel Philisohn. This committee consists of Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Feinstein and Mr. Kauseman. A ways and means committee consisting of Rabbi Abraham Epstein, Mr. Farber and Mr. Finestein, was also appointed. All committees have immediately sprung into action, and it is expected that several thousand dollars will be raised for the war-suffering Jews.

A feeling of irritation prevailed because the first side committee had failed to mention, in its book of contributors, the name of each west side contributor



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Daily Jewish Journal, Aug. 27, 1918.

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I C to the Relief Fund. Therefore, it was decided that books should be

IV printed with the name of all past and present contributors to the Relief Fund.

Buy only tickets for Nosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur /Day of Atonement/ which bear war stamps.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1916.

RELIEF VOLUNTEERS UNITE

All branches of the Relief Volunteers have united to do more active work in order to raise more relief for the war-suffering Jews. The volunteers will now carry on this work on a large scale and will stand in close relationship to one another. Each branch will carry on the work independently, but all branches will meet together at intervals and discuss the relief work, which is under the supervision of the West Side Relief Committee.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1916.

A VOICE IS CALLING

To Presidents of All Mizrachi Organizations and Synagogues;
to All Rabbis, Lecturers, Preachers in Canada and The United States!

The horrible World War visited destruction upon many Jewish Communities in both Europe and Palestine, affecting our brethren in those places not only physically but also spiritually. It shattered and destroyed many of our theological colleges and Talmud Torahs /Hebrew Schools/ and other such institutions that were an honor and a pride to our people. The destruction also reached our Holy Land--Palestine--but thanks to the holiness of our land, all the theological colleges and Talmud Torahs, the institutions of charity and mercy of the old settlement remain in existence and are functioning as before, despite the material suffering they are now undergoing.

In our holy city, Jerusalem, there are dozens of Talmud Torahs and theological colleges where thousands of Jewish children, both young and old, are



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1916.

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brought up in the Spirit of our Holy Scriptures; there are dozens of institutions of charity and mercy that house thousands of aged, destitute, infirm people, widows and orphans. All these institutions, the Talmud Torahs, the theological colleges, hospitals, homes for the aged, orphanages, homes for the blind in Jerusalem and in other holy cities such as Chevron, Zphath and Tiberia, existed and thrived on miracles even prior to the war. The expenses of these institutions were, in good times, covered by temporary donations collected in all corners of the Diaspora by authorized collectors, and even by social workers who were deeply affected by, and unflinchingly loyal to the old settlement and its institutions in the Holy Land. There was no organization outside of Palestine to raise the necessary funds for the maintenance of such institutions. But the people themselves, men and women, young and old, held it their sacred duty to aid always the old settlement which is so dear and sacred to all Jewish people. In this way these institutions continued to exist. But now that the World War has broken out, our brethren in Europe, who themselves are the victims of destruction and hunger, are unable to help support these institutions of



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1916.

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I G the old settlement in Palestine. Thus these institutions have begun to suffer terrible and dreadful vicissitudes; nevertheless, they exist. Their material condition is very tragic. The contributions for their support, collected in America, are insufficient. Both the teachers and students in the Talmud Torahs and theological colleges in Palestine need food, as do the aged, the infirm, the widows and orphans.

The members of the Mizrachi here in America recognized and understood this. And our third /Mizrachi/ convention in Chicago, decided to support all Talmud Torahs and charitable institutions in the old settlement in Palestine by every means possible. At a special meeting called by the above-mentioned members, the following was decided:

To set aside this Sabbath as a Relief Day for the old settlement. Rabbis, lecturers, speakers and welfare workers in Canada and America are requested to encourage and urge all Jews to help the charitable and religious institutions of our old settlement in our Holy Land. Also on Sunday a collection



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1916.

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from house to house should be made on behalf of these sacred institutions.

We now appeal to all our members, to all rabbis and presidents of synagogues that each of them should see to it that this resolution is carried through in his respective city and in his congregation and locality. May these days, this Sabbath and Sunday, be dedicated to the institutions of the Torah, to charity and compassion for the old settlement in our Holy Land. May everyone of us share responsibility in this duty to the old settlement which has been the foundation of all our hopes and of our whole future in Palestine.

At a time when we are shedding tears and asking the Lord, blessed be His name, for a year of Redemption and Salvation, let **us** remember those who were the first to lay the foundation **for the** Redemption of our Holy Land. For this act, the Lord, blessed be His name, will accept our prayers, and we will have a good year, a year of salvation and consolation, a year of Redemption with honors and blessings on Zion and Jerusalem.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 25, 1916.

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The Local Executive Board of the Mizrachi.

P. S. All money collected should be sent directly to the Mizrachi Bureaus.

/Translator's note: The Mizrachi is the orthodox wing of the Zionist movement./



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

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AWAKEN TO THE HIGH HOLIDAYS

IV

by

Jonah Spivak

With the passing of the fifteenth day of AB [the eleventh month in the Hebrew calendar corresponding to parts of July, and August; it has thirty days], we observe the disappearance of beautiful summer. The High Holidays draw near at this time. To the Jew the coming of the High Holidays heralds the time when nature will shed her cloak of green leaves and flowers and will then wrap herself in shrouds of snow and frost. It gives him a hint that man is no more than a passing shadow, a flying speck of dust, who is here today and gone tomorrow. And the Jew becomes serious; a feeling of repentance touches his heart and a religious fervor penetrates his soul.

He begins to remind himself that he is naught but a toy in the hands of fate; clay in the hands of the Potter. He is not certain whether his death will

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

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I G be natural or unnatural; whether he will perish by the sword or by fire,
IV whether he will be strangled or will die of hunger. He begins to recognize a change in nature. He sees that life is not a mere toy, but something far more serious; that the fear of God is present in all His work; that this fear affects all His creatures.

In the synagogue where the Jew comes to cry bitterly when he is distressed, preparations are now being made to receive, on the High Holidays, all those who seek comfort for the soul. But the Jew will greet the High Holidays this year with more enthusiasm for religion, and with greater fear and solemnity, and if his tears formed rivers last year, they will form oceans this year. Oceans of tears will deluge the World because of the curse and misfortune of the Jewish people, of our persecuted brothers and sisters overseas.

Yes, brothers and sisters, those unfortunate children of our people who are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood, are now victims of the sword, and



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

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I G those who manage to escape the sword die of either hunger or epidemic.

IV In war-stricken countries they who perish by the sword are better off than the ones who die of hunger.

Death stares at those unfortunate people each day; it taps along their shoulders, enfolds them in its bony arms, frightens them by its hollow eyes; it snashes its skeleton teeth at them and girds them around with its ring-like ribs.

The misfortune of our people overseas is indescribable. There are no words in any language that can accurately depict these horrors. It will not suffice to describe their misfortunes; blood must be shed--the boiling, red blood of young men who fell in battle, the black, congealed blood of our aged men and women, of our widows and orphans.

All this will rise up in the mind of the Jew while he is standing in the synagogue during the High Holidays. He will be shocked by the misfortunes

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Dumny Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1943.

III H

I G that have befallen him, and tears will flow from his eyes.

IV

But not with tears alone can we heal the wounds of our brothers and sisters. The tears that we will shed in our peaceful country will neither appease the hunger nor eradicate the epidemics that afflict our brethren. Repentance, prayer, and charity destroy all evil decrees. Remember, however, that in the prayer book, above the word charity, the word money is emphasized, and if we wish to mitigate the plight of the unfortunate, we must come to their aid with money.

The synagogues and halls /halls are rented for the purpose of conducting the services on High Holidays /where Jews will assemble on the High Holidays can, for example, help the Jewish war-sufferers a great deal in a direct manner. War stamps should be affixed to all tickets for Rosh Hashonah (New Year) and Yom Kipur (Day of Atonement), which are sold to worshippers. /Translator's note: Worshippers cannot enter the synagogues during the High Holidays unless they secure an admission ticket in advance./ We should not forget that these

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 20, 1916.

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I G stamps can yield a huge amount for relief. This will be a direct con-
IV tribution from the synagogues and an indirect contribution from the
Jewish public. The synagogues and halls will thereby fulfill their duty
toward their war-stricken brethren and thus neither the synagogue nor the public
will find it difficult to fulfill this duty.

To attain this noble objective, unity must prevail among all synagogues and
halls in our city. The assessment that will be stamped on each ticket must
not be optional, but compulsory. It should not be optional because many will
neglect it, which, in turn, will mean a heavy material loss for the unfor-
tunate. Unity among all worthy directors of synagogues and halls on this
matter must be apparent. A moral obligation must be imposed upon all. Not a
single ticket should be sold without a war stamp.

The printers who print synagogue tickets and the season's greetings cards
should not forget to design a place on their printed material where stamps



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Sunday Jewish Courier, N.Y. 25, 1918.

III V

I G may be pasted. The Jewish printers should bear this in mind because
IV they too, as members of our people, are morally obligated to the un-
fortunate Jews. They should feel proud that they can indirectly help
the war-sufferers through their trade. They are the ones who should remind
the presidents of synagogues, directors of schools and the Jewish public in
general that they must affix war stamps to the tickets they purchase for the
High Holidays. We know that the stamps were disregarded considerably last
year. And it was a great sin. It will be a greater sin to disregard them
this year because the misfortunes have increased this year.

We in America travel safely on the ship of life. But the ship of life on
European waters has met with a shipwreck and millions of people are drowning
and going under in a sea of blood and affliction. Who among us will not offer
succor to those unfortunates? Let us all help. Help is needed.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1916.

ENGLEWOOD IS ACTIVE

Dear Editor: Kindly insert in your newspaper the following report on collections from the Englewood War Relief Committee. This organization was launched January 27 of this year, and since then the Committee has collected, from monthly subscribers, the sum of \$2,840.72. This is the total amount collected during the six-month period ending August 1. The president of this organization is Mr. Whithall; Mr. D. Levin is vice-president; and Mr. Herman Liebovitz is treasurer.

Thanking you in behalf of the Englewood War Relief Committee, I remain
Rabbi Jacob Levinson.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 17, 1946.

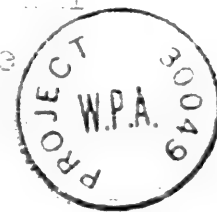
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Last evening a large crowd gathered for the meeting of the Israel Congregation to bid the relief emissary to Europe, Rabbi D.E. Abramovitz of St. Louis--the representative of American Orthodox Jewry--a hearty farewell and wish him success in his great and arduous undertaking. All those present expressed great satisfaction with the Joint Distribution Committee's resolution which calls for the sending of a commission of five renowned personalities to study the condition of the war-suffering Jews and to investigate in what manner the Jewish relief money is being distributed among the Jewish war victims.

The speakers treated the relief work and distribution questions very carefully. As chairman Rabbi Ephraim Epstein explained the purpose of this meeting and explained that Rabbi Abramovitz's trip means to the Jews. In a moving speech, Rabbi Abraham Gordon described the horrible sufferings the war has brought to the majority of Jews, and wished the relief emissary a safe



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1916.

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IV journey.

The keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Leon Zolotkoff, who shed light on the strife between the nationalistic elements and the "assimilators" who control the distribution of money among Jews in nearly all the belligerent countries. Because the German assimilators and their agents in Warsaw and elsewhere have been making exceptions in the distribution of American relief money, it was resolved that an American commission should be sent to investigate this matter thoroughly and also to improve the system of distributing relief money. Mr. Zolotkoff proposed a resolution demanding that American relief money not be given into the hands of the European assimilators who make exceptions in the case of the nationalistically inclined elements. In an inspiring message, Rabbi Saul Silber supported this resolution. The resolution was unanimously adopted by those assembled.

The last speaker was the relief emissary, Rabbi Abramovitz, who was given a



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1916.

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IV grand reception as he presented his plans to the audience. After the meeting Rabbi Abramovitz immediately departed for New York, from where he will sail for Europe on August 23, with five other members of the commission.

Another member of the commission, also representing the Middle West, is Mr. Jacob Billikopf of Kansas City. Mr. Billikopf will soon pass through Chicago on his way to New York. He is one of the most prominent Jewish social workers and also the superintendent of the Kansas City Educational Institute.

The relief emissary was accompanied to the depot by a committee of prominent rabbis and laymen, the same group which had welcomed him upon his arrival at the station. In the afternoon the local rabbis and prominent laymen conferred with Rabbi Abramovitz about the future of orthodox Jewry in Europe.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1916.

WHAT ARE WE DOING FOR THE FUTURE?

This year was a year in which we were forced to issue one "proclamation" after another in behalf of the unfortunate war sufferers in Europe.

Whether the Jews of Chicago have responded to these appeals and requests as they should have is not the question before us. But as a result of having raised money for those unfortunate souls in the European Hades, we have failed to remind Chicago Jewry of its moral obligation to its own "home", the Federation (United Charities) which was founded in Chicago a few years ago by the orthodox Jews.

As is known, every [charitable] institution was formerly a "world in itself", having no relationship with other such institutions. Large sums of money would go to collectors with whom donors were not particularly satisfied. Chaos prevailed generally within the social work among Jews, [a situation] which was not a great honor to our city.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1916.

I B 4 From out of the chaos existing within the "charity world", the Federation came into existence just as the world took form from out of chaos. The Federation abolished the system of individual collectors; it established order in the disbursement of city Charity; in general, it became a "clearing house" for all charitable institutions.

As an organization which was the product of a progressive period, the Federation had many obstacles in its path when it was first organized, [obstacles] which were brushed aside. The greatest obstacle at the beginning was the denunciation with which the Federation was met, as is the case with every new feat or accomplishment made in any field.

At the very outset, the Federation faced the question of whether it could demolish the old system and then set up one whereby all [charitable] institutions under its supervision would be regulated. The Federation proved that this was possible and valid. Most of its work, if given the necessary support, was crowned with success. The saying, "we must always adopt new methods



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1916.

I B 4 and divorce ourselves from old ones," has been appropriately illustrated by the Federation. Many reforms were made for the benefit of both the [charitable] institutions and the donors.

In order to maintain the supply of steam for a ship so that it can run its course without interruption, the fire must not be permitted to die out. The ship cannot be run merely by a captain and his crew all standing on deck, directing the course by compass alone. But men must also be stationed below deck in the engine room to feed the boiler constantly with coal so as to keep the fire aflame, in order to provide the supply of steam.

The same can be said about the maintenance of the Federation. It is not enough that the Federation is run by experienced and trustworthy officers who direct it in such a way that it is an honor to our city. It also requires many, many supporters who should contribute the maintenance of the Federation, so that it may continue its course unhampered. The Jews of Chicago should bear in mind that through the Federation, the following institutions are



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1918.

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I B 4 maintained: The Marks Nathan Orphanage, an institution where orphans receive a home and acquire a good education in both Judaism and Americanism; the Waller Street and Northwest Side Talmud Torah Hebrew School; the Home For The Aged; the Hebrew Sheltering Home; the West Side Ladies Society; Free Burial Society, and the Theological Seminary. Without these institutions a city cannot function properly. They put the rich--those who do not need charity--under a moral obligation to support them through the Federation.

We should not forget that if we neglect the Federation we have no compassion for the orphans; we do not care for the poor and oppressed who, punished by fate, must ask for our mercy; without giving them any attention we allow Jewish children to grow up with neither Torah study of Jewish law nor respect. Among Jews, giving charity is not a privilege, but a duty. To us charity does not mean almsgiving but rather doing justice--justice to oneself and to those who depend on one.

There is a point in Midrash Agadic and homiletic commentary to the Bible



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1916.

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I B 4 which demands, not requests, that we help the poor. Rabbi Ebin interprets this passage in Midrash as meaning that God will cast his vengeance upon those who refuse to aid the poor. It is written in Psalms, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor".

This shows how charity is interpreted in Jewish literature. Thus, we have no right to turn down those who are forced to come to us. It is our duty to help them as much as we possibly can. There is a saying among us that "charity begins at home". We are obligated to help the poor in our city even more than the poor remote from us. The poor at home are worthier. Therefore, you should help the Federation now. It is in need of your help.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 7, 1916.

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST DECIDES TO MAKE
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE COLLECTION FOR WAR-SUFFERERS

The State Board of the Progressive Order of the West, at its last meeting, determined to urge all of its lodges to appoint several committees for participation in the special P.O.W. House-To-House Collection Day, which will take place shortly under the supervision of the Chicago Relief Committee.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1916.

NATIONAL FUND AS A GOAL [SHOULD BE REMEMBERED]

(Editorial)

For the past fifteen years, ever since the Jewish National Fund and the Zionist Congress were founded by Dr. Theodore Herzl, it has been customary for all Jews who hope for an establishment of a Jewish homeland and a settlement for the Jewish people to appeal on Tishah b'ab (fast day in commemoration of the destruction of Jerusalem) for the support of the National Fund. The mission of the National Fund is to purchase land in Palestine in order to lay the groundwork for Jewish immigration. Under present conditions, however, the younger people in Jerusalem proper, who want to live by the sweat of their own labor, have no opportunity to do so. The Yar (Forest) Herzl and other land and institutions to which the National Fund lays claim, belong to all the Jewish people, and, at the same time, enable many Jewish families to eke out a livelihood from them. These activities therefore

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1916.

I B 4

I G attain the chief objective of this huge people's movement, viz., to lay
I C claim to more land in Palestine for the Jews. The National Fund is
a help to many Jews in war-ridden countries. After the war a large
Jewish emigration from war-torn countries will begin, and there can be no
undertaking of greater importance than that of preparing as much space as
possible in Palestine for those Jews who may desire to go there after the
war.

At the present moment the paramount task confronting the Jews is to strengthen, by all possible means, the Jewish position in Palestine. There is no doubt that after the war the relationship between the Jews and their historical land, and the historical claim by the Jews to that land, will come before the League of Nations. On the twenty-first of last month, the British Government made an official declaration through its foreign minister Sir Edward Grey, that after the war the Powers will be inclined, to turn Palestine over to the Jews. He said that Jewish interests will not be neglected after the war is ended.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1916.

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I G This is a statement that is consistent with British tradition, origin-
I C ating in the Bible. Preparedness on the part of the Jews is, therefore,
most essential to us. Every piece of ground which is procured for us,
and every Jewish institution which is strengthened, means more independence,
more prestige, and a strengthening of the claim that Palestine should belong
to the people of Israel. This is the goal; this is the task of mankind.

Owing to the large demand for aid coming to us from our unfortunate brethren
in war-stricken countries, the National Fund has been terribly neglected in
the last two years. It has also suffered heavily in losing its support from
war-ridden countries. Therefore, if we in America ignore the National Fund,
we commit a crime against the Jewish people. Of course it is of vital im-
portance to help our suffering brethren in the belligerent countries in their
present misfortune, but we must also prepare something for them against the
time when hostilities will cease. If, after the war, Palestine is able to
absorb a few thousand immigrant families, it will be a great help as well as

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1916.

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I G a great accomplishment. It is important to render immediate aid to
I C people, but it is far more important to do something for them that
will last permanently.

In Chicago the National Fund made no collections of its own on last Tishah b'ab in order that our brethren in war-stricken areas might have the total proceeds of the collections made at that time. It would be wrong, however, to let this year pass by without giving aid to the National Fund. The Relief Committee, has therefore decided to make appeals this Tishah b'ab in the synagogues, and the War Relief Committee will be active this Tishah b'ab in the cemeteries only, leaving the other field open to the National Fund.

Both undertakings, i. e., the collection in behalf of the National Fund by the Relief Committee in the synagogues, and by the War Relief Committee in the cemeteries, will find a generous response in the hearts of Chicago Jewry.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 4, 1916.

I B 4

I G The day of our destruction /Translator's note: referring to Tishah b'ab,
I C the day on which Jerusalem was captured by the Babylonians/ will be the day
of our reconstruction. The work of the National Fund is constructive
work, embracing a goal. The work for war-sufferers means immediate relief to
our brethren in great need. Both are essential. Both should be supported.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1947.

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At yesterday's meeting of all rabbis and synagogue presidents, it was determined that appeals shall be made in all synagogues during the memorial services on the last day of the Passover for aid to Jewish refugees of the war.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1916.

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THE JEWISH WEALTH

(Editorial)

The fact that the Jewish people are the poorest in the world has been proved so many times by the written and spoken word, from the rostrum and in the Jewish press, that the repetition thereof should sound stale and familiar to everybody. Yet, we often hear the statement made by Christians as well as Jews that Jews are extremely wealthy. This assumption, as well as others does the Jew considerable harm. [This is especially true] when the economic plight of the Jews is being widely discussed; the world does not wish to hear of it. The world believes that the Jews have wealth enough to help themselves.

In reality however, where can you find another people as helpless as the Jews? Individual Jews are millionaires in this or that country, thereby making the Jews conspicuous in the eyes of the world. Because of this handful, the millions who are struggling for an existence are overlooked.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1916.

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There is no limit to the extent of Jewish poverty. Even the smallest and poorest nation, for example Montenegro, with a population of two and one half millions, has established enough credit to get a loan of several millions of dollars. The Jews however are unable to obtain a loan amounting to a broken farthing, because they have no credit in the world; they possess no national wealth to serve as security.

With the advent of the Zionist organization, this situation has changed. The Jewish Colonial Bank and The National Fund with its subsidiary branches represent a fortune. It is a very small fortune for a nation of 13,000,000 nevertheless it belongs to the entire people. In peace times the Colonial Bank could procure a loan if it were necessary. The National Fund could do likewise. We must remember that this fortune has been built in less than twenty years. This is only the beginning of a fortune which must grow. The Jewish people are not yet dead. Zionism lives in the hearts of Jews, and all give to public charities. [For this reason alone,] the foundation which our modern pioneers have laid in Palestine is important to us.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1916.

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The Yeshub (collective colony) is still small, but the Jewish Colonization in Palestine represents [an achievement] unparalleled in the nineteen hundred years of Jewish history. It is the child of our hopes. [This colony in our ancient homeland, which constitutes the basis of our national wealth, deserves our wholehearted support.]

For the last year and a half our courageous pioneers in Palestine have been struggling against the poverty produced by the World War and the devastation left by the locusts. As if [they were part of] the sacred ground, they stand on guard, protecting the Jewish wealth. They merit the admiration and support of all Jews, because their toil and their efforts go for all the people.

But because of the dire misfortune endured by the wide masses in Europe, we often overlook the small handful of 85,000 people in Palestine. The Provisional Committee of the Zionist organization is the only body which seeks aid for them.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 13, 1916.

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Each month it becomes more difficult. Reports coming from Palestine indicate that life becomes more unbearable each day. The cost of living soars as high as it does in other war-ridden countries. Not less than \$20,000 a month is required to maintain Palestine in this time of war.

The appeal coming from the colonies in Palestine should resound in the hearts of all Jews. It not only means the maintenance of people who are starving, but also the preservation of the work of two generations of Jews and the possibility of further constructive work for the entire race.

Vast sums are needed to maintain the values created by the Yeshub which will prevent the Jewish national wealth from going to ruin.

Therefore may the Jews harken unto the voice of Hosannah in these trying times.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1916.

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PALESTINE QUESTIONS

"Summary"

This article deals with contemporary problems in Palestine. The author attributes the present rapid growth of Palestine, materially and culturally, to two factors, first the severe economic losses sustained by the Jews during the first two years of the World War, and second, the fact that the War made the Jews think in terms of independence and autonomy.

The author urges Jews to do less political bickering and more constructive work. He also points out the weakness of Zionist propaganda.

"The work in Palestine has triumphed. Palestine was in a state of ruin. She has always been a backward country. Now she is cut off from the world. [There is no commerce,] only a constant flow of requisitioned meat products and materials necessary for war. Thousands of Jews, [the so-called] "fiendish" subjects, have run away. Large numbers of Jews are today subjugated and in need of bread. The danger of military service is imminent.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1916.

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"There is however a basic difference between the war victims in other countries and those in Palestine. As in all countries, there are thousands in Palestine who are in need of bread. But in Palestine we have a Yeshub (Collective farms) which does not need bread, but workers. This need is neither accidental, nor temporary as is all other social work which is being organized in other countries for the refugees.. Let the Russian government dream about settling the Jews in the Siberian regions - the aid which now goes to the war victims of Russia will accomplish nothing. The aid will fulfill its mission if it only affords 'shrouds to the dead, and bread to the living.'

"The workers in Palestine are the builders, the creators, the basic constructive element left in Palestine. Palestine has become the home of the Jewish worker and his work there is the basis of the Jewish Renaissance.

"This work and the autonomous character of the Jewish colony in Palestine make the demand for a homeland invincible.

"This fact reveals the power of the organized Jews. In these great historic times,

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1916.

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the labor interests arise in the Jewish Moshav in Palestine. Let philanthropy relieve the distress of those in need of bread. Let the open Jewish hand not become tired, and continue to give charity to save the lives of the destitute Jewish victims of the World War. We must not be satisfied with this alone - it is not enough. Great times call for great deeds. Great distress requires national action. We must not wait until the Jewish soldier breathes his last sigh, or the last firebrand of the world conflagration is extinguished. We must respond to the call of our workers, and under the thunder-claps of the artillery, erect the structure of our homeland.

"It is no accident, that at the time when the ideals and dreams of many nations and countries are being shattered and destroyed, we should proclaim our demands. We are not being obstinate in our demands. Our blood is not water. Jewish need must also be reckoned with.

"For this reason we do not wish to satisfy ourselves with charity alone. Charity is a temporary aid but prevents the people from helping themselves. Once and for all time let us end the destitution of our people."

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"Help to continue the constructive work in Palestine. Fortify and strengthen the workers there. Give them the opportunity to create new and progressive forms of work and life. The old world is consumed in the holocaust. Old traditions and concepts have perished in the trenches-- in the ruins which give birth to a new world, illumed by a new sun of freedom and equality for all nations, for all working people.

"The Jewish people must create a material basis for their demands in order to gain a new foothold in the world which is already in the process of formation."



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1916.

DOES YOUR NEIGHBOR HAVE MATZOTH?

(Editorial)

Major troubles make one forget minor troubles, but the minor ones, however, do not thereby cease to exist.

The misfortunes of the large part of the Jewish People in the war-torn countries necessitate unprecedented efforts to secure help for these victims, but at the same time not forget the Jews who are stricken by poverty here at home, in Chicago--the Jews who are looking forward in despair to a Passover without Matzoth and sacramental wine.

The adage, charity begins at home, probably does not hold good at the present time, when not only the chronically indigent but the people of an entire nation are begging for help, including hundreds of thousands who have themselves contributed to charity in the past. Under such circumstances there must be exceptions to the above rule. But even if our Jews in Chicago do not come first this year, it would be wrong to ignore them entirely.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1916.

Moes Chitim [providing the poor with food for Passover] is a beautiful and well-established tradition among us Jews, and the duty to see that every Jew has Matzoth and wine on Passover has been regarded, since time immemorial, as so sacred that it would be a crime to forego this obligation for one year, even though the Jews must contribute funds to be used elsewhere.

In such cases, we have always been our "brother's keeper," and we must also play this role this year, notwithstanding the many difficulties. Those who can give will discover next year that they have not thereby become any poorer.

Let none of us offer any excuses to the Moes Chitim Committee. Let us not say that we have already contributed to help the Jewish victims of the war. This is no excuse for failure to help the needy Jews in Chicago, who must also observe the holiday.

Does your neighbor have any Matzoth? If not, it is your duty to see that he gets some.

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 2, 1916.

BUY ONLY MATZOTH [UNLEAVENED BREAD] HAVING WAR STAMPS

Committees from the [Jewish] Relief Office will be present today at all matzoth bakeries and in other places where matzoth are sold in order to see that each package bears a war stamp. The matzoth bakeries have promised to place stamps on all packages.

The Jews of Chicago are urged not to receive any matzoth into their homes unless the packages have these war stamps. The proceeds go to the Jewish victims of the war. Jewish grocers are also asked not to buy any matzoth without the stamps.

Today the Permanent Committee will go from door to door for the purpose of raising money for the war-stricken Jews.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 9, 1916.

ORGANIZATION FOR WAR RELIEF

All Chicago relief committees for war sufferers such as the West Side Auxiliary, the North West Side, the South Side, and the People's Relief Conference, have united under one executive committee. All work in raising funds for the relief of the war-stricken Jews will be done through one office.

To the general executive committee, which consists of forty-seven members, fifteen members of the executive committee of the People's Relief Conference, were added. Committees are being reorganized to the extent that in every one of them the new executive members will have proportional representation only. The first task of the united committee will be the organizing of a Purim festival for the war-stricken Jews. Purim presents from the Chicago Jews will be sent to the Jewish sufferers in the war-stricken countries. Five hundred committees are appointed for the Purim presents deliveries, and one day's wages from every Chicago Jew is to be donated, as a Purim present, to the Jewish war sufferers in the war countries of Europe.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1916.

CHILDREN'S WAR CONFERENCE

All preparations were made last Sunday for a massmeeting to take place Sunday, March 5, 2 P.M., at the Educational Alliance, 1243 N. Wood Street. We hope that all children, without exception, will participate in this meeting, where plans for our tag day, to be held on Purim Sunday, March 19, will be arranged.

Come, American youth, and help your suffering little brothers who stretch out their hands for help. Come and help your own flesh and blood. Join our conference and do something for the tag day. Do your duty on tag day, for by doing so you will send your Purim present to the unfortunate children across the ocean.

Bear in mind, time is short and a lot of work is to be done. So now, will you refuse to lend a helping hand?

We believe that all children feel just as we do, and they will come in large numbers to attend this meeting and participate in exchanging gifts of the children and for the children.

Respectfully,
Joshua Spector
Harold Karagadshi

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 10, 1916.

FEDERATION OPENS HOME FOR JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

Chicago is opening up a first class Hebrew immigrant shelter home. This institution was recently organized and is being financed by the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, which expects to donate about \$4,000 annually to its upkeep. The Federation realized, that something must be done in the way of providing a home or homes for the many immigrants who come here from Russia stranded.

Several hundred refugees who escaped the Russian fire, at present in Japan, will arrive in Seattle in a few days, and a great number of them who will come from there to Chicago will be out on the street if shelter is not

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 10, 1916.

provided for them. These immigrants are some of the best children of our Jewish nation. We must by all means provide homes and food for them when they arrive. This home for immigrants is to be located in the large building of the Jewish Aid Society, 1336 S. Morgan Street. This society has with great pride provided the space for the new home and the Federation donated \$2,500 to this worthy cause. The Hebrew immigrant shelter home is one of the many institutions connected with the Federation. At a meeting last Sunday the Federation had its annual election of officers, resulting in the election of a number of very prominent Jews.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1916.

DO NOT HOLD BACK THE BLOOD MONEY
(Editorial)

The Jewish tag day has come and gone, and the results are most gratifying. It is estimated that over \$100,000 was raised on the Jewish tag day. We read in the press that many Jews have sold their jewelry at auction and turned the money over to the Jewish war sufferers' fund....Hundreds of Jewish girls stood all day on the street corners not at all minding the heavy rain and wind. They let no one pass without selling him or her a tag. Many committees made house to house canvasses where they were successful in getting monthly pledges for the fund to help their unfortunate brothers and sisters in the war-ridden countries.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1916.

Everything possible was done to make the Jewish tag day a success. The report of Samuel Phillipson, local representative of the Jewish relief fund, shows that \$4,000 was taken in through the tag sales on the streets, and an additional amount of approximately \$11,000 was collected by the National relief Conference. This sum of money we must call "Blood-Money," because hungry ones are waiting for food, sick ones are waiting for medicine, and the dead are waiting for burial. Every dollar that reaches Russia at once brings in twofold relief, for every dollar today, can be turned into food, while the same dollar tomorrow may have to be used for a shroud instead. So to hold back this blood-money until all the moneys are collected, will cause unnecessary trouble and sometimes it will be a matter of life and death if relief should be delayed.

We understand that there are still many tag boxes in the hands of Jewish women, who have not as yet turned them over to the committee. This waiting is just a case of negligence on their part, for every day's delay in sending relief to the unfortunate war victims may cause hardships....

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1916.

JEWS OF CHICAGO DONATE LIBERALLY TO JEWISH WAR
SUFFERERS.

The rain yesterday did not hinder the Chicago Jews from doing their duty toward their unfortunate brothers and sisters in the war-ridden countries. Heartbreaking scenes took place and played a great part in practically all the synagogues in the city....

At the B'nai Ruben synagogue, when Cantor Teitlebaum sang the memorial hymns for the dead Jewish warriors, a half dozen Jewish women fainted.

At the Kneses Israel synagogue, Judge Hugo Pam delivered a very impressive address, appealing to the audience for support of the noble cause. He was the first to empty his purse and when he discovered that the sum was not sufficient, he presented his gold watch to the relief fund.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1916.

Immediately after this, money and jewelry began to pour into the relief coffers. Mr. Benjamin and his son donated \$570 in cash.

The tag day was a great success. Late in the evening when all the cash was counted, it approximated \$10,000. A resolution was passed, to extend thanks to the president for designating this special day for collecting relief funds for the war-ridden Jews. The general subscription committee reported that approximately \$30,000 was raised by monthly subscriptions. It seems that this Jewish day will be a phenomenal success.

At the Shaarah Torah synagogue an unemployed painter, who for the first time in three months had obtained employment, donated his first day's wages to the relief fund. Similar scenes took place in many other synagogues. Nearly all moneys collected for the fund were donated by Jews....

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 25, 1916.

Among the contributors one could find many non-Jewish people who contributed liberally to the Jewish war victims' fund. The well-known actress, Blanche Bates, sent a check for \$100. Rose Stahl, another noted actress, sent a check for \$50 for this worthy cause....

At the office of the Jewish Courier, a letter was received, which speaks for itself. It reads as follows:

"Please hand over the enclosed check for \$3.70 to the Jewish relief fund for war victims. This sum was collected by some twenty-odd patients of the Cook County Consumptive Hospital and Oak Forest Sanitarium. It represents every cent these poor patients possessed."

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of Jan. 22, 1916. p.750.

A group of young women have banded together and are bringing into existence the Big Sister Movement of Chicago. Its aim is to take care of the younger girls in the congested parts of the city, taking a personal interest in them, and bringing out any talent they may possess.

The officers are president, Mrs. Louis Greenberg, secretary, Miss Anna Preaskill and treasurer, Jean Feldman.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 21, 1916.

JEWS ARE OPENING THEIR HOMES TO THE REFUGEES.

Mr. Lipsky's appeal, which was published in yesterday's Courier, made a great impression on the Jews of Chicago. Every Jewish individual in Chicago, who has become familiar with the true picture of the Russian Jewish refugees who escaped the Russian Gehenna, should show his brotherly love. It is not expected of you Jews of Chicago, that you donate anything to these unfortunate refugees, for they are not of the mendicant kind. They are sons of wealthy parentage, and most of them are professional people. Home for them for a certain period of time, until suitable positions can be obtained for them, will be highly appreciated.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 21, 1916.

The Jewish public immediately responded to Mr. Lipsky's appeal and Mr. Simon, the superintendent of the Hebrew Institute, has already received the names of 20 prominent Jewish citizens, who are ready to open their homes to these young Jewish refugees, who escaped from the Russian inferno and have come here to a land of freedom. Additional applications can be made at the office of Mr. Simon, which will be open all day today. Those who live too far from the office may phone Mr. Simon, Haymarket 6400, and a suitable guest will be assigned to you, according to your means, etc.

Mr. Simon, before he sends out an exiled refugee to a home, is quite careful in the selection of the home. He sees that the home is suitable, so that the newcomer may feel at home in his new home, and be comfortable. An additional number of these immigrants is expected to arrive in Chicago in

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 21, 1916.

the next few days, and we hope, that many more of our Jewish brethren will respond to this call for the worthy cause of receiving these intelligent young Jewish men who escaped from the Russian Gehenna. A number of good homes for these war refugees have already been secured. Employment has also been looked after for them and many of them are already at work.

All refugees who arrived here **in the** city recently may present themselves at any time to Mr. Phillip Seaman at the Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Lyttle Streets, and a suitable home and employment will be secured immediately.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1916.

RELIEF CONFERENCE A SUCCESS.

Chicago Jewry Unites in Behalf of Sacred Relief Work to Save Jewish Lives.

Yesterday's relief conference turned out to be a gigantic success and lots of practical plans were adopted for the work of raising relief funds on a large scale in all parts of Chicago for suffering Jews in the warring countries.

Disregarding the bitter cold, exactly at the appointed time, the large assembly hall of the Hebrew Institute was filled with the delegates, welfare workers, and other Jews who have taken an interest in the relief work.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1916.

The delegates remained at their places, as though glued to their seats, all during the proceedings. Practically every denomination of the large Jewish community was represented at the conference. The orthodox and the conservatives worked hand-in-hand for the common aim - relief for the millions of Jewish sufferers, - and the object of the conference was attained. Chicago Jews have awakened to the fact, due to their fate or destiny, they have shouldered a big debt which must be paid at once. This united effort of all denominations of Chicago's Jewish community, has been brought about by each and every Jewish individual, with the great nation's blessings, obligating himself to do his duty. So, with this before us, we are assured of great results.

The work of the conference began exactly 12:30 p. m. G. Sultan, chairman of the conference committee, opened the meeting, explaining the important aim. According to responses to the roll-call, the earnestness of all Chicago Jews is great.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1916.

After a friendly speech by Rabbi Saul Silber, the audience listened to last year's report of the work accomplished by the West Side Relief Committee. At the conference, over 500 delegates were present, who represented nearly all the synagogues, lodges, societies and many different relief organizations. Mr. Bernard Hurwich, chairman of the relief committee, in his report, showed, where in the course of last year \$93,000 was collected on the West Side. This amount includes the \$55,000 collected for needy Jews in Palestine. The speaker, then, described to the audience the horrible living conditions of the Jews in Russia, and he insisted, that no one in the hall should leave until he had contributed something for the relief of his nation.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1916.

The Honorable Adolph J. Sabath, our Jewish congressman, was introduced, as the most important guest at the conference. He was greeted by the audience with great applause, and strict attention was given to every word he had to say. "The long past history of the Jews," the Congressman started his address, "stretches out like a long endless chain, with all sorts of misery and torture. Jews, for centuries, have had something to mourn about. But never before has their misfortune been like it is at the present time, and never before, has the Jewish nation needed relief like they do now. So you Jews of Chicago must do your duty, and do so at the earliest moment.

"As a representative of the Chicago organized Jewry, I appeal to you to get busy. You must by all means, unite your forces, and work harmoniously for this noble cause. Do not leave it to the other fellow to do this work. All business men, as well as ordinary working people, must work

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1916.

hand-in-hand and show the world, what the Chicago Jewish community can accomplish for their nation at this critical moment."

The Congressman spoke in reference to the proclamation of President Wilson, setting aside the 27th of January as the Jewish People's Relief Day.

"I, on my part, will do all that is in my power," he concluded. And to you, appointed representatives of the Jewish people, I appeal, to always show, as you have in the past, that the Jews of Chicago have the deepest sympathy, for our nation in its present plight, and we hope to do all we possibly can to heal the wounds and relieve the pain."

Judge Harry Fisher, chairman of the Scope and Plans committee, presented plans of additional activities for the West Side, which were unanimously adopted.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1916.

In the course of the last seven months, through the Jewish Courier, \$12,000 has been collected for the war stricken Jews in Europe. Mr. M. P. Ginsberg, publisher of the Courier, submitted a report of the fund collected to the chairman, Mr. Hurwich, who read it to the conference. This fund was turned over to Mr. Samuel Phillipson, West Side treasurer for this relief organization.

The Courier will from day to day publish reports on the noble work of supplying relief to our Jewish sisters and brothers. We hope that this present world War will soon end, and our nation, through peace, will begin a new fortunate epoch and peaceful existence.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1916.

The assemblage stood with bowed heads, while Cantor Milkowsky chanted Jewish memorial hymns, for the Jewish martyrs who lost their lives in this war.

Dr. Shmaryohu Levin, in closing the conference expressed assurance, that from today on, our Chicago Jews with their energetic work will do their part, in raising funds for Jewish war sufferers, and will show other cities an example of their good work.

The British Columbia, Jan. 1, 1911.

THE AIR MAIL

The British Columbia Air Mail, as its name implies, is within
reach. A large sum of money, as much as \$100,000, is raised by local business
people.

A list of donations: Mr. Morris Joseph, \$1,500, Julius A. Senneker, \$1,000,
James Phillipson, \$1,000, George Brown, \$500. A number of other business
men donated \$100 each.

The Jewish Labor World, Jan. 9, 1916.

[WAR SUFFERERS TO BE AIDED]

Volunteers wanted for the first house-to-house collections for the war sufferers, arranged by the People's Relief Conference, Sunday morning, Jan. 16th.

All men and women willing to volunteer in this noble work will assemble at the Ellenbogen Bank, 12th Street and Ashland Boulevard, and register in the committee.

A mass-meeting will be held Friday night, January 14, at the West Side Auditorium, to organize the house-to-house collection. All friends wishing to see this undertaking a success should come to this meeting.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1915.

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WHAT IS THE FEDERATION AND WHO ARE ITS OPPOSERS?

(Article Seven)

Although the Chicago Jewish Community is not the greatest, richest, oldest, or most noted in America, it excels in orderly conduct, in its desire and ability to organize, in its work in the fields of Jewish charity, religion, education, and in the character of its civic workers.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

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I H The non-Jew of the Middle West represents a higher type of citizenship than the non-Jew of the East.

All improvements in community life come from the West which was settled by immigrants who had more courage and more pioneering spirit than those who settled in the East. The Western immigrant was not satisfied with the order and life of the East; he followed the good advice of a great newspaper man, who said: "go West young man, go West."

The Jewish immigrant who does not settle in the East, but has the courage to proceed to the West is a better type than the immigrant whose sole ambition is to be a resident of Hester Street, in New York.

No city in the East has as beautiful, clean and magnificent a Jewish ghetto as Chicago. The Chicago Jew lives only a short time in the Maxwell Street district. When he becomes more or less Americanized, he moves to the Douglas Park district, one of the most beautiful sections in Chicago.

With the growth of the body follows the growth of the spirit. A Chicago Jew

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thinks more freely than one from the East. The Chicagoan recognizes the differences between the wanton fellow and the radical, as easily as he recognizes the fool and the respectable Jew. No matter how one may try to conceal his identity, he will be recognized in his true colors. The Chicago Jewish civic workers do not look behind them since they have nothing to conceal and, therefore, do not fear the past. Their records are clean, and woe be to that fellow stealing into the community under false pretenses. It makes little difference to what heights he reaches at first for eventually he falls so low that he cannot rise again.

Many Eastern Jews, unfamiliar with the spirit of Chicago and its Jews, have visited this city recently and were exceedingly astonished at the attacks on the Federation. It is true that not a week has passed in which some Jewish newspaper did not criticize it. Finally the newspaper, Forward, from its ten-story building, started a war on this young corporation.

Other newspapers followed suit. But these attacks have not hurt the Federation's

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collections or subscriptions.

The leaders of the Federation have simply ignored these attacks. There are not a dozen people in Chicago who believe the Federation should answer these accusation. Not even one subscriber has demanded an explanation.

People who are acquainted with Chicago Jewish civic work, know that the Chicago Jewish public does not give serious consideration to the Forward and its accomplices. But, they did consider the facts very earnestly when the Jewish Courier indicated various weaknesses in Chicago's charitable institutions.

When the Courier criticized the financial status of the orphanage it stirred up a great commotion. A special committee was appointed. One of the best auditors was hired. Those who feared this left the institution, thus providing a place for a new administration and a new order.

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When the Courier indicated that the "Strangers' Shelter" was not as it should be, the president and his helpers used public funds for the best lawyers in a vain effort to defend their position; in vain did the Forward and its groups defend the property rights of the officials. But, public opinion was so incensed that the president had to resign, other officers had to leave their positions, and new officers established a new era in that institution.

A striking parallel comes to the minds of those who do not know the spirit of Chicago Jews. They believe we have miracles here. The fact is that Chicago Jews know the difference between grain and chaff, conservatism and radicalism, insincerity and earnestness, ignorance and honesty.

The office of the Federation knows that out of every hundred subscribers, ninety-two are readers of the Courier; sixty-two out of a hundred do not even know that a newspaper such as the Forward exists, while others have heard of it and about seven have been reading the continued romantic novel.

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If the Forward has as many readers, as the editor claims to have, they must be like the patrons of the red-light district who are ashamed to claim any relationship with that district, the readers of the Forward being ashamed to admit they read it.

This is the natural explanation for the miracle and the real reason for the failure of the Forward to do business with the Federation. We will write more on this topic in our next issue.

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REF ID: A66100 PROJ: 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of Oct. 23, 1915. pp.336-337.

The Chicago Jewish Committee for Palestinian Welfare came into existence two years ago for the purpose of helping to establish a system of district nursing in Palestine. Because of the unspeakable conditions now prevailing there as a result of the war, the Chicago Committee was obliged to abandon its plan, and devote its entire energy and funds towards immediate relief. Mrs. Albert H. Loeb is the honorary president of the committee.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of Aug. 14, 1915. p.14.

The treasurer of the Chicago Jewish Relief Committee for War Sufferers is sending a draft for \$25,000 to Felix M. Warburg, treasurer of the American Jewish Committee of N. Y. This makes a total of \$90,000 sent by the C. J. R. C. to the general fund.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

JUDAISM AND AMERICANISM.

Americanization Day was solemnized last week throughout the country. The immigrant became acquainted with the idealism of our land and was invited to participate in the rights and duties of our American national life.

This Americanization, began with the cultural possession, which he (the immigrant) brought over with him, and which he contributed to our American progress. - In the case of our Jewish people, in order for them to become good Americans, they must be first good Jews. - The American ideals of democracy, of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are also the basic principles of Judaism. Our ancient prophets proclaimed these principles hundreds of years ago, and our present day efforts should be



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to see the realization of these principles, in this, our adopted country. American progress will be advanced through the development of our Jewish spiritual greatness, coupled with this country's best influence upon the Jews.

The Jewish characteristic to give charity with a full hand is one of the fine habits, which we contributed to the American life. No other nationality in this country has donated so freely for its own, or the general poor. The Jews can be proud of their position in the realm of philanthropy. They paved the way, and all the rest follow.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

Jewish charity in the United States helps a great deal to guarantee equality for the Jewish immigrant and his children. While thousands upon thousands, who ran away from the persecutions of Russia, Galicia and Roumania were fortunate in gaining a foothold here, many others, less successful, fell in their struggle for existence and were forced to beg for help - and this they always got.

Very often the successful and unsuccessful ones came from the same family, or from the same town or city. They were members of the same synagogue and united in the same activities. Their coming to America only changed their personal circumstances, but the memories of the past remained. Even now they long to be in the same synagogue, the same lodge or mutual benefit

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

society. The synagogues and lodges built numerous institutions and were pioneers in their development. The synagogue and the lodge were the places, where care of the orphan and widow, the aged and the sick originated. The great work undertaken by these pioneers is now being cared for through the Federated Charities.

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities finds itself "at the parting of the roads." It undertakes the burden of these early endeavors, with a view of their realization. It magnifies the use of charity, by removing it from the limited circle, under whose guidance it was, and tries to adjust it to the circumstances, which are necessary for a community of hundreds of thousands of Jews, like Chicago. It has founded in principle, as well as

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in practice the idea, that Jewish charity is a matter, which concerns the entire Jewish community; those, who just arrived, as well as the old time settlers, reform as well as orthodox. It is trying to unite all the branches of Judaism, stressing the importance of making all the Jews responsible for the welfare of their poor. This solidarity and unison in our Jewish life, which the Federation is trying to achieve, will increase our strength to follow the problems, which are interwoven with the welfare of the entire Jewish community.

This united Jewish solidarity and strength is especially important in the present day crisis, for seldom has our destiny been in such a predicament.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

Well planned action can accomplish a lot for our people here now, more so than ever before, and especially for those, who find themselves in other countries. Our first thought here in America should be to organize, and extend help, thereby alleviating the hardships of the Jews here and in other countries.

The Federated Charities is the organization, through which the orthodox Jews support their institutions, which are supervised according to orthodox principles. The officials and machinery have been there for years and are well prepared to meet the crisis with the aid of long experience.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

But experienced officials and a good organization can do nothing without funds. In order to serve the community properly, money is necessary. The Federated Charities must have \$11,000 per month to be able to: care for the orphans in the Marks Nathan Home with food and clothing; provide the aged with a plain, but satisfactory existence; furnish the sick in the hospitals with medical care; take care of those who suffer with consumption in their homes; instruct the growing young Jewish generation in the four schools; provide for poor families; protect Jewish itinerants; and bury the dead of the poor.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

As Americans, and as Jews, we are responsible for the welfare of the needy Jews. Until now we performed our duty by taking care of the Jewish charities, but much more must be done now. The Federation needs your support and encouragement in order to be in a position to maintain its twelve institutions. Let us have your support now, with all the means, which your circumstances permit.

The Federated Jewish Orthodox Charities.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

"DONATE A CENT FOR OUR BRETHREN IN THE WAR COUNTRIES" - PLEAD THE RABBIS OF CHICAGO..

"Jews of Chicago! Again comes the cry for help from our brethren in all the war countries and especially from the unluckiest of the Jews, in Lithuania, Poland and Kurland, who are being driven from town to town and village to village, who have no place to lay their heads, nor food with which to comfort their bodies.

"We, the Rabbis of Chicago, know that every Jew of Chicago and vicinity did his utmost to help his unfortunate brethren in the present crisis. The noble Jewish reply to the want of bread in Palestine was swollen with many thousands of dollars. The merciful response of the Jews of Chicago on the unforgettable day of sadness was a rain of contributions of hundreds of dollars. We believe, that there isn't a Jew in Chicago and vicinity, who has not responded financially, more or less, to the need of our hunted and persecuted brethren.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

"But, dear brothers and sisters, our help is negligible in this great sea of loneliness and want, of hunger and thirst, which hundreds of thousands of our brothers and sisters are condemned to. Let us remember, that from the provinces of Kovno and Kurland alone, over 300,000 Jews - men, women and children, were suddenly exiled and are wandering now, naked and barefooted, hungry and thirsty. Now comes news of Jews being exiled from the provinces of Vilno, Grodno, Chelm and Lublin. It is estimated that a million Jews are now homeless, wandering through fields and forests. Their bare feet are swollen from walking and their bodies shrunken from hunger. They stretch out their withered hands for a little grass and are unable to get it.

"And no one is able, nor wants to help our brethren. We must help them. If we are unable to help them with dollars, let us help them with cents. It is pitiful enough even to beg for dollars, but it is a thousand times worse, when a people have to beg for cents.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

"Only cents do a million people beg of us now - men, women and children of our own blood! In the name of these million souls, we the Rabbis of Chicago appeal to every man, woman and child of Chicago and vicinity, that each one of us, who comes to buy anything - foodstuff, clothing or anything else shall remember that unfortunate million Jews in the war torn countries and donate a cent for them.

"You are buying your breakfast in the morning - it does not matter how much your breakfast amounts to - enjoy it, but remember to donate a cent for the Jews, who have nothing to eat.

"When buying a suit, dress or shoes - for yourself, your wife or child, wear it in good health - but donate a cent for the naked and barefooted men, women and children in the war countries.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

When going out with your best girl and you buy her a box of candy, or an ice cream soda - enjoy it - but remember with a cent the young men and women, who pine away for a drink of water. Donate something, even though it is only a cent; donate every time, when thinking about yourself. Do not forget your unfortunate brethren. Jewish Children! Donate something, donate cents for the Jewish people, who turned beggars. The emergency committee for the unfortunate Jews in the war countries will place on sale one cent war stamps in every place, where Jews come to buy groceries, meat, clothing and other things. Buy a stamp from the storekeeper and pay him for it, for with each stamp you buy you are saving a Jewish life from starvation.

"Beginning next week, let these war stamps be the symbol of Jewish sympathy. The store, which has the Jewish war stamps is and should be the place, where Jews must trade, where Jews must buy, and let the God of Israel block the hand of the demon, who transformed half of the universe into an ocean of blood in which the Jewish people are drowning. Oh, God! make

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1915.

an end to the Jewish sufferings! With eyes full of tears and with broken hearts, we the Rabbis of Chicago affix our names here:

M. Zevin, E. Epstein, A. Epstein, A. B. Goldenson, N. Budzinsky, S. H. Silver, M. Fisher, N. M. Zelezmick, S. Shoch, S. Glick, A. E. Cordan, M. Bernson Rosenbloom, H. Shofar, Z. Harrison, H. Haimowitz, H. Rubinstein, I. Levinson, Muchkin, Astrachan Kramer, L. Kaplan, Pearlman, H. Kahan, M. A. Lipshilz, Davis Efraem Regensberg, Joseph Rabinowitz."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1915.

ALL INSTITUTIONS DECLARE CONFIDENCE IN THE FEDERATION.

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities must go on and fulfill its sacred duties for which it was founded. So it was determined last night at a regular assembly of the directors of all institutions connected with the federation, including the directors of the federation, at the Hebrew Institute.

Mr. James Davis was chairman. B. Hurwitz, A. Libsen - and Rabbi Sol Silver - addressed the audience.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1915.

Rabbi Silver's remarks, straight from the heart, brought forth great enthusiasm, with his appeal to the directors for the unity of the federation and urged the people not to stand aside, but stay united and make the Chicago Orthodox Charities powerful.

Rabbi Silver's successful speech proved effective and the assembly later answered the Rabbi's appeal by approving the resolutions he brought forth, unanimously.

They are as follows:- 1. The presidents and directors of institutions connected with the federation, determined that the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities must go on.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1915.

2. Each of the institutions will arrange through its directors to fill the treasury of the federation, by subscriptions so that there will be sufficient money for all member institutions.

3. Each institution expresses its fullest confidence in the federation's good work and gives full power to the directors to deal as their conscience dictates for the welfare of the federation, and each institution will use every opportunity to help the federation in its work.

4. A committee of all the presidents of the institutions connected with the federation, shall be appointed, for the purpose of helping to carry through all conclusions reached by the federation.

5. The presidents and directors of all the institutions express their condemnation of irresponsible people who spread false accusations against the federation.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 27, 1915.

The meeting was closed in harmony, and it was noticed that every director present went home with new power and courage for energetic work to raise the necessary funds for the federation to continue its noble work in keeping up all orthodox institutions in a proper manner as fit for such a Jewish community.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 5, 1915.

JEWISH WOMEN ACTIVE FOR 'WAR SUFFERERS' FUND.

A meeting was held yesterday by the Jewish women's clubs at the Stratford Hotel where plans were put under way for a strong campaign for a large fund in Chicago for the war sufferers in Europe.

This women's organization works hand in hand with the Chicago Relief Committee - and much is expected from these Jewish women who are always active in social work. The committee will be supplied with official receipt books, and we are warning the public not to give money to any one without securing an official receipt.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 10, 1915.

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RABBI HIRSCH - CHAIRMAN OF RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Tonight at the Stratford Hotel the Chicago Jewish Relief Committee will be organized for the Jewish war sufferers in every part of the world. The Chicago Relief Committee will be in direct contact with the General Relief Committee of New York: The relief work will soon be under way. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch will be the president of the Chicago branch. The following will be elected as vice presidents: B. Horwich, S. Philipson, A. G. Becker, and Judge Julian V. Mack. The well-known banker, Moses S. Greenebaum, will be treasurer and William Mack, the attorney and a brother of Judge Mack, will be secretary.

An executive committee of thirty people representing all the Jewish organizations in Chicago will be elected. The general committee will consist of one hundred and fifty well-known community workers.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1915.

GROANS OF JEWISH CHILDREN IN EUROPE HEARD BY OUR CHILDREN.

At a meeting last night of the children, of various classes in the Hebrew Institute - the Jewish children evinced that the present world war found sympathy in their young hearts for the groans and troubles in all corners of the world. The children determined to submit a pure and simple protest against war. A "peace week" will be arranged for this purpose, during which time the children will raise a fund to help their little sisters and brothers - in the war stricken countries.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1915.

This is a Noble Decision.

This will not be done by children of the Hebrew Institute classes alone, but they will organize, for this purpose, all the Jewish children of Chicago as well as all the Talmud Torahs Sabbath and Sunday schools, also National Radical and Folk schools, etc.

When the organization work is completed, the children will work out plans for the "Peace and Relief Week."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 20, 1914.

SYMPATHY OF JEWS IN AMERICA - FOR JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS ABROAD.

The suffering of Jews in the warring countries has aroused sympathy among American Jews, especially among the Chicago Jews.

Nearly every countryman, verein and society is organizing to raise funds to help the needy of the town or city from which they came. The unity and sympathy among Jews prove very prominent in critical times like this. It is needless to say that all efforts must be made fruitful, to help these activities bring large sums of money. The need among the Jews of Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey is great, and all the money we can raise, regardless how large the sums, may yet not be sufficient to cover the damages that the Jews in the warring countries have suffered.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 20, 1914.

Millions will be required to feed the millions of hungry Jews. It will require a fortune to provide for the children who are being orphaned, by losing their fathers in the army. There is also a large number of widows and deserted wives, and they look only to America for help.

Chicago is the second largest community in America and her share will amount to a large sum of money, that will have to be raised through direct contributions by well to do people, societies and through indirect sources, affairs of various sorts, theatrical benefits, dances, parties, lectures, concerts, recitals, etc.

It is a pity that the large Jewish national organizations do not unite in this relief work. There is some disagreement among them. Individual appeals are made by the B'Nai B'Rith, American Jewish Committee, United Orthodox Organizations, Radical Societies, Zion Organizations, and smaller bodies, such as the Poale Zion, Socialists, Territorialists and all others that have organized here of late.

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JEWISH

、 Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 20, 1914.

JAMES DAVIS PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION.

The 31 directors of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, completed their reorganization work yesterday, at a meeting in the Stratford Hotel, where the following officers were elected: Julius Rosenwald, **Honorary** President; James Davis, President; Samuel Philipson, Vice President; A. R. Lasker, Second-Vice President; B. J. Schiff, Treasurer; and Max Schulman, Secretary.

The President immediately appointed a Budget Committee to work out budgets for every institution connected with the Federation.

Rabbi Saul Silver suggested that the yearly subscription price shall not be the same to those who cannot afford to pay large sums yearly, making it possible for them to belong to the Federation.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 30, 1914.

Mr. Schulman, the secretary, will in the near future send out lists with names of all the new directors, to every institution.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Israel Cohen, one of the new directors, announced that he is now raising his yearly subscription from \$200 to \$500.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 16, 1914.

Chicago has raised \$9,000 for the Palestine fund. At the meeting yesterday of the Palestine committee, excellent reports were heard, regarding the activities, in raising funds for the hungry Jews in Palestine.

The Chicago Jewish communities donated almost \$9,000 to this fund; donations accounting to \$3,831.70 were sent in to Treasurer B. J. Schiff; through the various synagogues, \$1,029.01, and through the Jewish Courier, \$423.15.

The committee listened to reports of many synagogue presidents who reported that their committees collected the sum of \$3,300 in cash, which will in the near future be sent to the treasurer, together with other expected donations which will probably reach the sum of \$9,000.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 16, 1914.

The committee also invited Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, who declared that he will arrange to have this sum of money sent to Mr. Henry Morgenthau, the Ambassador in Turkey.

The American Ambassador will be urged to get in touch with the following well-known personalities in Palestine in order to distribute the money:

Dr. Arthur Ripin and Bezalel Lapin, from Jaffe, Rabbi Diskin and Rabbi Zonenteld and Issac Hagis from Jerusalem and Julius Barshad, from Tzdfoth.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 26, 1914.

PUBLICITY AND CHARITY

(Editorial)

At the last meeting of the managing committee of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, most of the members of the committee were of the opinion that the recent small income of the Federation was due to discontinuing its publicity which it has had in such bountiful quantity in the past. Almost all of the members declared that something must be done to give it more publicity, both oral and written.

We believe that fabricated publicity can not last very long and can not bring desirable results. Artificial publicity is like a painted face which can perhaps be deceiving from a distance, but in which, upon closer observation, the defects can be clearly seen. Natural publicity is

Daily Jewish Courier, July 26, 1914.

inevitable if the managing committee will do its work. The newspapers will publish anything worth while. The public will attend mass meetings if an important message is delivered. The Federation was very active last year. It financed all charitable institutions, which did not surprise the public. It is entirely different now. Practically all of the institutions are either forgotten or forsaken.

The Jewish public is not interested in such "news." Thus the papers refrain from printing it. Those who are interested in charity know that help can not come from the meetings of the Federation, because when 52 members of the managing committee are urged to attend a meeting less than 10 show up and three out of 62 presidents of synagogues attend.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 26, 1914.

The masses will not allow themselves to be deceived. The Chicago Jews are for the Federation, they will not let it fail. But, it must be a Federation of the West Side Orthodox Institutions, for the West Side Orthodox Institutions. Such a Federation will exist, if it would only be conceivable to the present leaders.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1914.

TWENTY-ONE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

The long planned "Twenty-One" Committee which was designated to organize the federation, has at last called its first meeting, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to appoint sub-committees which will soon have their own separate meetings, and later call a large meeting of all sub-committees, to make their combined reports.

This meeting was considered a success. All members have faithfully promised with their heart and soul their loyalty to the federation in the future, and immediately, also promised to pay their subscription to the charity federation.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1914.

The subscribers are indebted to the federation to the amount of \$17,000. All that is necessary is to collect this sum and everything will be cleared up as far as finances are concerned for the present.

Now, in order to carry out the plans of collecting the \$17,000, the "Twenty-One" Committee has decided to send out a strong appeal explaining the need to the federation. In the appeal the federation states as follows:

"We, the 'Twenty-One' Committee, herewith declare our honest convictions. We find that the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities is an absolute necessity in the community, and it must be kept up for it is for the best interests of all Jews concerned."

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 25, 1914.

THE JEWISH ORPHANS' HOME IS HELPING THE FEDERATION.

A well attended meeting last Wednesday of the directors of the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphans' Home, resulted in a final decision to help the Charity Federation in its present financial crisis, so that it would be able to keep up with the charity needs. To enable it to continue with its good work and to finance all orthodox charity institutions, a fund of \$3,000.00 in cash and notes was immediately raised. The money will be turned over today to the officers of the Federation of the Orthodox Jewish Charities.



Daily Jewish Courier, April 25, 1914.

Each director of the orphans' home pledged himself to help raise subscribers and collect subscriptions.....The Jewish orphans' home is the first institution which pledged financial support to the Federation and now it pledges the assurance that all similar institutions will do likewise. Immediately after this question was decided the Ladies' Auxiliary of the orphans' home decided to join the Federation's ladies auxiliary.....

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 3, 1914.

[COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE NEEDY WITH FOOD FOR PASSOVER]

Moes Chitim (the committee established for the purpose of providing food for the needy on Passover) brought in a favorable report. The Agudath, Moes Chitim held a meeting last night at the Waller Street Talmud Torah. The report of the committee was very favorable and encouraging. An organization was formed of eight synagogues and since its organization it has taken in nine more, which makes a total of seventeen synagogues. They were represented in groups and made their financial reports, which were very gratifying.

The Agudath, which is the new Moes Chitim organization informs us that this year much more money will be needed to supply the Jewish poor with the necessities with which to celebrate the Passover holidays. The number of Jewish poor this year is much larger than ever before, hence money is needed.....

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

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THE GREAT MISTAKE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE FEDERATION

(Editorial)

In his report to the Executive Committee of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities and to the Presidents of the organizations affiliated with the Federated, Mr. B. Horwitz, president of the Federation, enumerated the reasons why this organization finds itself in what its opponents call a **crisis**.

According to Mr. Horwitz, the reasons for this crisis are as follow:

1. The load placed upon the united institutions soared from

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914. W. J. 3027

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\$7,500 a month last year to \$13,000 a month this year.

2. The business depression has forced many subscribers to postpone the fulfillment of their pledges until such time in the future as conditions will improve.

3. A small clique of cruel trouble-makers and scandalmongers, whose sole object has been to create trouble, discontent and scandals, has obstructed the progress of the Federation.

4. The directors of the Federation, as well as the directors of individual institutions, have paid little attention to the carrying out of the Federation's task.

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Despite our respect for the opinion of the president of the Federation, we must say that he is taking the effect for the cause. All four reasons adduced by Horwitz are merely the effect of one cause, and as long as this cause exists, its effect will be present.

The main reason why the Federation suffers so much, is because the officers of the Federation are not sure of their own power. They are still under the impression that the Federation is a subservient body which lives by the grace of the affiliated institutions. The Executive Committee of the Federation consists of directors of various charitable institutions, whose purpose is to protect the interests of their respective institutions. If one member of the Executive

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

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Committee thinks that not enough honor is bestowed upon "his" institution, he then sees to it that "his" Board of Directors become indifferent; that the "patriots" of "his" institution stick with the trouble-makers and scandalmongers; that "his" subscribers begin complaining about hard times, and that expenses increase.

The directors of the various institutions sense this particular weakness of the Federation and take advantage of it by "sandbagging" it and by constantly threatening it with desertion and disruption. The Budget Committee consists of representatives from the various institutions. Whenever the budgets are computed, then a series of "you watch me and I'll watch you" begins. Should the representative of the Marks Nathan Orphanage not question the expenses of the Home

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

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for the Aged, the representative of the Home for the Aged will find no fault with the expenses of the orphanage. But should the representative of the hospital declare that it is simply an onslaught on public funds, they [the other representatives] unite against the hospital, they align with trouble-makers and scandalmongers and on the following day accuse the hospital of having committed some infamous act.

The Federation is now going through, on a small scale, what the United States went through on a large scale in the Civil War period, when each state separately thought it could destroy the Federal Government. What the Federation should do is to call the bluff of the brazen-faced institutions and let one of them declare itself independent. Then it

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

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won't be long before this particular "independent institution" will become a "South Carolina."

We sympathize with the president of the Federation. We know how unpleasant and boring it is to listen to the arrogant speeches of the various directors of the affiliated institutions, whose entire ingenuity consists of prattling and contracting debts for the Jewish Community in Chicago. We know exactly how he feels when a superintendent of an institution tells him that he must pay double the market price for beans, because "he must supply the best beans." But as long as the president of the Federation will not grip the management with an iron hand, and with the battle cry "The Federation

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

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above everything," and will not drive the squanderers of public money from the Federation, so long will the Federation be in hot water and thereby suffer.

Let the Federation reorganize morally. The members of the Executive Committee must withdraw from the directorship of individual institutions. They should be Federation people, not institution people. The members of the Budget Committee should not consist of representatives of these institutions, but of the Jewish community in Chicago. The sanction of expenses for each institution should be in line with the income, as economical as possible.

If the directors of the various institutions want to think that an injustice is being inflicted upon them by prohibiting them to spend

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914. 244 (11) 110 3170

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lavishly, then let them declare their independence and appeal directly to the public at large. The sooner they will do this, the quicker will they learn that the public is with the Federation and not with them.

The masses, as well as the ordinary directors of the Federation, will always respond to the call of the president of the Federation. As in Lincoln's time, when the nation responded to the call for war in order to save the Union, so will the Jewish community in Chicago respond by crying out, "We are coming, Father Horwitz, with our money bags full, \$200,000 strong."

The Federation needs a Lincoln in its midst. And Mr. Horwitz, you can be one. Do not misunderstand effects for causes.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1914.

LESE-MAJESTY IN THE FEDERATION

(Editorial)

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities is without a doubt the mother of all Orthodox Jewish Charitable organizations. It feeds all [charitable] institutions. The healthier and stronger the mother is the better attention can she give her children, so that they should not lack anything that they are in need of. If the mother is wealthy, she can supply her children with luxuries and more comforts.

The Federation, as a mother, should also realize that all institutions are her children. A poor child is as much a child as is a rich one. A sickly child having a physical defect should get the same attention as does a strong, healthy child. On the other hand, a devoted mother will share more attention to her weaker child and will help him more.

According to reports, the Federation is at present financially embarrassed.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1914.

We do not wish to delve into the question as to why the Federation is worse off now than it was a year ago at this time. This can probably be attributed to the bad times in general, or possibly the change in management is responsible. Whatever the reason may be, it is nevertheless a fact that the Federation is now in debt. Enough money is not coming in to cover the expenses of the institutions. The result is that the various institutions do not receive the requisite sums on time, and it is but natural that at the regular meetings of the respective institutions, the various Boards of Directors are confronted with the question of what to do in case the mother becomes poverty-stricken.

It stands to reason that the well-to-do institutions, which have reserve funds, do not fear an impending crisis so much. The real small institutions, whose expenses only amount to a couple of hundred dollars a month, and which always resort to beggary, are but little concerned with the future. But let us take for instance an institution like the Marks Nathan Orphanage, which must provide for 250 orphans. It hasn't a cent in its treasury nor has it received any money from the Federation for expenses for the month of January,

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 11, 1914.

notwithstanding the fact that we are so far advanced in March. Is it then a wonder why the question of finances is discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, where a director or two propose various plans as how to safeguard themselves against desperate visitations?

In such an event it should therefore not be regarded as a royal insult by the officers of the Federation, who have determined to appoint a committee to "investigate" this "royal insult" and give this institution a lesson so that the directors will not have the arrogance to speak about this matter again.

The Federation is a mother, not a King, Czar, or Kaiser. The desire to punish for such a wrong can only lead to unfriendly relationships between the Federation and the institutions. The Federation has no "subjects," and there is no reason why such a committee need be appointed. If it is appointed, it should not investigate anything.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1914.

MOES CHITIM TIME

The United Committee, to raise Moes Chitim [money donated to provide the poor with food for Passover] in order that there be ample means to provide the indigent Jews with all necessaries for Passover, announced that it started its task of collecting money. It is of great importance that the Jewish public become interested in the work of the United Committee.

Above everything, it is important that all Moes Chitim monies flow to one central authority, and that all contributions be made as early as possible. Selfishness is a curse upon the Jewish community in Chicago. There are always big-hearted people who want to do good deeds, and they make a collection calling it Moes Chitim. Regardless of how well their intentions are, these people do more harm than good. The result is that good-hearted people are troubled by a number of such as we should not appease. And on the other hand, it serves as a good pretext to those who wish to evade Moes Chitim.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 4, 1914.

All this would still not be so bad. The greatest trouble lies in the division of Moes Chitim, which results into allotting those who are mostly in need the least amounts. This is a fact well-known to those who are engaged in the distribution of Moes Chitim, and the blame lies upon the good people, who cannot, in any event, adapt themselves to the conditions, which require that we collaborate in Jewish unity for the good and best of those whom we must provide with means in order that they celebrate that great Jewish liberating holiday.

A United Committee is more urgent this year than ever before. We have had a hard winter. Hundreds of families, which used to pull through the winter in some way and then provide themselves with the Passover necessities out of the remaining resources, were forced to resort to charity during mid-winter.

May this be known to the Chicago Jewry, and when the committee of United Moes Chitim shall call for contributions, let's respond as Jews should, with large contributions.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1914.

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME JUBILEE

(Editorial)

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hebrew Sheltering Home has been just celebrated in New York. The Jews of New York rejoiced in the existence of their institution, which has served for 25 years as the first lodgement where hundreds of thousands of immigrant Jews have found repose after a tiresome journey; where hundreds of thousands of the unfortunate, forlorn and despondent Jewish immigrants, have been provided with sleeping quarters for their first night after setting foot on American shores. The Hebrew Sheltering Home protects the immigrants against the dangers which they are likely to face in a new land where everything is strange and different from what they are accustomed to in their native countries.

Like a faithful and devoted mother, the Hebrew Sheltering Home protected and safeguarded every Jewish immigrant; supplied him with meals and sleep-

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1914.

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ing quarters; located his relatives and friends in case they, themselves, failed to inquire, and above all, set watch over him, lest he be left in the lurch. In doing this, the Hebrew Sheltering Home became more than what might have been expected; it became a balm in Gilead for the unfortunate Jewish immigrants. It alleviated the sufferings and abated the tears of the Jewish immigrants detained in Ellis Island, through immediate relief and sound counsel, things which the Hebrew Sheltering Home proffers to everyone.

Yet there is a lot of sadness attached to this anniversary if we stop to think that, in spite of this institution's 25-year activity, during which human tears were shed aplenty and a vast multitude of sighs came from the hearts of Jewish immigrants, those sufferings still continue and the plight of our immigrants becomes worse than ever, and immigration more painful. It is when we think of this that sadness does creep into the jubilee.

And while the Jews of New York, look proudly at the beautiful edifice of the



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 17, 1914.

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Hebrew Sheltering Home, there are hundreds of Jewish immigrants waiting for permission to enter. This makes our eyes shed tears. The anniversary is shrouded by the fate of the next Jewish immigrants.

The Hebrew Sheltering Home shows the insecurity of the Jew, who must consume his best faculties in supporting a Hebrew Sheltering Home. This reveals our helplessness and loneliness, but we can't help congratulating such a Jewish community as will do its best to reduce this loneliness and helplessness.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1914.

NEW ORGANIZATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

A group of prominent businessmen of Chicago will meet today in the office of B. J. Rosenthal, in the North American Building to discuss ways of raising funds for a new movement to aid the unemployed of Chicago. This group of businessmen is considering various types of relief for the unemployed, such as warehouses of food and other necessary commodities, a public wood and coal yard where the unemployed can find work, housework for wives of unemployed men, employment bureaus, etc. Also a plan is under discussion whereby unemployed skilled workers would be hired to teach unskilled workers a trade.

The basic principle of this new organization is that relief is not to be given as charity, but as "loans". The recipients will have to pledge, on their word of honor, that they will pay for everything they receive. Accurate accounts will be kept of the things the unemployed receive. No one will receive aid from the organization without a recommendation from the Associated

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 16, 1914.

Jewish Charities, the United Charities, or some other authorized charitable institution.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 13, 1914.

GIVE CLOTHES FOR NEEDY

The relief department of the Jewish Aid Society is greatly in need of clothes for the vast number of men, women, and children who are now forced to turn to it for aid.

The society appeals to all tender-hearted people to contribute clothing, old or new. As it cannot afford to call for the clothes, it is requested that the donors bring whatever packages they may have to the office of the society, 1336 S. Morgan Street. Shoes, sweaters, underwear, and blankets are mostly needed. Please phone before bringing anything in.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1914.

Vol. 41, No. 1, p. 1

THE UNEMPLOYED ARE BEING PROVIDED
FOR

The unemployed will be provided for until conditions improve, and the heads of families will secure work from the Jewish Aid Society on Morgan and Maxwell Streets. This decision was reached yesterday at a conference of the United Hebrew Trades.

Present at this conference were Miss Tausin, superintendent of the Jewish Aid Society and of the Associated Jewish Charities; Mrs. J.B. Malkes, chairman of the Committee to Aid Unemployed Workers; Mrs. Samuel E. Rosenblatt, vice-chairman of the Committee; Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, of the Jewish Courier; and Mr. I. Shapiro, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades.

The names of families of unemployed workers were examined, and it was found that many of them belonged to people of high social standing, people who never

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1914. Vol. (1) No. 10

before had applied for charity; others were tradesmen, to whom relief was to be extended for a short time. They considered a way whereby they could get relief without being humiliated. After considerable deliberation, it was decided that Miss Fousing should attend to all cases recommended by the Committee to Aid Unemployed Workers.

The Jewish Aid Society will shelter these families and provide them with rent, groceries, coal, utilities, and other necessities.

The committee that fills orders for meals and sleeping quarters had a very busy day. The wide-spread rumor that the committee was dishing out meals to everybody attracted a new element that besieged the office of the United Hebrew Trades. Among the new comers were many to whom the committee thought it would be a crime to give meals that were intended for those who are really in need.

For some time the committee had to suffer the inroads of the professional meal-ticket parasite, who, on being denied aid, threatened the committee with dis-

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1914.

#P- 611) 86

order and physical injury. The committee, consisting of Mrs. Walkes, Morris Seshind, and I. Shapiro, found itself up against it. Being morally responsible for the unemployed workers, and not being permitted to distribute meals to this new element, Mr. Shapiro spoke to them, saying that their action would only bring chaos and cause relief to be stopped for all. He urged them not to listen to professional agitators and let the committee carry on its work.

Mr. Shapiro's talk cooled off the crowd and things returned to normal.

Yesterday the Courier received \$328.46 as a relief contribution.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

PROVISIONS WILL BE MADE TODAY TO OPEN A RESTAURANT
FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Mrs. J. B. Walkes, head of the committee to aid the unemployed workers, met with her committee yesterday and decided to rent a place where meals can be distributed among the unemployed.

It is the opinion of the committee that the free restaurant should not bear the earmarks of mendicancy, and a price was, therefore, fixed for every meal. The customers need not pay the cashier; but instead deposit the price for the meal in a cash box which will be locked. The committee will open the box every evening and remove the monies they find.

Today the unemployed will still receive their meals in Yavneh Institute, as in the past.

The unemployed workers are becoming very alarmed about the slow work of the



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

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committee. They cannot understand why it should take so long to find a location for the restaurant.

Yesterday, a portion of the unemployed workers assembled in Workmen's Hall, 15th and Waller Sts., and heard several speakers of the International Propaganda Group, protest against the "burlesque politicians who speak in behalf of labor." The International Propaganda Group has the "real remedy for the unemployed" and their sound advice is: "Defy anybody who wishes to reduce your status to that of a beggar."

The meeting was well attended by detectives, police, and reporters. One person was arrested, and taken to the Maxwell Street station, for distributing leaflets.

Captain Storen discharged "the great revolutionist," who was a short, frail Jew. But he confiscated the leaflets addressed "to all unemployed" and signed by the "International Propaganda Group."



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JEWISH

THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1914

A FEW WORDS TO THE DONORS AND RECEIVERS

At present, when hundreds and hundreds of unemployed seek bread to satisfy their hunger and coal to heat their homes, the amount given them is too meager and the amount received for this purpose, insufficient. In times when conditions are such that people once counted among the donors have suddenly become recipients, it is no more than just that those having the means should cast aside their complaints and demands and aid those in need.

The recipients should also know that now is no time for fundamental questions. When a person is hungry, it is easy for him to become discontent, but discontent will not satiate him.

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JEWISH

WPA 6 1 1901 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1914

The misfortune is great. In the Jewish Ghetto, there are hundreds of men seeking employment to provide their families with the bare necessities of life. Healthy, sturdy, young men go around half-starved, without any shoes or clothing to protect them from the wind and cold. They are paupers, but on no account mendicants. Each one of them is willing to work and earn a livelihood if it were possible.

Who are these present day recipients? We have before us a letter. If we were to publish all the letters which flow into the office of the Jewish Courier, we would have to transform this newspaper into a stream of tears and blood. The Chicago Jewish Ghetto would make a wry face. A loud cry would be heard, similar to the heart-rending lamentation of Jeremiah. "The entire race sighs, seeks bread. They have given up everything within their possession only to comfort the soul. Behold,

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JEWISH

WPA FILE # 100-1072

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1914

Lord, we have become gluttons."

In writing to the Federation (of Jewish Charities), a Jew submits \$3 as his share to the fund for those more unfortunate than he. And who is he? He is the mendicant here, just read his letter:

"Venerable Officers of the Federation:

"I am in receipt of your letter informing me to pay my dues. Unfortunately, it is nearly a year that I am sick. I became paralyzed, so you can readily see in what condition I am. It is thus impossible for me to pay at one time, in a lump sum. But how is it possible to deprive lonely orphans, the poor aged, and the unfortunate sick? How can anyone abstain completely from contributing to your organization, regardless of how little it may be? I have therefore decided not to see my physician this week

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1914

and not to purchase any medicine, in order to save as much as possible. In the meantime, I am enclosing a meager check for the sum of three dollars.

"Hoping that I regain my health so that I can send the balance."

This particular Jew is now a receiver, and in this misfortune, of course, there are hundreds like him. We can join the prophet in saying that, "those who have eaten food now wander about ravenously; those who were brought up in comfort, are now picking food from the garbage cans."

This paralyzed Jew will deny himself medical attention for one week in order, as he expresses himself, "not to deprive the lonely orphan, the poor aged, and the unfortunate sick." Hunger made this Jew leave his sick bed; cold weather forced him to leave his home in order to appease his appetite.

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1914

This Jew is one of the many whom the American newspapers last week depicted as nihilists and anarchists, who carry bombs on their persons and want to create another Haymarket riot. We will not disclose his name because we feel certain that when these hard times are over, he will regain his former status.

As we understand it, there are many who claim that times are not so deplorable, and that giving the unemployed bread and coal will merely arouse the Gentiles' suspicion that the Jews do not amply provide for their needy, which is a dishonor, especially for the wealthy Jews.

What role does a little honor play against so much hunger? Who cares what others say when hunger and cold overtake the body? The people who are worried over Jewish honor must be very well off to think of nothing but honor.

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1914

Open free kitchens for the hungry, and if times prove to be so good that the unemployed will not swarm them, then so much the better.

There is a maxim that poverty and want develop not because the impoverished and needy are helped, but because aid is extended to the rich, enabling them to become richer. Consequently, unemployment, want, and poverty develop. The donors should bear this in mind.

And now, a few words to the recipients. It is understood that the well-fed can not sympathize with the hungry; it is therefore very natural that there should be some animosity against the donors in the ranks of the recipients. People who have to ask others for a favor, are usually embittered. But the unemployed must also realize that everything possible is done to alleviate the plight of those who apply for relief without humiliating them or offending their feelings.

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) REF. 10271

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1914

There ought to be a mutual feeling between donors and recipients, with the latter realizing that it is only a temporary ailment, and that as soon as these hard times are over, the recipients will be much the same as the donors. Many donors of today were recipients of yesterday. We are all Jews, one family. Let us rejoice all together for having in our family wealthy donors, and let us all together weep upon witnessing that among us there are so many unfortunate ones.

As the sun has its spots, so has every cloud a silver lining. There are many among the recipients whom the donors should envy. After all, man can not live by bread alone.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1914.

EXCELLENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR'S CHARITY.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Associated Jewish Charities was held last night at the Congress Hotel.

About 100 Jewish men and women assembled first around the food covered tables and after the banquet, listened to the annual report of President Becker, and heard the honored guest, Mr. Sulzberger, who came here especially for this occasion, speak.

Every member of the audience was interested and highly pleased with the annual report of the Associated Jewish Charities.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1914.

Many prominent Jewish business men, captains of industry, successful professional men, and a large number of Jewish women were present.

The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. Becker. He was greeted with a storming applause and showed great pleasure in opening the meeting. He began by stating that this is the 14th annual meeting of the Associated Jewish Charities, and since he has been president, succeeding Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the Associated Charities has made wonderful progress in all its branches. It has collected \$520,000 and that is \$79,000 more than last year. Mr. Becker also stated that this year's collections needed to be larger, as all the charity institutions were calling on us for additional help for their needs were larger than usual.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1914.

It was all due to the generosity of our philanthropist, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, that we were able to raise this great sum for the charity fund, as he donated \$20,000 on the condition that we raise \$500,000.

Mr. Sulzberger, the honored guest, spoke on the brotherhood of man, emphasizing to the audience their duties to their fellow-man who is in need.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 377.

JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Organized October 28, 1888; incorporated January 24, 1900. Office -
507 S. Marshfield Av.

Acts as Advisory Board to Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid
Society.

Officers: President, Morris Weil; Vice President, Maurice W. Kozminski;
Treasurer, Edward Rose; Secretary, Hugo Pam; Corresponding Secretary,
A. R. Levy.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 377.

Directors: Israel Cowen, Emil G. Hirsch, Jacob L. Kesner, Maurice W. Kozminski, A. R. Levy, Leo A. Loeb, Hugo Pam, David M. Pfaelzer, J. Rappaport, Edward Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Emanuel F. Selz, Leo Straus, Simeon Straus, Morris Weil.

General Manager: Nathan D. Kaplan.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 12, 1913.

CHICAGO'S MELTING POT

The Ashland district committee of the federation was organized Wednesday evening and will operate on the system employed by the Lawndale district. At present the committee consists of Rabbi Samuel S. Cohen, of the Zion Temple; Ben Cohen, Wm. Farber, S. Ginsberg, Max Karshack, Harry Marks, Benjamin B. Morris, Paul Rissman, Nathan Rosentweig, Max Schulman, Rabbi Saul Silver, Dr. I. Trise, Joseph Weil, and M. Zideman.

It was decided to call a meeting of the residents of the Ashland district next Wednesday for actual organization and work for the federation.

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 7, 1913.

ANOTHER LAWDALE DAY FOR THE FEDERATION

The Lawndale Committee that has already accomplished brilliant work in securing subscribers and subscriptions for the Federation, hold meetings at the Mark's Nathan Orphan Home. This Sunday, when they again meet, they will go out into the Lawndale District to awaken the people to the noble work of charity.

At the last meeting there was present the president of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, Mr. B. Horvitch, who was requested to speak on the floor. He praised the committee for its good work and pointed to other parts of the city, where businessmen are organizing in Federation committees, as an example to be followed here.

"In this way," Mr. Horvitch said, "it would facilitate securing for the Federation fifteen thousand yearly subscribers with an annual income from subscriptions amounting to three hundred thousand dollars." He further stated that the committee not only performs the noble work of charity but also fulfills its duty in interesting Chicago's businessmen in this noble task, which in itself is a great contribution to the

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 7, 1913.

Jewish community.

The Lawndale Committee to the present time has secured in subscriptions a sum of four thousand dollars.

The propaganda committee is at present in the full swing of its work in organizing the business and professional people into Federation Committees. Work is now being done in the following districts. From Canal St. east, Albany Ave. west, Madison St. north, and 22nd St. south. This section is densely settled with Jews. It is said that all of them are willing to do their share for the Federation, but it requires the salesmanship of an interview to explain and clarify the matter to them.

For campaign purposes, of securing subscribers for the Federation in this district, a meeting was held in Attorney Max Schulman's home, where plans were formulated for the initial steps.

At the last meeting of the Englewood Federation Committee, held at Mr. Max Mindus' home, 423 W. 62nd St., those assembled expressed their approval of the designated work.



Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 7, 1913.

Also at this meeting Mr. B. Horvitch, president of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, was present. He expressed his satisfaction on work done by this committee, and hoped that they would in every respect follow the example set by the Lawndale Committee.



Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 3, 1915.

ENGLEWOOD JEWS ORGANIZED TO HELP FEDERATION

From all over the city good reports are received at the office of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities. The Lawndale committee continues its good work, securing subscribers and subscriptions for the Federation.

Prominent Jewish Englewood businessmen have organized a Federation committee which will follow the example set by the Lawndale committee. They will start a campaign among the Jews of Englewood to secure more subscribers for the Federation.

Tomorrow a second meeting of the Englewood Jews will be held in Mr. Max Mindis' home, 425 W. 62nd St., in which further plans will be made to intensify this campaign for subscriptions to the Federation.

The following well-known persons are expected to be present at tomorrow's meeting. M. Abrams, M. Augustus, M. Per son, Rabbi Levinson, David L. Arkin, A. L. Bornstone, L. B. Abram, Isadore Fine old, Israel Fireman, Isaac Goldin, Morris Graff, Morris Kremer, Herman Liebovitz, Mr. Monosovitz, B. Passerovsky, A. L. Schiff, Charles Tichten, and E. J. Vithol.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

WHAT IS THE FEDERATION AND WHO ARE ITS OPPOSERS?
(Article Eight)

We believe this is one of David Fishman's stories. The story concerns an old man who sat in a small town synagogue at the stove muttering cabalistic paraphrases. This old Nachman sat muttering in this manner for several years. No one seemed to notice him. He considered this only natural and so did everyone else.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

One beautiful morning when everyone came to pray, old Nachman arose, ascended the platform and spoke aloud to the assembly:

"People! Know ye, that the Messiah visited me this night in my dream giving me authority to reveal myself to you, therefore, I declare that commencing today, I am your holy man and command you to bring a "tithe," to me.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

Some of the listeners shrugged their shoulders, but there soon arose many who believed Nachman to be a holy man who must be paid the greatest respect since the Messiah himself had visited him in his dream.

In the audience there was a young man of ready wit who said: "You old fool"! If it were true that the Messiah wished to reveal you as a holy man why has he not come to us in our dreams? You may know you are

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

a holy man, but we who know it not, are the ones the Messiah should have visited and informed of your holiness. Therefore, old fool of a holy man, go to your oven until the Messiah comes to us in our dreams, then will we set you at the head of everything, crown you our holy man and give you the best or the first of our possessions."

Such a melodrama is now being enacted in the Chicago Jewish Community by the opposers of the Federation.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

For years they have grumbled, but no one has paid any attention to them. No one even knew they existed. They felt that the less they were known the better it would be for them.

Suddenly one fine morning recently we heard them shouting that they are not senile, and not fools, but radicals, a part of the large Chicago Jewish population; people with opinions to be reckoned with. They declared we must do business with them and give them tithes, but they do not use the excuse of a Messiah. Instead they claim to have many readers; may God forgive them their sins.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

It is to be expected that in the average dumb audience, there would be some who would believe like the old woman who said: "Perhaps this self-proclaimed God is also God, even if he is a senile man speaking."

It is high time we answer these fools and send them back to the oven and tell them that the Messiah must appear in our dreams if they wish a tithe of hundreds of dollars. Let him reveal that you are radical instead of wanton fellows; let your sponsors come and proclaim your greatness, importance, influence, etc. But, since we know you too well we say, return to your oven. We will not give you \$800 as a tithe.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

Among the subscribers of the Federation, we find several radicals; it is not enough to mention such personalities; as, Peter Zussman, Dr. Frankle, Dr. Kafman and others of their kind. No one would have suspected these people of conservatism, dyed in the wool orthodoxism if we had paid the Forward a tithe. If they think the Forward represents radicalism, or that it may harm or help the Federation, they as the Messiahs of radicalism, and all the subscribers of the Federation, and all the people whose opinions must be reckoned with must be the first to appear in the dream of the Federation and proclaim the Forward as a holy one entitled to a tithe of \$800.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

But the Messiahs of radicalism, the Zussman's, the Frankle's, and the Kafman's know the Forward does not represent radicalism or the radical public. The best members of the Federation do not read the Forward.

This is the answer to the great secret of the failure of the Forward's cries, and a sample of the Federation's opposers.

Now we have seen the true reason for the existence of opposers, those senile beings who want to reveal themselves as holy ones, to receive

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

tithes, but who have no Messiah to champion them in the dreams of the proper persons. This is the combination of hypocrisy and sham that masquerades under the mask of radicalism and orthodoxism, crying with crocodile tears when the Federation demands to see their Messiah, if only in its dreams.

Everyone knows the Federation is an organization lead by the best Jews. Everyone knows its opposers are those tithe seekers, who cannot earn a decent living. Chicago Jews, the subscribers of the Federation, are not

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 27, 1913.

influenced by these tithe seekers, for they do not come in contact with them.

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

WHAT IS THE FEDERATION AND WHO ARE ITS OPPOSERS?

(Article Seven)

Although the Chicago Jewish Community is not the greatest, richest, oldest, or most noted in America, it excels in orderly conduct, in its desire and ability to organize, in its work in the fields of Jewish charity, religion, education, and in the character of its civic workers.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

The non-Jew of the Middle West represents a higher type of citizenship than the non-Jew of the East.

All improvements in community life come from the West which was settled by immigrants who had more courage and more pioneering spirit than those who settled in the East. The Western immigrant was not satisfied with the order and life of the East; he followed the good advice of a great newspaper man, who said: "go West young man, go West."

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

The Jewish immigrant who does not settle in the East, but has the courage to proceed to the West is a better type than the immigrant whose sole ambition is to be a resident of Hester Street, in New York.

No city in the East has as beautiful, clean and magnificent a Jewish ghetto as Chicago. The Chicago Jew lives only a short time in the Maxwell Street district. When he becomes more or less Americanized, he moves to the Douglas Park district, one of the most beautiful sections in Chicago.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

With the growth of the body follows the growth of the spirit. A Chicago Jew thinks more freely than one from the East. The Chicagoan recognizes the differences between the wanton fellow and the radical, as easily as he recognizes the fool and the respectable Jew. No matter how one may try to conceal his identity, he will be recognized in his true colors. The Chicago Jewish civic workers do not look behind them since they have nothing to conceal and, therefore, do not fear the past. Their records are clean, and woe be to that fellow stealing into the community under false pretenses. It makes little difference to what heights he reaches at first for eventually

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

Other newspapers followed suit. But these attacks have not hurt the Federation's collections or subscriptions.

The leaders of the Federation have simply ignored these attacks. There are not a dozen people in Chicago who believe the Federation should answer these accusations. Not even one subscriber has demanded an explanation.

People who are acquainted with Chicago Jewish civic work, know that the

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

Chicago Jewish public does not give serious consideration to the Forward and its accomplices. But, they did consider the facts very earnestly when the Jewish Courier indicated various weaknesses in Chicago's charitable institutions.

When the Courier criticized the financial status of the orphanage it stirred up a great commotion. A special committee was appointed. One of the best auditors was hired. Those who feared this left the institution, thus pro-

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

viding a place for a new administration and a new order.

When the Courier indicated that the "Strangers' Shelter" was not as it should be, the president and his helpers used public funds for the best lawyers in a vain effort to defend their position; in vain did the Forward and its groups defend the property rights of the officials. But, public opinion was so incensed that the president had to resign, other officers had to leave their positions, and new officers established a new era in



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

that institution.

A striking parallel comes to the minds of those who do not know the spirit of Chicago Jews. They believe we have miracles here. The fact is that Chicago Jews know the difference between grain and chaff, conservatism and radicalism, insincerity and earnestness, ignorance and honesty.

The office of the Federation knows that out of every hundred subscribers, ninety-two are readers of the Courier; sixty-two out of a hundred do not

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

even know that a newspaper such as the Forward exists, while others have heard of it and about seven have been reading the continued romantic novel.

If the Forward has as many readers, as the editor claims to have, they must be like the patrons of the red-light district who are ashamed to claim any relationship with that district, the readers of the Forward being ashamed to admit they read it.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

This is the natural explanation for the miracle and the real reason for the failure of the Forward to do business with the Federation. We will write more on this topic in our next issue.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1913.

THE FEDERATION RECEIVES \$419.74

The Northwest Side Free Dispensary Association, an organization of prominent Jews whose purpose was to help the poor and needy in that vicinity, has some time past disbanded, leaving a sum of \$419.74 still remaining in the treasury.

Much has been discussed concerning the proper disposal of this money. It was finally decided that charitable funds belonged to charity, therefore, the membership of the former association voted unanimously to bestow this money to a charitable organization, The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities.

A committee of prominent people presented the \$419.74 to the Federation.

The former officers of the dissolved association were: David Greenberg, president; Jennie Goldman, vice-president; Rosa Wiseman, secretary; and Bessie Wienberg, treasurer. The following were trustees: Sam Arber, Charles Casparovitch and Louis Sonenblick.

The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1913.

WHAT IS THE FEDERATION AND WHO ARE ITS OPPOSERS?

(Article Six)*

The Federation office is headed by the office manager, Mr. Isadore Siegel, who has installed a splendid system of keeping records. Anyone interested in civic work could inspect his books and know immediately what is being done in the Federation. Not only are the finances, the income and expense accounts open to public inspection, but a classification of the work done by hired help and directors is displayed so that every subscriber may know what goes on in the Federation.

The subscribers are classified according to their promptness in paying their pledges. Those paying promptly are in the first class; the last class consists of those who refuse to honor their subscriptions. The



The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1913.

directors are classified according to their work for or against the Federation.

In the official classification, the sixty-six directors are grouped into six classes. The classification ranges from those who fulfill all their duties, to those who aspire to be directors for the sake of position, honor and private gain or simply to hinder the Federation.

It would probably seem strange to many people that some persons who oppose the Federation are directors of that body. Yet it is a fact; a very tragic fact. It is a fact that the Federation wishes to conceal, is ashamed of, but this does not alter the situation.

Presenting the directors belonging to the various classes, according to the office records, we find the following:



The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1913.

Class I Directors who attend every meeting, not only fulfilling their duties in the many committees, but also fulfilling many other tasks for the Federation; carrying the entire responsibility of this institution. Among them are the following: B. Hurvitch, Samuel Philipson, Judge Harry M. Fisher, A. Levinson, I. Lurie, Morris Tuer, August Turner, Sam Ginsberg, and Rabbi S. Silver.

Class II Directors attending all the meetings, executing their duties as officers, attending all committees of which they are members, and lending a helping hand when called upon by those in Class I. Among them are the following: James Davis, A. S. Rod, B. J. Schiff, Harry A. Lipsky, Rabbi N. Z. Budzinsky, Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Rabbi A. Epstein, Max M. Karshack, A. Margolis, Max Schulman, S. Weinstein, George Winsberg, Dr. A. B. Tudleson, Charles Harron, S. J. Rosenblott, Ben-Zion Lazarovitch, N. Balaton, and Mrs. J. B. Malcus.

Class III Directors who fulfill their duties as in Class II, but, because



The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1913.

of various reasons cannot devote much time or as much work as those in Class II.

Among them are the following: Mrs. J. Stone, Dr. M. L. Aaron, Bernard Boomgarten, I. Beezark, Rabbi Ezriel Epstein, Rabbi M. Fisher, I. Kruger, Mrs. Isadore Natkin, A. Fink, M. Stone, Rabbi S. Shach, Mrs. E. J. Robin, Mrs. M. Tuer, Paul Vitkovsky, and J. Weinstein.

Class IV Directors who attend meetings, take an occasional part in the discussions, forget the Federation the minute they leave the hall, and are directors in name only. They are: H. M. Barnett, Elias Epstein, William Farber, S. Eafa, Dr. Benjamin H. Bragstone, S. H. Cohen, E. Schulman, Mrs. S. Kantarsky, M. L. Fox, and S. Gretch.

Class V Directors who never attend meetings, were elected because of their name or money, and have very little to do with the Federation. Among them



The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 25, 1913.

are: Louie Bomash, Philip Klotter, Herman Mish, and Congressman A. J. Sabath.

Class VI Directors who were wished onto the Federation or who believed that connection with this institution would increase their prestige. Some came to meetings to look for something to find fault with; others being unable to do any good seek to hinder the Federation. Some present their complaints to the board of directors. They are the enemies of Chicago's Jewish community. Among them are all the directors we have not mentioned by name.

To be just, to many directors of Class VI, we wish to state that this group is divided into two parts. The first group consists of those directors who, for different reasons, cannot or do not desire to participate in any activities. The second group consists of all the others. Having definite opinions not in accord with the majority, yet unable to understand these differences, disregarding the fact that an organization is governed by a majority, they seek, by various means, to disrupt the organization.



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The reader can, in the light of these revelations, understand how these blackmailers can become so arrogant as to demand \$800 with ~~the~~ threat to blackmail, not only the Federation, but also its active members. We intend to disclose the identity of these blackmailers who are going from door to door advising people not to pay the money they subscribed. We shall also disclose the demands to the directors of the Federation. This article will appear in the next issue.



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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1913.

WHAT IS THE FEDERATION AND WHO ARE ITS OPPOSERS?

(Article Three)

The writer of this column owes an acknowledgment to the current events editor of the Courier who mentioned the civic workers by their Jewish names pointing out their derivations. The first was the well-known "Ben Ha-Ha" whose field call was "The will to work." We suggest a plan whereby these Ha-Has should organize under that very name using the field refrain as a motto and working for the welfare of those persons who must come to the institutions that are financed by the Federation.

The gratitude that is due the current events columnist is not merely for the proper names he set for the workers, but also because their

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opposers too, have to be given a fitting appellation. It is understood, if one party is called "Ben Ia Ia, the other must be termed "Ben Bog-Bog; if the motto of the first is "The will to work," the other's motto is "Stand Still."

At first the opposers called themselves the "Has Beens," which certainly was not suitable. Primarily, "Has Been" would involve the trait of being backward. Thus, they were like the geese of Rome whose parents quacked at the proper time. But the Ben Bog-Bogs did not even possess this quality. God knows, they are not to blame for becoming heads of their various charitable institutions; on the contrary, they have done everything to show how incompetent they were as civic workers. Secondly "Has Beens" is a horrible name to write or print. Should the printer

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decide to omit the H and the N there would be a great turmoil, a great clamor because the truth was told. The name Ben Bog Bog was, therefore, adopted at the right time. The Chicago Jewish community should present the columnist of the Courier with a watch and chain for this suggestion.

At the time the Ben Ha-Has undertook to finance the institutions, twelve, in all, their total expenses amounted to about \$100,000. Establishing this amount as a goal they collected about \$120,000. As the money passed from one hand to another, there finally remained only about \$16,000. Many schemes were inaugurated to create the deficit. The widows' money was taken; houses were built for which there was no necessity, all because there existed a "building fund" as a source of money for daily expenses. Of all the Chicago Jewish Charitable Institutions, only the burial society, "Gimel Chessid Shell Emis," had enough business for expenses; all others, without exception, had deficits. One did not need

The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 16, 1913.

be a prophet to foretell that sooner or later the strings would break.

The Ben Ha Ha plan was simple. Should the Federation collect the \$120,000, it would not go through its usual processes; going directly to the institutions. First, there would be enough to finance all the institutions, and secondly, enough money would remain to pay off the debts. Thus, instead of making new debts every year, the practice of reducing them would be established.

This is one of the main principles on which the Bor Bors could not agree. They, although knowing their personal limitations, believed, however, that being on the board of directors of the Federation, would make them powerful enough to give orders in all the institutions. To them it meant becoming a victor, a gross inquisitor, a sort of Russian official invested with supreme power.

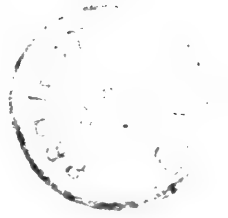
The Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1913.

The Ben Ha Has had a very different idea of civic work. They sought no honors, but added their own personalities, popularity and abilities to the movement without meddling in the internal affairs of the individual institutions.

The Ben Bog-Bogs were determined to use the Federation as a means of lording over everyone, but the Ben Ha Has wished only to serve for the good and welfare of charity through the Federation.

This principle exacted much hard labor. The Ben Bog Bogs noting that the Ben Ha Has were much stronger and more successful in all their undertakings, sought means of weakening them by splitting their ranks.

The Ben Bog Bogs, being in the majority on every board of directors, influenced their respective institutions to increase their expenditures. As soon as it was known that an institution was to be financed by the



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Federation, contracts were signed by superintendents for larger and extravagant sums. The various boards, instead of limiting expenditures voted on new costs running into thousands of dollars, stating: "Never mind, the Federation will pay." Thus, started the spree of wild money spending.

This brought the cost of Chicago's Jewish Charities to \$130,000.

It is true that there is something to show for the money. There are half-orphans in the orphanage; the schools are first class schools; the Strangers' Haven has been swept clean; the Loimnides Hospital has opened, to the pride and joy of Chicago's Orthodox Jews; the Old Age Home has a new wing; yet, it is also true that the Ben Bog Bogs created the staggering expenditures that the Ben Ha Has were forced to finance.

Besides, the Ben Bog Bogs have organized to reduce the income of the Federation. We will write about this action in a future article.

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WHAT IS THE FEDERATION AND WHO ARE ITS OPPONENTS?

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It is a general rule that when a group or community feels the need of creating something, a creator appears. Man is like vegetation. Man is the tree of the field. As soon as Spring arrives and nature greets the world with its fragrant grasses, beautiful blossoms, and gorgeous flowers, the earth begins to display her best and most beautiful gifts. Man responds in the same way whether he is part of the great working class of the world, whether he lives in the country or in the city, or whether he is confined to the narrow social circles in a community.

The Chicago Jewish community has realized the vital need of reorganizing its philanthropic institutions--which, at the present time, is the only solution for our communal problems. When the community felt, that in order to carry on its charitable work, it must unify its institutions, Mr. Bernard Horwich proposed a plan.

If there ever was a proper person who could solve this complicated and thankless

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III C problem, that person is Mr. Horwich. He is one of the most prominent,
I C Orthodox Jews in Chicago--a man who may be called "rich", yet he is
IV not so rich that we must envy him. Mr. Horwich is also a great
 philanthropist who **gives** money where it will do the greatest good.

His ability as an orator is **used** only whenever and wherever it is necessary; he is not intolerant, but he has enough Jewish stubbornness not to be afraid of opposition. In general, he is a man held in high esteem by all.

When such a person does civic work he must naturally be successful. Going thoroughly over each step, knowing the heavy responsibility resting on him, placing great confidence in himself and his aids, Mr. Horwich began by calling a series of meetings of the various classes of Jews. From each he selected the most capable, the most enlightened, and the most earnest men for his assistants. Mr. Sam Philipson, Mr. Benjamin T. Schiff, and Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, were among the first to join him in organizing a planning committee to assist in uniting the various philanthropic institutions; these men, representing the Jewish community in Chicago as a whole, were the first to contribute their money, time,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

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III C work, and knowledge to this movement.

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IV Then the representatives of the civic and charitable institutions were called in. The tragic position of the Chicago Jewish community was then revealed. Each representative admitted the need of a Federation, but they argued that to weld together such an organization was an impossibility. The presidents and directors of these institutions stated that if all institutions had such fine people for directors as his own institution had, a Federation would be a possibility; but, since his institution stood alone in possessing good directors, the others having only mediocre officers, there could, therefore, be no possibility of a Federation. There were many other obstacles to weaken the courage of the planning committee, but this deplorable attitude on the part of the leaders of the various institutions topped the list.

The planning committee, being nearer to the people, realized they were dissatisfied with the present order, or rather disorder, of the individual institutions. They were unable to endure the bickering and constant appeals for donations.

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These expressions of the people gave more courage to the members of the planning committee. Thousands of dollars were received in subscriptions; huge crowds attended every mass meeting; and in synagogues, lodges, and social halls, the cry was, "Federation, Federation".

Suddenly, however, the public ceased to give money, feeling that this was the best method of bringing the dissenters around to the people's point of view.

Then, too, the planning committee received aid from an altogether new source. Harry M. Fisher, an energetic young lawyer, was elected judge of the Municipal Court. He was not only the first Russian Jew to be elected judge in Chicago, but also the first candidate to appeal to the Jewish public for votes without setting forth grievances or asking for special favors. He polled a tremendous vote in the Jewish districts.

As soon as the results of the election were known, Judge Fisher declared that he would use his influence and his friends to help the planning committee in

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organizing the Federation. Thus the co-operation of the politicians was secured; and many prominent men now brought in money and subscriptions, whereas formerly only some individuals had been donating a few meager pennies.

Park Commissioner Samuel J. Rosenberg, Mr. Isaac Lurie, and Mr. Max Korshak helped Judge Fisher. These men, joined and worked like soldiers under the command of Mr. Horwich, and in about two months' time they established order and brought new life into the movement, making the idea of a Federation an actuality.

The old directors fought in vain against the establishment of the Federation. In vain they searched for means to delay its operations for several months. But the "political bench" fought back. Anyone could see that these energetic young men would win, and that the old lifeless ruins must fall--and fall they did. On Jan. 1, 1913, the Federation began to finance all of the Jewish charitable institutions of Chicago.

But the battles of the Federation were not over yet. All the old directors

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united with a new element, and again created a great commotion. We will deal with this subject in our next article. Editor's note: This article is the second one on the need for a federation of Jewish charitable organizations in Chicago.7

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 17, 1913.

WHAT IS THE FEDERATION AND WHO ARE ITS OPPOSERS. Article I.

There is no specific time at which a young girl must begin to wear long dresses or a young lad, his long trousers.

All depends on the weight and development of the child. As the children grow, the parents visualize them, regardless of age, in their long dresses or trousers that they may look and act as men. The saying goes, "Clothes make the man."

The Federation as the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities is called, is the "long clothes" of the Chicago Jewish community.

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Since its development there is this expressed desire that it possess the proper clothing, that it may not appear nor act childish. Parents are forever grieved when grown children behave as babies. So too the Chicago Jewish social workers felt that the Chicago Jewish community should discard the childish attire it has worn since infancy.

Thus began, some years ago, this movement to clothe the growing child accordingly.

Everyone vitally connected and concerned turned their attention to the matter, finally arriving at the conclusion that if the Chicago Jewish community should be suitably adjusted there remained but one procedure,

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that of uniting, forming a unity that would be mature, one with a sense of responsibility. We must, once and for all discard our playfulness, lolly-pops, and sand-box, and clean house thoroughly.

In almost every institution this question was discussed at meetings of their respective Boards of Directors. The Old People's Home had a permanent committee that was to adopt a plan for the Jewish community. The Orphanage, which more than any other institution suffered from lack of responsibility and childish administration, had more than once debated about this unity of the institutions and the accomplishments of a common hand-in-hand work by the entire large Jewish community. The Maimonides Hospital knew the impossibility of maintaining a first class hospital with an unorganized

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group financing its good-will with nickles and dimes when thousands were needed. The Hebrew schools had to struggle for existence - they were unable to install any system, they could not get a capable principal nor competent teachers, they were the laughing stock of the country. At the "Bread for the Hungry" (Lechem Leravim) when a ton of coal was needed for a poor family, one had to "blow a trumpet," so to speak, to make a deafening noise. The "Hachnesses Urchim," (Home for the Visitors) knew that a pious Jew needed the fringed garment as well as the washing of the hands before eating, but food and a place to sleep were lacking. The only group whose clients never complained was the burial "Chesid Shell Amus." Shrouds were generally found and dead men carry no resentment.

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With such disorder in every corner of the Chicago Jewish community it is no wonder that the heads of every institution, especially the more capable ones, sought means to organize in a more civilized way....

But from theory to practice is a long way. The greatest and best of Chicago's Jews devoted their time to a particular institution. Due to the long years of service to their institutional specialty they became, more or less, limited in seeing the needs beyond their favorite one.

Each deemed his institution important, all others secondary. A plan was suggested by the committee of the Old People's Home as follows: The Old People's Home would head all needs of Chicago's Judaism, other institutions being dependent on it. The envy of one against the other slowly developed into hatred so that it was almost impossible for representatives from any two of them to tolerate each other. In polite messages between the various presidents one heard only grievances and complaints regarding the rest of them....

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 17, 1913.

It was feared that a unity was beyond accomplishment. Chicago's Jewish community was like an orphan with many foster-mothers; each one administered advice but none gave food or proper clothing....

The Chicago Jewish community is very young. Since the body grew rapidly the head was unable to develop accordingly. The Jewish group appears to be over-grown and childish, so that it needs a nurse's care, yet where can one get immediately a good dependable nurse?

Chicago's Jewish community, consisting of a great foreign element has not yet been settled or mellowed by time.

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Everyone feels the need of a Federation. As soon as the proper persons can be selected who will not be childish or partisan, who will rise above institutional squabbles, who will not be narrow-minded or limited, a Federation can be founded.

This general wish of all the representatives of every institution, this necessity, is the true origin of the Federation. No one can demand credit for its existence since it was a natural development arising from these conditions.

The people found themselves.....

Alef.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1913.

FEDERATION COMMITTEE FOR LAWNDALE.

The cold wind that blew with such force over the city yesterday prevented much activity for the Federation. Not all the committees assigned to the Lawndale district appeared for action. Only ten committees worked, but, they appropriated subscriptions for \$1,000 for the Federation.

At a meeting yesterday evening, a permanent Lawndale committee of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities was organized. It will have its headquarters in the Marks Nathan Orphan Home building. Also, a permanent secretary was elected who will work in the office daily. The duties of the committee consist of getting subscribers and collecting subscriptions in this Jewish district.

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The officers elected are: Charles Mitchell, chairman; L. Lerman, 1st vice-president; B. Schwartz, second vice-president; and H. Misner, secretary. Their district covers the territory from 12th Street to 18th Street and from Albany Avenue to 40th Avenue.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at Mr. Charles Mitchell's home. The acceptance of more members living in that district will be in order.

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GRAND MASTER DORF IS FOR THE FEDERATION

Mr. Samuel Dorf, grand master of the A. B. A., appealed yesterday in his speech to the members of this large order, to espouse the cause of the Federate Orthodox Jewish Charities and to help them as much as possible. Mr. Charles Banus immediately announced that a committee of the order will be elected to aid in securing subscriptions for the Federation.

II D 10

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 4, 1913.

FROM WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Dear Editor of the Courier:

I have wondered **why** the Rabbis gave their consent to the Federation. Must one get the consent of a Rabbi to know that gold is gold and that this is good and useful? Anyone can say so, and thus it is with the Federation. But, just as everything can stand improvement; as, when gold is found in the gold mines in the form of small nuggets, it must be hammered and smelted to purify it, so too, the Federation can be improved upon. The improvement should be as follows: To help the needy they must be given an Eve or several Eves. I mean that the Federation should establish or bring new life to the old Ladies Auxiliaries, for those institutions that need the most money, for example, the Marks Nathan Orphan Home. These are not to be independent auxiliaries but act as a part of the Federation.

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I do not pretend to give advice on how this is to be done for the Federation has enough smart practical people who will know of a method to formulate this idea, should they once take it into earnest consideration.

I recommend this idea of the Ladies Auxiliary because I know it to be a fact dating back to the beginning of the world, that women have done much to aid human welfare.

It is true that the Federation has added to its list many large subscribers, but has lost many hundreds of dollars from small subscribers of 25 cents a month and even 5 cents a week. In many small households the housewife would gladly give 25 cents a month and the husband would contribute \$3 a year. They feel ashamed to subscribe such a small sum, yet they cannot afford more. Thus he is lost to the Federation.

(Signed) Abraham Dolcourt
3120 Belmont Ave.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 3, 1913.

THE OLD STATE.

Not so long ago an American architect presented a plan for a new capital in Australia. The entire layout of his map embodied much beauty. Everywhere were marvelous structures and broad boulevards with flower gardens. The entire city with its churches, temples, museums, administrative buildings and parks appeared as one of the most beautiful rugs of Bitzalal, and as the valley of Sharon crowned with the roses and lilies of spring.

But should this same architect try to make plans for the improvement of even such a young city as Chicago he would have to take into consideration the railroad lines, the old structures in the wealthy business districts, and all the other things that have grown and become part of the city in its comparatively short existence.

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As for such old cities as Rome, Paris and Vienna in Western Europe, Jerusalem and Bagdad in Western Asia they cannot readily be changed in structure even by an absolute monarch, although he might succeed in bringing in a few alterations. It is said that when Nickolas I sent for an American engineer (the father of the famous artist Whistler) to build a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and the engineer asked, through which states was the train to go, the Tzar drew a straight line on his map from St. Petersburg to Moscow, disregarding mountains and rivers, as well as distances between cities.

A selfish ruling tyrant can impose his will where dead nature is concerned such as in constructing gigantic bridges over wide rivers and breaking through long miles of tunnels in a whole series of hills;

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and he may disregard the economic conditions of the states and refuse to give work to the natives. But he cannot even with all his power beat a path through the center of churches in Moscow or the church of St. Petersburg. The Roman tyrant Nero set fire to Rome but he was unable to complete the rebuilding of the city.

The same holds true when one wishes to reform a people. When the Hascola movement began among the Jews, they built small temples, lax in orthodoxism, bringing in as much of the outside world as possible.

But, throw nature out of the door and she will enter through the window. What difference, if the platform is transformed, if the Jews remain the same. As long as Jews come there to pray they will have their "pews" and donate their share for charity.

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Thus it was when the Huvi Zion wanted to reform methods of Jewish charity for Israel. They did not not want their funds to be mistakenly used for those old people who go to Palestine to die in the Holy Land, but to be used for those who go to rebuild and colonize, to work in the fields of Judea. It was not long before the new settlement of Palestine adopted the "contribution and disbursement" system of charity existing elsewhere.

Our modern Zionism that originated in Western Europe, "dressed in a frock with a white bow," has very little in common with the old forms and traditions of the Jewish streets, yet no sooner did all of Judaism over the whole world give recognition to this new form than the old seeped into the new. We again have the old familiar system, albeit somewhat polished.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 3, 1913.

So it is now, or soon will be, with the Federation in the Jewish streets of Chicago. When it came, it was thought that it would do away with all the old forms of collecting and distributing charitable funds. But the habits and traditions of a people are much stronger than mere strength. The people have in the course of hundreds of years slowly moulded their own forms and methods of charity distributions and collections - the synagogue collection, house-to-house solicitation, box method, etc. Jews are accustomed to giving charity, which, of course, is worthy. They give to every worthy cause.

Our modern times have brought a new slant to our old methods. Collectors are now representatives or delegates. The old box collection gave way to one sponsored by a national institution. It is colored with national

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hues and emblems and is a decoration for the modern Jewish home. Its sound does not frighten us any more but gives us a feeling of well being in charity giving. It is a National Fund Day, a demonstration of the young Jewish generation that has come home, that does not want to proceed further, that is following in the footsteps of its elders.

It is hard to change the face of an old city. One must always take into consideration those ways of the old forms that have their roots deeply set in tradition.

M.M.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 2, 1913.

HEARD AND SEEN.

The Federation of Orthodox Jewish Charities has come to build, not to destroy, to improve not to deface, to unite, not to scatter, and to support, not to neglect.

As proof we point to the performances in the ten months of the Federation's existence. Truly sincere and honest people consider good deeds not only a debt which must be cared for but also a heartfelt responsibility, and knowing this, are very enthusiastic about such an organization. They know that a good future for the Federation means a good future for the Chicago Jewish community.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 2, 1913.

Not only those that are closest to the internal activities of the Federation deem this to be true, but, also the great masses feel thus, the 6,000 subscribers. A year ago, before the existence of the Federation, individual Orthodox Jewish Institutions had barely 2,000 members, all told, but now, under the Federation the 2,000 have grown to 6,000 within a year. This in itself shows which way the wind blows, in which way the great masses prefer to support the Federation.

The Federation had many foes. We underline the word had, although we know well enough that these same foes are still with her, wearing the mask of friendship, claiming to be the original Federationists. The true friends are the masses of people who are in sympathy with the Federation, and who-so overshadow the opposition that they must bow their heads before them, knowing that sooner or later the Federation will do away with their blackmailing and evil methods, even to the point of excluding them from the honest and decent communities.

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Behind their masks of friendship, as patriots of the Federation that is so dear to their hearts, these people place the blame for every error at the doors of the supervising officials. They are not even original, adhering to ancient ways and methods. They realize that the establishment of a strong constitution whose main principle is "One for all and all for one," will not furnish honorary positions for "do-nothings" or enrich a person just because he is orthodox.

These enemies knew that the building of a Federation would do away with the old methods of receiving and disposing of funds without accounting for them. It would ruin their "business." Therefore their attempts to do away with such an institutions.

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They have associated themselves with all those who live off the people, who go from house to house worm their way in, and live on the bounty of a generous host, for the sake of charity; thus taking advantage of the lack of system and order. And now they have all joined to condemn the Federation.

First they criticised the Federation and its Constitution, but to no avail. Now they point out the slightest faults to prove the undesirability of this institution.

Again this was of no avail. The great Jewish masses felt its necessity. Then came a new howl: "The Federation is sound and good but the officials at its head are incompetent." It truly is hard to convince a public that such an accusation is false or why some men are natural leaders who are able and active in every movement. But these men did not need to convince the people. After many years of experience they have learned that every new undertaking has its enemies.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 2, 1913.

As the Federation grows in strength, these foes will one by one disappear. The good work of the officials will speak for them and pave the way, to improving the unity and support of the various institutions. All Judaism will honor and respect its laws and activities, and be proud to stand with its leaders.....

Ahlef.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1913.

ROSENWALD SPEAKS ON CHARITY.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the well-known Jewish philanthropist and millionaire, was the guest yesterday of the Advertising Association of Chicago. The hall was crowded with people who had come to hear his address on the subject of "Charity." He favors a general systematic method of charity, expenditures that would replace the day by day alms giving to beggars in the street.

He stressed the fact that unsystematic methods of charity accomplish nothing in the way of improving impoverished conditions, whereas on the other hand he cited many facts in which the new way of a better system would do much to alleviate the situation.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 31, 1913.

"Charity," he said, "does not simply mean the giving of money, coal and food. It demands a firm idea and the intelligence to understand the aims and directions of such undertakings; the plan of bringing happiness into poor homes by instructing the families in economy; so that they might know how to economize in all forms of household goods, especially in such homes where incomes suffice for sustenance. The lack of knowledge in spending money causes great waste where it is most needed."

In the end he made an appeal to those present, not only to donate their money, but, also their time to help in the noble work of charity.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 15, 1913.

ORGANIZE IMMEDIATE HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS OF THE "WALTERND."

Little by little notices are beginning to come in regarding passengers of the ill-fated ship, Walternd, that burned at sea.

Today we received another list of the Jewish passengers who were saved by the various ships that came to the rescue.

Today the Red Cross held a meeting to raise money for the unfortunates of the Walternd. They had representatives of all immigration aid societies together with Mayor Klein. It was decided to appoint a committee to centralize all efforts for the aid of those rescued from the disaster.

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The committee will see that the rescued persons, arriving here on the various ships, will be sent to their desired destination. It shall try to unite the separated members of families who are ignorant of the whereabouts of the others.

At the meeting there was also the acting Immigration Commissioner of Ellis Island. He promised that the immigration laws will not be applied to those rescued in the disaster.

Also, all unfortunates, both Christians and Jews, shall be taken to the Hebrew Sheltering Home whose directors have already rented flats for the victims.

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Mayor Klein made an appeal to the public to help by sending money or clothing. In the committee for this succor were the following Jews: Jacob Schiff, Dr. Waldman, Sadie American, and many other prominent persons. Jacob Schiff was the first to send in his check for five thousand dollars. The Council of Jewish Women took upon themselves the task of gathering clothing.....

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1913.

TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.

The Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities in taking over the finances of all the Jewish institutions for the needy, was well aware of the heavy task it was undertaking. But knowing and understanding the Chicago Jewish community, it was certain that every Jew would do what he could to aid in the work. We knew that each and every Chicago Jew would volunteer his time, work, and money, for this huge undertaking, which the community has established in honor of their Judaism, and for the good of those unfortunates who must ask for charity.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1913.

The nine months since this Federation has existed were sufficient to prove that we have made no mistake in the generosity, willingness and faithfulness of the Chicago Jew. Tonight, we prepare to go to Kol Nidre. Our books show that contributions for these months amounted to more than a hundred thousand dollars. It has been marvelous how men, women and children came to this office with their small or large donations for this worthy cause.

Our people should be proud to know the sense of responsibility they possess. It is an honor to be a Jew, a brother of these hundreds of people who came here to give their share.

Such assurance from the great Chicago Jewish community gives us the courage again to approach the people on behalf of all the unfortunates. We wish to bring to your attention that the expenditures of these worthy institutions have greatly increased this year. The orphanage has this year 100 orphans more than last year.



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1913.

The Old People's Home had a new wing built and an increased number of inmates; The Maimonides Hospital has just opened this year; the Hachnesess Urcheem was placed on a modern basis. More aid was extended to the Lechem Loreveem and the West Side Ladies Charity Society; the Talmud Torahs were expanded and a new one will soon be built. We will have to have more money for the upkeep. Thus although our income amounted to the colossal sum of over a hundred thousand dollars, yet our expenditures amounted to over one hundred and ten thousand dollars. We feel certain that Chicago Jews will pay this deficit and therefore take the liberty to say a few words now at the Kol Nidre.

It has always been the custom on the eve of Yom Kippur for every synagogue to collect poor funds. No one starts his prayers before he has contributed something. This year instead of individual collection funds there will be only one, to include them all. This will be the Federation contribution.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1913.

Jews of Chicago: Jews are coming to Kol Nidre with broken hearts. Everywhere, regardless of where a Jew may be, his heart and soul are at the Kiev Trial where the blood accusation is in process. Let us call on God tonight, to pray and repent and be charitable, that in so doing we may redeem Landel Bailis through our generosity. In his honor let us fill the coffers of the Federation with money, just as our eyes are full of tears and our synagogues are full of prayers. Thus we may help those we can as God will help our folk Israel and enlighten our sorrows from accusations and bring us a good New Year.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1913.

With Respect.

B. Horovitch, president; Samuel Philipson, first vice president; James Davis, second vice president; A. S. Rova, third vice president; B. J. Schif, treasurer; Harry A. Lipsky, recording secretary; Mrs. Julius Stone, financial secretary; Harry M. Fisher, chairman of office committee.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, September 19, 1913.

ROSENWALD CONTRIBUTES TO CENTRAL BUREAU.

It was revealed that the noted Jewish millionaire and philanthropist, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, has contributed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Associated Jewish Charities for the purpose of erecting a Central Bureau, where the various Jewish charitable societies will be represented.

Ground was purchased for this purpose, the corner of Wood and Sheldon Streets.

The lots were purchased by different groups through real estate firms. H. Weiss & Company bought the Moses Montefiore Free School lots for \$22,000. The total value of lots bought amounted to \$47,000.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1913.

A GOOD PLAN.

In his article on Jews in last Sunday's edition of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Henry M. Hied mentions the fact that it is a tradition among our German Jews to refer to the book of the Associated Jewish Charities and find out ones rating, when in need of information of this particular character. When someone wishes to join a Jewish club or become active in any Jewish affair, he must, first of all, be in good standing with the Associated Jewish Charities.

It would be desirable if this plan were followed out by our West Side so-called orthodox Jews. It is not merely a right, but an obligation upon each organization, that whenever anyone wishes to join the organization, to investigate to what extent he is suitable, considering his financial

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1913.

circumstances and to find out how much he contributes to the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities.

The man who is financially well-off and does not want to assist those who are in need of help, is certainly an undesirable and an unsuitable member in any society. On the other hand, one, who is so poor that he is unable to render any aid - a man who can barely get along himself - surely cannot spend his time with social obligations and can only become a member of an organization which was established for the purpose of helping its members.

Unfortunately, we have overlooked this principle. It is unbelievable, that it is a fact that there are many directors in our charitable institutions, who are not members of the Federation. There are many presidents of synagogues

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1913.

and lodges, officers of various institutions, who did not even pledge to contribute anything to the Federation, or who pledged but did not contribute. These people have no moral right whatsoever to hold the positions which they occupy.

It is no more than right for a director of an institution to at least assist the institution financially. The way in which the various charitable institutions are now being financed, one who is no subscriber to the Federation is excluded from the possibility of helping any charity institution, and consequently a non-subscriber is not a member of any charity institution, then how can one be a director?

Daily Jewish Courier, September 11, 1913.

The men who are looking for a variety of honors, e. g., chairmanship at meetings, political offices, to preside at eulogies, should also be looked up in the Federation's Book. We should heed our German brethren in this matter. It is a good plan.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

The Month of Elul (the twelfth month in the Jewish calender, corresponding to parts of August and September; has twenty-nine days, is considered more sacred than any other month; also precedes the Jewish New Year - trans.)

We can not accuse a business man of dishonesty if he, exaggerates more or less when making out a report of his financial condition to creditors or to Dun and Bradstreet just as we hold no complaints against the same business man for lessening his profit statement, when making out his report to the Board of Assessors. If, however, the same business man conducts himself in a like manner at the end of the year when taking inventory of his own business, if the business man should begin twisting

Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

the accounts in order to deceive himself to add to his credit, property which he does not have or deny debts to himself which he owes and thus claim to be a millionaire, then the man (in a very short time) will be forced to dissolve his business.

We say this in comment on the Chicago Jewish community. Throughout the entire year it doesn't make any difference if we exaggerate a bit at times, when speaking of things pertaining to Chicago Jewry. Especially when we wish to distinguish ourselves among foreigners, we brag about our charities and good deeds. We exaggerate and forget the small things we do, whenever we want to show the world what fine creatures we are. During the year when we relate our activities to foreigners, it simply means a Dun and Bradstreet report.



Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

It would, however, be more than a crime if we should even attempt to exaggerate or deny anything in the month of Elul, when our religious and charitable year ends, when we must give an account of ourselves - what we have invested, what we have achieved, what we possess. We must admit the whole truth.

If a stranger, who did not know the truth, should look into Jewish affairs he would probably think that our poor are taken care of, that our famished ones are well-fed, that our naked are well-clothed, that our orphans are provided with all the good things of life, that our children - with an education, that our aged are provided with a home, our sick with medical attention, and our deceased with interment.

Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

However, people who wish to face facts, people who visit our Home for the Aged, our Marks Nathan Orphanage, our Hebrew Schools and Yeshiva, and our Hebrew Sheltering Home; people who are active in the West Side Ladies Charity Society, in the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, in the Maimonedes Kosher Hospital, and all other institutions know that our braggadocio is saturated with lies. The balance shows that we are left in the lurch. Our total shows that we are, if not bankrupt, very close to it. We do not possess one single institution. Not one sound charitable society can be found. We are proficient in creating deficits - expert debtors. We have nothing.

Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

Still worse, we have boasted and lied about our charity work so long that we are beginning to believe in it ourselves. We really think that we are providers. We are just like babies who get a penny and think they are millionaires. If we should face the truth we would feel ashamed of ourselves, knowing that we are playing with pennies; that our foundation was laid on sand, our bridges - paper, our constructions - decayed timber, and yet, we are continuously bragging and feeling proud. The pride of a beggar is pitiful; the genealogy of a knave is abominable; the bluff of a boor is ridiculous.

Hundreds of thousands of Chicago Jews brag about the small mortgage of the Home for the Aged; twenty thousand families feel proud of supporting two hundred orphans in a building whose mortgage is greater than the value; the next to the largest Jewish community in America feels

Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

proud of having a half completed kosher hospital; let alone speaking of providing a stranger with food and sleeping quarters in the Hebrew Sheltering Home, or furnishing a widow with one-half tone of coal, or of the West Side Ladies Charity giving a pregnant woman a bed sheet, or offering a free course to a poor child in the Talmud Torah or Yeshiva.

When we ask a Chicago Jew whether Chicago's Jewish community fulfills its obligations as a Jewish community should, he lifts his head proudly and points to the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, an achievement with which no Jewish orthodox community can be compared.



Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

Since the Jews are in the Diaspora such a feat has not been undertaken. He will also show how the orthodox Jews established this institution within one year, which is a matter of pride not only for Chicago orthodox Jewry, but also for all American Jewry.

And this is actually the only asset of the Chicago Jewish inventory. However, if we take a look at the other side of the ledger, we find that of the \$15,000 which was subscribed to the Federation, \$45,000 remains unpaid. More than three thousand Jews have promised to contribute and they do not pay. They forget that the existence of all charity institutions depend on their contributions. Upon examining the Federation's subscription book, one discovers that it is short thousands of Jewish names, which means that there are thousands of Jewish business men who do not contribute one penny towards the widow and orphan, the sick and the impoverished.

Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

It is the month of Elul, the month in which every Jew takes inventory of himself. Can we, without a guilty conscience, face our fellow men, knowing that we are indebted to the orphans and widows and do not pay them?

A VICTORY FOR THE FEDERATION

The peace at the Hebrew Sheltering Home which is, without a doubt, a definite victory for the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Charities, over those who cannot keep up with the times and would keep those old learned Jews in that chaos which existed before the Federation came into being.

The Federation was drawn into these disputes quite unwillingly. The Federation, as a body, does not as a rule interfere with the regulations of any institution. The duties of the Federation are to collect all moneys for charity and to allot the sums of money due the different charitable institutions. But when a dispute arises among the Board of Directors of an institution, both sides may appeal to the Federation as a third non-partisan party to establish rules to the satisfaction of all the members in the dispute.

Such an event recently occurred in the Marks Nathan Orphanage. The Federation delegated Mr. James Davis and Judge Harry M. Fisher to sit with the investigating committee of the orphanage. All disputes were taken up by this body and settled so satisfactorily that it was indeed a credit to the Jews of Chicago. In the Hebrew Sheltering Home there were two sets of boards of directors, each having its own officers, each insisting that its board was the official one. The Federation did not go into this matter even at the request of the newer board of

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 20, 1913

directors until the old board also came to them in the matter of this dispute.

No one knows the reason for the origin of these disputes, but, as it now appears, there seemed to have been several irresponsible persons who somehow influenced the old board to break away from the Federation since it would suit them more to send out their own collectors. Thus they would do away with the Federation which truly is an honor to Chicago Orthodox Jewry, who would certainly regret such an act. But the old board permitted itself to be influenced against the Federation.

Nothing remained for the Federation but to enter this war, and much can be said to the credit of Chicago Jews for their stand on this matter. When the heat of battle cooled most of the old board of directors realized their error and became staunch supporters of the Federation. Among these were the vice-president, Mr. Iglovitz, Mr. Rosenthal, and also a large majority of the old board. Just a few held out because of personal grudges and their desires to run things in their own way.

Thus when the Federation gave its declaration to the Chicago Jewish public, nickle and box collections were automatically disbanded. The more belligerent antagonists, however, brought the matter to court. Again they lost their cause,

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 20, 1913

but, were permitted to use charity money already in their possession to pay for lawyer fees and the like.

When the minority could do no more they permitted a unanimous vote in favor of the Federation as the most suitable organ for collecting and distributing charitable funds. Last Monday they voted for Mr. Philipson, the vice-president and for Mr. Schiff, the treasurer of the Federation, to act as trustees of the building fund for the Hebrew Sheltering Home.

This was one of the greatest moral victories the Federation has won. Thus the Federation established the right to collect and distribute this money and to expand as necessary, providing it adheres to its principles. No one is permitted to slander it or to hinder its activities.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 16, 1913

Vol. (12) No. 1675

HEARD AND SEEN

A body is now being organized under the name of Central Bureau, which will embrace all charity affairs undertaken by Chicago Jewry. Until now, the Central Bureau centered its work around the charity activities of our German brethren, but the orthodox charities will shortly unite with the Central Bureau or will establish a Central Bureau for the Jewish orthodox charities.

There is no reason for having a separate Central Bureau of Orthodox Charities even though there exist diversities of opinions on the distribution of charity. A separate Central Bureau will only affect those in need of aid by curtailing and impeding their relief.

What is the purpose of the Central Bureau?

The Central Bureau wants to unite the charities and to attain the best results in the easiest manner as the Federated or the Associated Jewish Charities have in view.

Until now, the situation was so:

A poor family consisting of either an aged father or mother living with a widowed daughter or son, who have children who are ill, find it necessary to

Daily Jewish Courier, April 16, 1913

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apply for relief.

At this point, the business of applications appear. They would apply at the orphan home, the Home for the Aged, the hospital, the Women's Loan Institution, Jewish Aid Society, and at other such institutions. Each of these then sent out an investigation committee consisting of trained social workers, and each committee used to submit to the various bodies different reports. The home of the unfortunate family became an exposed position, they were exposed to all sorts of impertinent investigation by various people; in most cases the reports did not agree. When one body, according to its report, had agreed to render relief, a second body interfered by declaring relief to be unnecessary.

The Central Committee wants to abolish such chaos in the giving of direct relief, just as the Federated or the Associated Jewish Charities wants to abolish the collecting of money for charity purposes. It aims to limit the professional investigators. The Central Committee wants established means by which charity can be equalized.

Any case of need that will be reported to any charity organization, will be immediately referred to the Central Committee whose object will be to become familiar with the conditions of the family. If it materializes as we have mentioned above the families will not need to contact the different charities. They will

merely approach the representatives of the bureau, and the bureau will provide for each member of the family according to his needs. The bureau will then see that the various charity institutions fulfill their obligations, and in many cases, the bureau shall see that the family is not broken up.

Under the present system of charity, it isn't unusual to find a few children of one family in the Marks Nathan Home; their brothers or sisters in the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans; other brothers and sisters in the hands of the Jewish Home Finding Society; and still others in the Home for the Friendless. They are brought up in different surroundings. They become strange to one another. The mutual relationship between brothers and sisters is torn assunder.

The Central Bureau will abolish this.

The Central Bureau will be a good thing. Its work will be to register, cooperate, and investigate all cases of charity. It would be desirable if our charitable institutions would get in touch with the Bureau as soon as possible. Just as the Federation introduced order and responsibility on the financial side of our charities, so will the Central Committee establish order and responsibility in the welfare of our institutions.

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JEWISH

YIP (LL) PAGE 3 275

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 6, 1913.

FLOOD RELIEF COM. HAVE EXPANDED, SENDS OUT RELIEF MESSAGE.

To Chicago Jewry:

The great misfortune, which occurred in the districts around the Ohio River has caused a great loss in property and in human lives, and the result is that thousands of families are left without the necessary means of life. The misfortune is a national one. And the American nation has rendered, and is rendering all possible aid to alleviate the misfortune.

As Jews, we are highly pleased to see how many of us were the first to respond to the cries of the unfortunate, and among the hundreds of thousands dollars that were raised a great part was contributed by the Jews. It is only natural that the "sons of compassion" should be the first to respond to such a relief cry.

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JEWISH

WPA FILE, 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 6, 1913.

It is also pleasing for us to observe that in this great misfortune the American nation showed that it does not know any difference between man and man. In the distribution of relief there was no difference between Jew and non-Jew.....

It is the unfortunate case, however, that Jews suffer twice as much. They suffer as people and they suffer as Jews. And when the General Relief Committee tendered assistance to every Jewish family, they could not help them as Jews..

The Jews suffer as Jews on account of the forthcoming Passover. We can not ask the general committee to provide the unfortunate families with matzo; it isn't reasonable to think that the Red Cross will distribute sacramental wine for the Passover services. Jews can accept from Gentiles neither fish nor meat for the holidays and it remains for the afflicted Jews dwelling on the banks of the Ohio River to go hungry,

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 6, 1913.

together with their wives and children, during the week of the Jews' greatest holiday of freedom - Passover.

The Jews of Dayton, Ohio were the first to apply for relief and the Federation, in behalf of Chicago Jewry, responded as Jews should - "We Will Help."

In order to help them, as we should, we urge everyone to submit his contribution large or small, as soon as possible. Do not forget that there are only two weeks until Passover. The need is so great and the time is so short. Help immediately!

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, April 6, 1913.

All contributions should be submitted to the treasurer, Mr. Samuel Phillipson, of the Flood Relief Committee of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, 12th Street and Newberry Avenue, or to the office of the Jewish Courier.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, December 4, 1912.

WPA (ILL) P.S. 30276

FEDERATION RAISES FUND FOR THE UNFORTUNATE JEWS IN THE BALKAN COUNTRIES.

The first work that was taken up at the meeting of the Federation was the question as how to help the massacred Jews in the Balkan countries. As soon as the chairman, Mr. B. Horwich, called the meeting to order, Mr. Barnett made a proposal to the effect that the Federation should do something to help those Jews financially, and a committee should be appointed, for this purpose, to call a mass meeting, where a fund should be raised. The chairman, Mr. B. Horwich, put the proposal to a vote, that those present should be the first to respond, and announced that he would start the fund with a fifty dollar contribution.

Almost all who were present immediately responded with donations, and \$265 was raised.

Daily Jewish Courier, December 4, 1912.

VIPA (JDL) PROJ 10775

A committee will be appointed, by the chairman, to call a mass meeting, or to adopt other methods, for raising a suitable sum of money for the unfortunate Jews in the Balkan countries.

The chief question at the meeting concerned the constitution and by-laws of the Federation which was read by Judge Harry M. Fisher, the chairman of the sub-committee. Mr. Lasker proposed that a copy of the constitution should be sent to every institution that will enter the Federation, and every institution should discuss the constitution separately and then forward its approval to the Federation. The proposal was accepted and special meetings for this purpose will be called by all institutions.

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JEWISH

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, November 19, 1912.

The Jewish Agricultural Aid Society of New York (Baron De Hirsch) has opened branch offices in the Middle Western States, with offices in the Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1258 W. Taylor Street.

Mr. George Neiman, Western representative of this Agricultural Aid Society, will offer free advice to all Jews desiring to settle on farms.

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JEWISH

Courier, Nov. 12, 1911.

[AUSTRIAN JEWISH WOMEN TO HOLD ANNUAL BALL]

The Austrian Jewish Ladies Charity Society is going to hold its 12th annual ball at the Douglas Park Auditorium, corner Kedzie and Ogden Ave. on Saturday evening, November 18th. It is unnecessary to speak of the beneficial work the society did in the past, for it is already well known to all West Side Jewry. It has the reputation of allowing no one who is in need to be turned away.

Mrs. Lena Aarons, President; Mrs. Dora Weisfeld, Treasurer; Mrs. Clara Ostiler, Vice-President; Mrs. Yetta Penner, 1st Trustee, and Mrs. Mary Levy, Financial Secretary.

Courier, November 3, 1911.

We Assist Poor Expectant Mothers.

The Independent Sisters of Charity, the only Jewish society who assists poor expectant mothers, are going to give the 7th annual ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 2nd, at the Illinois Hall, Ogden av. and Madison st. According to the weather prophets, we anticipate a very severe winter. Therefore we appeal to every right thinking person to help us make this ball a success, so that we will be able to help the poor expectant mothers, as we have done for the last six years.

We also appeal to the Presidents of the different Lodges and Societies, to give our interviewing committees a hearing and to buy as many tickets as possible. Aside from the great good that you will be doing for this holy cause, you will also be entertained immensely that evening at this most enjoyable ball.

Thanking you in advance. The Arrangement Committee. Bessie Benjamin, Chairman.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 2, 1911.

HOW TO SEND MONEY HOME SAFELY

This is a charity notice to the Jewish people of Chicago. Anyone wishing to send Hanukah Gelt [The custom during Hanukah of giving money and gifts to children, friends, and relatives] to their dear ones in Europe is advised to get in touch with the Security Bank on Milwaukee Avenue. You can rest assured that the money which you send to your folks at home will be safely delivered through the Security Bank.

Any additional information which you may wish to obtain regarding the Hanukah Gelt gift you plan to send to any European country may be obtained by writing to us or by visiting the Bank. We shall take great pleasure in explaining how our "draft system" operates and how we send your Hanukah Gelt to your dear ones.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 29, 1911.

[COLLECTION FOR YESHIVAH IN JERUSALEM]

(Notice)

Chief Rabbi Isaac Finger on ha-Yeshivah ha-Kedoshah Torath Haim (The Holy Theological Seminary The Tree of Life) came here from Jerusalem on his usual annual trip to collect donations for the Yeshivah. The Rabbi and his religious messengers are well known to us here in Chicago. The Rabbi has all the proper recommendations and credentials from the most prominent rabbis, showing that he is the authorized collector for the Jerusalem Yeshivah. All monies collected by him will go to the right channel. Our great Rabbi, Ben Zion Laizerovitz, who himself visited the Seminary in Jerusalem, can testify to the reliability and integrity of Chief Rabbi Finger.

We now appeal to the Jewish public in Chicago. It is the duty of every good Jew to contribute as much as possible to this worthy Yeshivah. Send your contributions to Mr. Newberger, 1115 West 14th Street.

WPA FILED PROJ. 30275

Jewish Standard, May 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

On the North West Side is a society composed of over one-thousand members known as the Gomel Chesed Shel Emeth. It provides suitable burials for poor Jews and assists the bereaved families.

At the last regular meeting, a committee was appointed to purchase a hearse for the society, since which meeting, we understand that a beautiful hearse, amounting to \$2,000, was purchased. The hearse will be used exclusively for the society.

The Gomel Chesed Shel Emeth has a very large and beautiful cemetery at Waldheim.

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JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 29, 1909.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

B. COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL OF THE HEBREW CHARITIES

Dear Editor:

I read in last Sunday's Courier, about the proposal made by the Hebrew Charities regarding a grant of several thousand dollars to the Home for the Aged and the Orphan Home, if both homes will cease running their annual affairs. I am of the opinion that the above named institutions should accept the proposal. It is a known fact that an annual affair given by any of these orthodox institutions, involves a lot of work.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, April 29, 1909.

The friends of the institutions have to work mighty hard for months, they require an investment of several thousands of dollars, and many other troubles, and, in the end, the profit is so small that it does not pay to run such an affair.

I agree that it is not nice to pull every one by his coat-tail, and to beg him to buy a ticket for the affairs. Those who do buy a ticket or two, think that they have contributed enough for the institutions, and, for that reason, refuse to contribute any more money. We have to find out who are and who are not the friends of the Homes? Let each one contribute something annually for the Homes, then, in the future, we wouldn't have to run affairs to support our two institutions. When efforts would be exerted to raise the donations, instead of working for the affairs, we would be able to put the Homes on a sound foundation. When we would scrutinize the list of contributors for the Homes, more closely, we would see that they are able to give much more than they are giving at present.

Respectfully yours,

B. Hurwitz

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JEWISH

NYA (ALL) PRO 40275

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 29, 1909.

WHAT THE ALCOHOLIC
A NEW PROPOSITION

Dear Editor:

I have a new proposition to make, and that is: To advise our reformed Jews to stop being ashamed of our orthodox Jews, and if they will really do so, we shall accept their proposal for their support of the Home for the Aged, and the Orphan Home, and the latter will cease running affairs, and in this way, the Jews in Chicago wouldn't be played in a disagreeable position.

Respectfully yours, .

E. K.

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JEWISH

CPA (ALL) 1909-1971

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 29, 1909.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

AN ORTHODOX JEW ADVISES NOT TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSITION

Dear Editor:

I read in last Sunday's Courier, about a proposition made by the German Yehudim, (reformed Jews), that they will grant several thousand dollars for the up-keep of the Home for the Aged, and the Orphan Home, if these institutions will give up their annual affairs. I think that this proposal should not be accepted. If our reformed Jews are willing to support the institutions they have a purpose in mine, and their purpose is to control and have their way with these institutions. Who can tell what will become of our Homes, which took so much of our effort, to have them established, if they should get control over them.

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The Daily Jewish Courier, April 29, 1909.

I am of the opinion that the Home for the Aged, and Orphan Home should continue running their affairs as formerly. We orthodox Jews shall support them, as much as possible. The Homes were built by us, and they must be supported by us. The leaders of the orthodox Homes should ask every orthodox Jew in Chicago, regarding this matter, and, I am sure, that they will soon convince themselves that none of them would permit the reform Jews to support these institutions. The German Yehudim can give money for the institutions, if they so desire, but the affairs given by these Homes should not be stopped. These affairs are the only assurance that our Homes won't be controlled by our reform Jews.

Respectfully yours,
An Orthodox Jew.

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The Jewish Daily Courier, November 19, 1933 WPA (J. J. PROJ. 40275

CHICAGO CHARITIES AND THOSE OF NEW YORK

The following are excerpts from an article in the magazine Charities, under the heading "The Jew and his Poor", a comparison of two charitable institutions of New York and Chicago:

In the last issue of the monthly magazine, Charities, a magazine dealing with questions of charity, a very fine article has appeared under the title, "The Jew and his Poor", many points of which we will here emphasize.

In this article the writer is mainly concerned with the question of why the United Hebrew Charities of New York closed its doors when so many of the poor desperately needed help. When they finally reasoned they were merely able to continue a sad existence and did not have sufficient funds to feed its needy.

The writer also adds that last year was a very lamentable one. Many people had no bread because of the crisis. It is strange, though, that in a city like New York, with a population of approximately one-million Jews, there should be

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, November 11, 1936

WPA FILED FROM 1937

only 357 persons who answered the call of the Hebrew Charities and sent in their donations.

"It is a fact (writes the author of the article) that the greatest Jewish charitable institutions are maintained solely by a handful of wealthy Jews. The Jew of the first generation was himself an immigrant; and in most cases, a philanthropist. However, his son, who is born in America, forgets all the Jewish traditions, Jewish customs, and even the Jewish faith, and if he contributes money he can see to donate it to an institution or organization where there is no trace of Judaism. There is but a small fraction of Jewish people of the first generation, and, therefore, there are very few philanthropists. It should be remembered that the Jew from Russia, Rumania and Austria are still too poor to contribute to charitable institutions."

The writer further points out that after the old generation of Jews have passed away, the Jewish charitable institutions will be placed in a very precarious situation, and will virtually will force the closing of the doors of immigration

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, November 12, 1932 WPA FILE PRO 3027

on the grounds that if the Jewish institutions are unable to take care of their poor they eventually will close their doors entirely.

In Chicago there is also a United Jewish Charities, but it bears the name of Associated Hebrew Charities. Our organization, in comparison with that of New York, is quite an infant. It is only eight years old. The Jewish population of Chicago is but one-eighth of the New York population. As in New York, we have also passed a crisis, but nevertheless the Chicago Charities have, without any difficulty, collected \$211,454.11, almost three times as much as the New York Charities; their collection for the same year being \$71,775.33. With all their noise and rumpus, they had only 1,137 donors, while Chicago's Charities had 2,490. They had also responded voluntarily. No one had to drag them or write letters to them.

Obviously, there is something wrong with New York, where the largest Jewish community in the world is located. We will even go further and say that something must be wrong with the leaders of the New York Jewish Charities.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, November 19, 1908

NOV 19 1908 PROJ. 30275

We are not attempting to point out their shortcomings, but we cannot understand why a Jewish community eight times smaller than one in New York should give three times as much charity, and possess donors who are always ready to answer an emergency call. Until the New York leaders answer our questions, we cannot accept such alibis as that the old German Jews are the philanthropists, that the young Jewish generation is dodging all that is Jewish; that the Russian and Rumanian immigrants are so terribly poor and unable to contribute.

WFO JILL PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 4, 1908.

Kind-Hearted Folks.

Persons who last Thursday were present at the meeting of the Bread for the Hungry Society, in order to distribute bread for needy families for Sabbath, have gathered a definite impression of a part of our Jewish philanthropists in Chicago.

Mr. Israel Lansky and Mr. Ben Ettelson, both well known citizens in Chicago, who give charity at all times, were greatly interested in the distribution of food to needy families, and gave \$150.00, out of their own pockets, to be distributed among the poor Jewish women, who came there for help.

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JEWISH

WDE (H.L.) PROJ 30275

Courier, December 17, 1907.

MARIANPOLE AID SOCIETY.

The Marianpole Aid Society was organized on December 15, for the purpose of assisting their newly arrived countrymen. The organization has a membership of fifty young people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, who thoroughly understand the vital importance of this undertaking.

The meetings of the Marianpole Aid Society are held on the first and third Tuesday in the month. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. Goldstein, president; A. S. Angel, vice-president; A. Shapiro, recording secretary; L. Letter, financial secretary; L. Paradise, H. Hyman and I. Fine, trustees and A. Helfman, treasurer.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, April 29, 1907.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald reported that the committee of sixty appointed to raise \$100,000 for the Jewish Congregations in San Francisco which had suffered from the earthquake as a fund for restoring buildings, had apportioned \$12,000 as the contribution from Chicago, and he asked that Sinai Congregation appropriate \$500.00 of that amount.

On motion, duly made and seconded, it was ordered that the sum of \$500.00 be appropriated by the Congregation for such purpose out of the item of Sundries in the Budget.

Courier January 1, 1907

WPA FILE #60130275

"Society Bread for the Hungry"

This is an appeal to the Jews of Chicago to assist this charity society in helping the poor this winter. We found 120 families consisting of old and young, widows with orphan children some of whom are sick. All are in great need and distress. They need warm shelter, warm clothes and food. Do you realize who is taking care of these unfortunates? You and your friends are cordially invited to come to our headquarters, 152 Maxwell St. every Thursday 8 P.M. and see for yourself what the society is doing for the poor. We bought 120 tons of coal, for distressed families. The expense is enormous. We must contribute \$40.00 per week for bread and meat, and 600 dollars for coal. Our present income is small and unless the Jewish people of Chicago come to our rescue, we will be compelled to close this charity undertaking. Therefore we have decided to call a massmeeting of our members to discuss methods for carrying on our good work for the poor. The meeting will take place Monday, Dec. 7th at Pritkin's Hall, Corner Halsted & Maxwell Sts. We appeal to you again, we need members, friends, and all Jews of Chicago to help us formulate suitable plans to keep on with our good work for the poor. In conclusion, we thank the donors who helped us recently, the amount collected is \$82.31

Respectfully,

E. Wolph, President

Lipman Weiss, Vice-pres.

Sam Halperin, Sec.

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JEWISH

Courier, June 21, 1906.

WPA (LL) 9601 50275

Help Comes.

A sum of \$465 was raised at last night's meeting to help persecuted Jews of Biyalistok. Committees were set up to help in the raising of funds. Prominent people will be contacted and funds solicited. Appeals will be made throughout the city in synagogues, lodges, clubs, and verein. Everybody should contribute heartily when you are approached by a committee for funds. Time is short. The Jews of Biyalistok need bread. Do not hesitate. A fund has also been started on behalf of the Society for the Aid of the Homeless. This society will accept applications from Jews in America who wish to bring to America, members of their family residing in the stricken city of Biyalistok. The society will help bring these families over if their relatives here promise to help them get started in America.

The Application Committee of the Society for the Aid of the Homeless was instructed to meet as soon as possible and make public through the Jewish Daily Courier when and where applications will be received.

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Courier, June 12, 1946.

(12) FROM JNY 75

Radio: His Excellency - says Jews will help the Russian to free themselves.

American Jews must pay financial aid to help this. Mr. Maxim's address at the West Side Auditorium drew a tremendous ovation from the audience. The audience of 15000 in the hall felt that there was no hope for the six-million members of Russian Jewry, and the entire Russian people are in a firm conviction of this. He says, "Emigration cannot solve the Jewish problem in Russia. Six-million people cannot leave a country and migrate to another. They must be able to emigrate. The problem is too big to be solved by emigration. It can only be solved where it is. One hundred thousand or more may emigrate, but how are we going to take their places.

A collection was taken and a really good sum of money was raised. The meeting was held at 11:30 P. M.

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JEWISH

Courier, June 1, 1906.

WPA 444 44 44 44 44

Dear Mr. [Name Redacted]:

Our great learned people of Tarsis (Safes) in the Holy Land, who request-
ing that the Jews of Chicago send whatever financial aid possible to assure
the continued existence of the Theological College and the Rabbinical
Schools of that city. However, the Jews of Tarsis have never appealed
to the Jews of this country for financial aid. However, now since the
renewal of pogroms in Russia, the Jewish people have been greatly im-
paired and are very much in need of financial aid. The rich Jews of Russia
have been compelled to flee their own people and are now in
need themselves. Therefore there are none today to support the Talmudic
institutions of Tarsis. If aid is not immediately forthcoming, these Talmudic
institutions of learning will be compelled to close their doors. We there-
fore beg our worthy brethren of Chicago to respond wholeheartedly to the
appeals now being made throughout the city. Contributions may be sent to
the Chicago treasurer, L. [Name Redacted], at 573 S. Canal St.

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JEWISH

Chicago American, Nov. 15, 1905, 8:2.

CHICAGO'S JEWISH RELIEF FUND WILL EXCEED \$100,000

Before the end of the week it is expected Chicago will have raised \$100,000 for the relief of the Jews in Russia. The subscriptions are now in excess of \$20,000 and are being increased daily.

Arrangements are almost completed for a benefit to begin at the Auditorium, December 12.

Benefit At The Auditorium

The lessees of the Auditorium and many of the leading theatrical managers of the city were approached on the proposition of a benefit matinee for the sufferers and the committee, headed by I. A. Loeb and Alderman Foreman, met with really enthusiastic acquiescence in the matter.

December 12 has been selected as the date, and volunteers from every company playing in the city that week are expected and will make the affair one of the most pretentious offerings of the season.

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JEWISH

Chicago American, Nov. 15, 1905, 8:2.

Jewish Women to Raise \$1000

One hundred women Russian revolutionist sympathizers met at 47 Johnson Street and organized the Women's Russian Aid Auxiliary Association. The women have pledged themselves to raise \$1,000 to be forwarded to Russia at the close of the month.

The Friends of Russian Freedom, a new society, will give a Russian play, followed by a ball, Saturday evening in the West Side Auditorium, Center Avenue and Taylor Street. The play to be presented will be "Predlozhence," and all the performers will be native Russians. Peter Sissman is chairman of the society.

The members of the relief committee are pleased with their success thus far and are confident that the \$100,000 mark will be eclipsed.

The Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 15, 1905, 4:3.

RELIEF MOVEMENT GROWS

The Jews of Chicago are continuing to pour in upon the central committee their individual contributions to the Russian relief fund, and as the organization of the sub-committee progresses more and more effective work is being done in reaching available sources of assistance. The receipts yesterday almost doubled those of Monday with but a small percentage of the direct appeals yet distributed by post. During the day \$7,601 was placed on deposit, raising the total now in the hands of the central committee to more than \$12,000 exclusive of pledges.

It will be impossible to estimate what progress has been made by the fifty sub-committees engaged in soliciting funds in the various trades until the general meeting Wednesday, but it is expected that their reports will materially swell the sum now in hand.

Ask Lawyers to Contribute

In order to facilitate the work letters were sent out to all of the practicing attorneys of Chicago last night asking their cooperation.. Mr. Greenebaum, who has charge of the central fund, held a consultation with Manager Adams of the

The Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 15, 1905, 4:3.

Auditorium yesterday with regard to the benefit matinee. December 12 was chosen, tentatively, as the date.

Letters are being received in Chicago every day by relatives of the victims of Russian atrocities who have reached neutral territory. These recite with a concreteness and simplicity which adds only to the horror the acts of blood incited by race hatred and years of smoldering animosity.

(A long list of yesterday's subscriptions follow with the close of the above article.)

Women Join Relief Work

The West Side **Ladies'** Russian Aid Society was organized at a meeting at 47 Johnson Street last night for the purpose of raising funds for the victims of the Jewish massacres. Over one hundred women were present. Committees of ten to act as precinct organizers were appointed, with Mrs. D. Wolf of 612 South California Avenue as chairman of the precinct organization.

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 14, 1905, 2:2.

UNITE TO RELIEVE JEWS

RESIDENTS OF GHETTO AND MILLIONAIRES CONTRIBUTE TO FUND

Swept by a wave of feeling of almost unprecedented intensity, representatives of the Jewish race in Chicago and in America are rallying to the support of the destitute and suffering thousands in the provinces of Russia and within a fortnight will have contributed, it is estimated, \$1,000,000 toward the amelioration of their deplorable conditions. As tragic chapter succeeds chapter in the long chronicle of hardships and intolerable oppression all differences of sect and caste are being obliterated in the single desire to bring relief to their stricken countrymen.

Response to the call for funds has been instantaneous and the drawing-room and the tenement are vying with each other throughout all Chicago to swell the total contribution which the Russian Jewish relief committee is preparing to forward to New York. Single gifts yesterday ranged from \$1000 to twenty-four cents, while contributions of \$500 and \$250 were common. When the books were closed for the day additional subscriptions amounting to \$5,575.24 had been placed on deposit. It is expected that Chicago will contribute at least \$100,000 to the general fund.

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 14, 1905, 2:2.

Yesterday's receipts represent voluntary offerings only sent to the central relief committee before the organization of the sub-committees which will have charge of a systematic canvass was completed and before any formal appeal had been made.

Believing that the difficult task of reaching all sources of relief could best be handled by sub-committees representing the various trades, about fifty were organized yesterday and will take care of all collections in their departments.

After naming the heads of the various auxiliary committees the central committee began the distribution of pamphlets containing a direct appeal to all Jews of Chicago to contribute whatever they can to swell the general fund. These pamphlets were mailed last night.

Plan Theatrical Benefit

To enlarge the movement Isaac A. Loeb, with several other prominent Jews, appealed to the theatrical managers of the city to give a great benefit performance at the Auditorium. Will Davis, manager of the Illinois Theatre, who was the first manager approached, gave the project cordial support and he was later joined by the managers

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 14, 1905, 2:2.

of all the important playhouses in the city. The date for the benefit has not yet been arranged, but the various managers have promised to offer their best talent to make the plan an artistic as well as a financial success. It is possible that Bernhardt may be included among the brilliant list of stars.

Among Chicago Jews yesterday there was but a single topic of discussion how to increase the amount of the Russian contribution. By night those having the care of the central fund in charge expressed assurance that the hundred thousand mark would be passed. Secretary Henry J. Friedman of the central committee said:

"The response has been general and most encouraging. We have scarcely had time to organize and the sub-committees have just been named for every trade in the city.

"We expect to work rapidly, however, for the need is pressing in the extreme and we should have the bulk of the \$100,000 to send within ten days or two weeks. It will be forwarded to Jacob Schiff, in New York, and he will have charge of its distribution. America should contribute not less than \$1,000,000 to such a cause. New York alone expects to raise \$300,000."

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 14, 1905, 2:2.

The singleness of purpose which animates the Chicago Hebrews was made apparent to the committee yesterday in countless contributions, accompanied by letters, in some cases the inclosure amounted to as little as twenty-five cents, but the letter accompanying the offering showed that its giving meant a sacrifice for some family. The contributor said that he could give no more, but that he would not give less in such a cause if he were obliged to do with two meals a day for a week to make the gift possible. Four or five such letters were received by Dr. Hirsch during the day. He said last night: "This movement extends to all the people irrespective of age or condition. The Sunday school class in my congregation obligated itself to do without any luxuries this week and give the money thus saved to the Russian fund. They are nothing but children, yet they grasped the significance of this important movement, and I expect the fund so collected next Sunday to amount to over \$100."

Stirred by the descriptions of suffering which they heard in their churches, Sunday residents of the ghetto district set about yesterday to aid their brethren in that dark Russia which many of them still remembered. The fact that hundreds of them are but recent arrivals in America and have been obliged to reduce their small hoardings to contribute to the relief fund testified to their devotion. Contributions of \$5 from these people were common, although in many instances with the winter coming on

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 14, 1905, 2:2.

the gift meant a real sacrifice for the giver.

Subscriptions taken up at small meetings in many parts of the city last night continued to swell the relief fund. Chicago lodge, No. 88, K. of P. contributed \$140. Progressive lodge, No. 252, A. B. A. consisting principally of small merchants and working men, collected in one hour from among twenty-one members the sum of \$392, with \$400 promised.

Additional contributions received yesterday follow:

N. F. Leopold.....	\$250	Dr. E. G. Hirsch.....	\$150
Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler.....	100	Mrs. M. A. Mozer.....	250
Sigmund Zeisler.....	50	Ed. Mozer.....	250
Sen. A. C. Clark.....	50	B. B. Baumgarten.....	250
Isaac Kelm.....	100	G. D. Glaser.....	100
D. Lewelewer.....	100		

(- and many other individuals and Congregations making up the total sum mentioned in the beginning.)

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 13, 1905, 2:2.

JEWISH SYMPATHY SPEAKS

MANSION AND GHETTO UNITE TO AID RUSSIAN BRETHREN

In response to the call of their brethren across the sea for aid in their hour of distress, the Jews of Chicago, from the boulevard mansion to the squalid hovel of the ghetto district, are giving of their substance to relieve the suffering and misery which has come to the Jews of Russia through the inhuman atrocities which have been reported to the press during the past week.

All over the west side yesterday meetings were held under the direction of the committee of the central relief body of the Hebrew Charities organization, and large sums of money were raised at each meeting for the benefit of the sufferers.

The largest meeting of the day was held at Congregation Anshe Kanesses Israel, corner of Clinton Street and Twelfth Place. Fully 2,500 persons, men, women, and children, crowded the aisles, and leaned from the balcony. The men filled the main floor of the auditorium and the women occupied the balcony. Mothers with shawls over their heads and two or three little children clinging to their skirts stood on the seats and gazed earnestly down at the speakers, almost all of whom spoke in Yiddish.

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 13, 1905, 2:2.

Alderman Harris addressed the meeting in English and his remarks were received with much feeling. He spoke in part as follows:

"During the past week the daily press of the country has been filled with accounts of the most curdling outrages visited upon the poor, defenseless peasantry of the Russian Jews of Odessa and other cities and towns in the Russian dominion. These atrocities are of such a character as to sicken the hearts of civilized humanity and make those who are fortunate enough to have secured a refuge in this country from these awful conditions wish to aid their less fortunate brethren who are still subject to torture and death in the land of the czar.

"It is reported that 2,500 persons have been killed in the massacres. These people are beyond our help, but what of the 100,000 persons who are said to have been maimed and rendered helpless for life? These people are homeless and helpless, they have not clothing or food and a hard Russian winter is staring them in the face. The gaunt wolves of poverty and distress are sitting upon their haunches and waiting, hungry-eyed, for the prey which will surely be theirs unless the Jews of America and other parts of the world raise funds for relief of the victims."

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 13, 1905, 2:2.

Rabbi L. Epstein addressed the people in Yiddish. During the remarks he showed much emotion and his descriptions of the sufferings of the people of Russia were answered by sobs and moans from the women in the balcony.

B. Horwich of the central relief committee and Rabbi A. Brady also addressed the meeting. In the foyer of the tabernacle a table was placed and upon it a plate for the contributions, which was filled to overflowing with greenbacks and coins of all denominations. Poorly dressed men could be seen to step to the table and empty all the money from their pockets into the plate.

The collection from this meeting alone reached several hundred dollars and the total amount raised during the day reached thousands of dollars.

(Reports were made at the meeting of sums raised in other cities.)

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 12, 1905, 2:2.

(Sunday Edition)

CHICAGO AIDS JEWS

Within thirty minutes yesterday afternoon at the Standard Club \$15,000 was raised for the relief of suffering Jews in Russia. The members of the Standard Club were augmented by delegates from various Jewish organizations of Chicago sent to the meeting to assist in a national movement which had its inception at New York last week. Inspired by an impassioned speech by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, those present rose to the occasion and contributed as they felt they could to the need of their compatriots abroad.

Among those identified with the movement are many whose names are associated with the commercial progress and welfare of the whole civilized world. Primarily the movement to relieve the condition of the Jews in Russia was inspired by representatives of the race in this country. Since the relief committees of the various cities of the United States have cooperated to give assistance to the Jews at Kishineff and other places abroad, all nationalities have agreed to contribute and their donations are now being added to the general fund to an extent that indicates that Chicago within ten days will be able to send to Baron Rothschild at London \$150,000 for

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 12, 1905, 2:2.

distribution among the needy in Russia and Poland.

The Jews of Chicago have expressed in public and private meetings the desire to aid the members of their own race, but not to participate in revolutionary conditions.

According to Dr. Hirsch the Jewish sentiment has extended to Chicago in a manner that pervades no other city in the United States.

Probably the most sensational feature of the Jewish efforts to aid their brethren abroad was the receipt of a letter from Baron Schlippenbach, Russian consul at Chicago, a gentile contributing \$10 to the relief fund. In the letter the baron declares the outrages in Russia have gone beyond the point of human endurance.

Presiding at the meeting yesterday was Adolph Kraus, president of the B'nai B'rith. He was assisted by Solomon Friedman, who was elected permanent secretary of the relief committee.

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 12, 1905, 2:2.

Members of the Standard Club declared that so far collections had been solicited only from the wealthiest Jews of Chicago and that the list of donations already received was no indication of what might be expected within a week. The Jews of the west side are, however, known to be liberal givers when such circumstances as the present arise and from them a fund of nearly \$500,000 is expected within a short time.

Following Dr. Hirsch's speech subscriptions were made as follows:

Julius Rosenwald.....	\$2,500
Levy Mayer.....	1,000
Adolph Kraus.....	1,000
B. J. Rosenthal.....	1,000
Joseph Harris.:	1,000
Leopold Bloom.....	500
Gustave Freund ..	350
David Fish.....	100
Harry Hart.....	1,000

Joseph Hartman.....	\$100
David M. Pfaelzer.....	100
B. Baumgartl.....	250
Leo Loeb	200
Philip Stein.....	100
E. G. Hirsch.....	100
Samuel Schweitzer	100
Dr. J. Stolz.....	100
Herman Hahn.....	100

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 12, 1905, 2:2.

Hugo Pam	\$100
Ira Morris.....	100
Adolph Loeb.....	100
M. Hochstetter.....	50
David Levy.....	50
Samuel J. Kline	50
Sol Subzberger.....	25
Baron Schlippenbach.....	10

M. Molner	\$100
Dr. Tobias Schoenfarber.....	100
Morris Weil.....	50
Mrs. E. G. Hirsch.....	50
H. J. Friedman	50
Max L. Wolff	25
William Wilharts.....	25
Neuman Lashman	50

(Also the various Hebrew Societies and lodges.)

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 10, 1905, 2:3.

RELIEF MOVEMENT GROWS

JEWISH PEOPLE OF CHICAGO PLAN TO RAISE LARGE FUND

A number of prominent Jewish rabbis, business, and professional men met at the Bismark Hotel yesterday and formulated plans to raise a large sum of money to be forwarded to Russia to aid the injured and persecuted Jews. It was decided to appoint a central committee with sub-committees to solicit contributions toward a great relief fund to be sent to Jacob Schiff of New York and thence to the afflicted Hebrews in the czar's land.

Adolph Kraus acted as chairman and Dr. Joseph Stolz as secretary. It was arranged to hold a larger meeting at the Standard Club, Michigan Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, the largest and most exclusive Jewish club in this city, next Saturday at 4 o'clock, when the men who will serve on the central and sub-committees will be appointed.

Fifty thousand dollars has already been sent from London to Russia and an equal sum from New York through Jacob Schiff and it is confidently expected that the Jewish people of Chicago will soon secure a large subscription.

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 10, 1905, 2:3/

Among those who took part in the conference yesterday were: Drs. Emil G. Hirsch, Tobias Schanferber, Aaron J. Messing, Tobias Schreiber, R. A. Levy and Leon Zolotkoff, and M. Ginzberg, M. Ehrlich, Bernard Horwich, Isaac A. Loeb, Dr. Joseph Stolz and others.

Sigmund Neiderberger of the Lakeside club has practically concluded arrangements for the use of the Illinois Theater for an immense matinee benefit. He has interested Sam Bernard, the Schuberts, and a number of prominent Jewish actors now in the city and it is expected that the matinee will be given either this or next week.

Record-Herald, Nov. 10, 1905, 3:5.

WEST SIDE GIVES \$600 FOR FUND TO AID JEWS

FIRST CHICAGO AUXILIARY ORGANIZATION TO HELP THE PERSECUTED IN
RUSSIA IS FORMED

BIG MOVEMENT IS STARTED

Plans for a general organization to raise for the relief of the Jews of Russia at least double the amount of Chicago's contribution to aid victims of the Kischineff massacre two years ago were drafted yesterday afternoon, and in the evening the West Side Auxiliary Jewish Relief Association was formed and raised more than \$600 as the first contribution to the fund. At the west side mass meeting, held at 47 Johnson Street, Alderman Harris of the Nineth Ward announced that he would ask Mayor Dunne to-day to issue a proclamation asking general contributions from the people of Chicago, and would introduce a resolution in the council Monday night on the subject.

At the general conference in the afternoon at the Bismark Hotel Adolf Kraus presided, Dr. Joseph Stolz, rabbi of Isaiah Temple, secretary. The others present were Dr. Emil G. Hirsch; Dr. Aaron J. Messing of Temple B'nai Sholom, Dr. Emanuel Schreiber

Record-Herald, Nov. 10, 1905, 3:5.

of the Emanuel Congregation, Dr. A. R. Levy, Dr. Tobias Schanfarber, Harry Hart, M. Ginsberg, editor of the Jewish Courier; B. Horwich; Mr. Ehrlich, Issas A. Loeb, J. C. Lebosky and Leon Zolotkoff, who was the Chicago representative at the seventh Zionist conference at Basle, Switzerland, last June.

Will Use Canvassers

The general organization, which will create a working basis at the Standard Club, to-morrow afternoon, will appoint committees to canvass the business and professional interests downtown and will call on every Jewish society, club, and congregation to aid in the work.

At the west side meeting permanent organization was effected by the election of B. Horwich as chairman; M. Schulman, secretary and H. Krulewich, treasurer of the association. Most of those present were residents of the West Side and many had relatives in Russia of whose fate in the two weeks of massacre they were in doubt. Addresses were made by Israel Cowen, H. Harwich, Alderman Harris, M. Elijoshev and M. Lippmann. An executive committee to direct the soliciting of subscriptions was appointed.

Record-Herald, Nov. 10, 1905, 3:5.

Kraus Tells of Method

After the conference on the general organization in the afternoon, Adolph Kraus said:

"It has been decided that the general organization shall conduct its work among individuals and through organizations already existing. It will not undertake any affairs, benefits or kindred enterprises. Individuals desiring to aid in that way, however, need not be deterred on account of our determination, which is based on consideration of expediency. All money received by the Chicago organization will be forwarded promptly to Jacob H. Schiff at New York, treasurer of the international association. For the Kishinev victims \$32,000 was raised in Chicago. We shall double that if possible."

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of June 13, 1904. p.141.

For the purpose of philanthropic work, 15 girls have organized a society known as the Deborah Juniors, an auxiliary of the prominent Deborah Verein. Since their preliminary meeting on April 12, their membership has grown to 120. Miss Daisy Ritterband is the president. The present aim of the Deborah Juniors is the equipment of the gymnasium of the new Jewish Home for the Friendless, which is being erected at 53rd St. and Ellis Ave.

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book. 5663.
October 2, 1902, to September 21, 1903.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS. (\$500 and Upward.)

By Jews to Jewish and non-Jewish Institutions, August 11, 1901, to August 26, 1902.
In Chicago and Vicinity. (Pp. 178-183.)

Abraham Hart, Chicago, gives \$500 to the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, in memory of his wife.

Leo A. Loeb, Chicago, gives \$500 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Levi Mayer, Chicago, establishes a model flat, where girls are to be taught housekeeping.

Mrs. Rachel Philipson, Chicago, gives \$1,000 to the Beth Moshev Zekeinim; \$250 to the Talmud Torah, and \$250 to the Congregation B'nai Moshe, all of Chicago, in memory of her father, Moses Burton, of Elgin, Illinois.

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book. 5663.

October 2, 1902, to September 21, 1903.

Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Morris Reiman, Chicago, bequeaths \$1,000 for the "civilization of Christians," and 1,760 acres in Yazoo County, Mississippi, to the Toure Infirmary and Hebrew Benevolent Association of New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Morris Rosenbaum, Chicago, gives \$25,000 to the Home for Aged Jews of Chicago for a hospital building.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, gives \$1,000 to Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America, Chicago, Illinois.

Samuel Schwartz, Waukegan, Illinois, gives \$1,000 to the Home for Aged Orthodox Jews of Chicago.

Morris Selz, Chicago, gives \$1,000 to the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Isaac Wedeles, Chicago, gives \$1,000 to the Jewish Training School of Chicago.

CLASS
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The Warrill Advocate, Vol. 25. Wk. of Feb. 1911. P. 1-4-1

LADIES' SOCIETY ("SCHWESTERN DES FRIEDENS," SISTERS OF PEACE).

This society has been in existence since the early sixties and was, therefore, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the German ladies' societies in Chicago. It was originally established as an auxiliary to the congregational church and has always been between 100 and 150 members in its ranks.

Of the original members, only Mrs. Dora Kersch, is still active in the organization. She is a sister of Dr. Warrill's wife and president of the Society for over 25 years. This organization was most active in the relief work necessitated by the fire.

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book. 5662.
September 14, 1901, to October 1, 1902.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS. (Above \$1,000). From Jews to Jewish and non-Jewish Institutions in the United States. August 25, 1900, to August 10, 1901. In Chicago.

Leon Mandel gives \$25,000 to the University of Chicago.

The children of Jacob and Hannah Rosenberg give \$25,000 to the Michael Reese Hospital of Chicago.

Abraham Slimmer, of Waverly Iowa, gives \$20,000 to the Beth Moshav Zekeinim of Chicago.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 3, 1900. p.277.

The Baron de Hirsch Ladies Aid Society met Thursday at the North Chicago Temple and discussed their plans regarding a home for the friendless to be situated somewhere on the North Side. They expect to see the home established by the first of next April.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1900.

[CHARITIES HOLD CONFERENCE AT SINAI]

Delegates of various Jewish charitable organizations, will attend a conference at Sinai Temple, Thursday next. The purpose is the intended affiliation with the union. It has been decided and generally agreed, that the annual charity ball, arranged by the Young Men's Charity Hebrew Association usually held at the Auditorium, shall be discontinued, and instead, private collections taken up.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 19, 1898. p.85.

The Women's Aid, which has been in existence for nearly three years, during which time it has done faithful work among the poor in the section of the West Side to which its field of labor is confined, has changed its methods and its name. Hereafter it will be known as the Women's Aid Loan Association. Its purpose will be to loan small sums of money, without interest, to deserving poor, and enable them to procure a better start in life. The loan is to be repaid at the rate of one-twentieth part each week.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 25, 1897. p.741.

From an article, "A Truly Practical Philanthropic Endeavor" by A. E. Rosenthal.

"It may surprise many of my readers to discover that there exists in Chicago, an ideal poor man's loan society. Born, bred and raised in the Ghetto, the 'Rabbi Stzchok Elchonon's G'milas Chasodim (Charitable Institution) thrives and does its weekly round of general good.

This society was organized about two years ago by members of the Russian Jewish synagogue at Canal and Liberty sts. At first it struggled for life. Money was needed and those called upon were people of limited means. However, the infant thrived and today the society boasts a membership of 350. Each of these members contributes five cents and a few, ten cents a week. No salaries are paid the officers, but a small commission is given a collector for gathering these nickels and dimes.

The plan of procedure is this - a man concludes that he must borrow money and he goes to the society. Its meetings are held in the vestry rooms of the synagogue

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 25, 1897. p.741.

on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M., a convenient hour. Here he makes application for the loan, stating the amount, seldom less than ten dollars, never more than twenty-five. The application is held until the following Sunday. On this day the applicant returns and receives his loan. He is obliged to sign a promissory note for the amount of his debt and it is also necessary to have a friend sign with him to impress the borrower with the importance of repaying the loan, by making the obligation moral as well as legal.

Repayment may be made in ten equal weekly installments and no interest is charged. When the debt has been paid, the payer may again borrow.

Very little money has been lost by bad debts. During the first fifteen months of its existence the society assisted 600 different people. 400 of these have repaid their loans and not applied again. This fact proves that the assistance was, to a degree at least, permanent. Can anyone question the good of such an organization? The patrons are, for the most part, peddlers, and small shop-keepers.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 25, 1897. p.741.

In some instances, the borrowers have accumulated a few dollars in addition to their working capital. To them, apparently, the society appears as a safe bank of deposit for they are loaning their money to the organization and receiving no interest.

That this loan society is a success is clearly proved by its history. It is no longer an experiment. It is a demonstration of what can be done in truly practical philanthropy. \$3,000 was loaned and repaid the first year, no one was pauperized, 400 were permanently assisted and the community benefitted to that extent. There is food for thought in the history of this society.